# UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

# SITAPUR

(Srimati) Esha Basanti Joshi,
B.A. (Hons), M.A., L.T., T. Dip. (London), I.A.S.
State Editor.

Published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
(Department of District Gazetteers, Lucknow)
and
Printed at the New Government Press, Lucknow
UTTAR PRADESH
1954

Price Rs [illegible]

# PREFACE

This is the fourth in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh (the first three being those of the districts of Lucknow, Faizabad and Bara Banki). The first gazetteer of Sitapur was compiled by H. R. Nevill and was published in 1905.

Prior to this, information about this district was available in the *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh* (Lucknow, 1877) in the third volume of which a separate article on this district appears. The reports of the first and second regular Settlements of the district also contain much useful information about the district.

The spellings of Indian words in the text, such as raja, sirkar, kutcha, etc., are the same as those used in standard English dictionaries and such words have not been italicised or included in the glossary.

Generally the figures pertaining to population are those of the census of 1951.

A glossary of Indian words and a bibliography of the more important works used or referred to in the preparation of the gazetteer will be found at the end of the book.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their suggestions and co-operation; the scheme of contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India. I would also like to thank those officials and non-officials who in one way or another (by supplying material, photographs and other types of data) have helped in the preparation, printing and bringing out of this volume.

*May* 6, 1961 ESHA BASANTI JOSHI.

## ADVISORY BOARD

## CONTENTS

# CHAPTER I

## GENERAL

### Origin of the Name of the District

The origin of the name of this district (which is named after the headquarters town of Sitapur) is shrouded in mystery, nor can it be said when the town itself came into existence. Tradition has it that Rama and his consort Sita sojourned in the place where Sitapur now stands and later King Vikramaditya raised a temple on that spot in memory of Sita and named the place Sitapur (city of Sita). According to another story the present town was founded (after the Muslim invasion) by some Rajputs, styled Nirbansis or Nandbansis, whose descendants held the lands till recent times. There are no ancient remains worth mentioning in the town. In the days of Akbar it constituted one of the twenty-two *mahals* or parganas of sirkar Khairabad[1] and was known as 'Chhatyapur' (or Chhitiapur). Whether this term is a corrupt form of the word Sitapur is not known although even now 'Sita' is pronounced by illiterate villagers of the district as 'Chhita'.

### Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

The district of Sitapur forms part of the Lucknow Division of Uttar Pradesh and is a part of the Gomati-Ghaghra doab, lying between Lat. 27° 6′ and 27° 54′ N and Long. 80° 18′ and 81° 21′ E. In shape it is a rough parallelogram and is approximately fifty five miles from north to south and seventy miles from east to west. It is bounded on the west and the south by the river Gomati which meanders from north-west to south-east separating this district from the district of Hardoi; to the east lies the river Ghaghra which separates it from the district of Bahraich; to the north is the district of Kheri, there being no natural boundary on this side except in the north-east where it is marked by the river Dahawar; and to the south are the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki which also lie between the Gomati and the Ghaghra.

**Area**—The area of the district as computed on the basis of the district records of tahsil areas, is 2,207 square miles or 14,12,1[illegible]8 acres, and according to the survey of India it is 2,208 square miles.[2] In consequence of a change in the course of the Ghaghra, six villages (Ragesti, Purama Shukur-[illegible]va, Somakh, Gadlak Kondar and A[illegible] Kondar (Chaubala), with an area

---

1. Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by Col. Jarrett, Vol II, (Second Edition), Calcutta, 1949, p. 188
2. *Census of India*, 1951—*District Census Handbook, Uttar Pradesh, Sitapur District*, (Allahabad, 1955), p. 13

of 17,012 acres, were transferred in July, 1956, from tahsil Kaisarganj of district Bahraich to tahsil Sidhauli of this district. The area according to the area statement (*milan khasra*) of the district for the year 1365 *Fasli* (ending June 30, 1958), is 2233.109 square miles or 14,29,190 acres and it does not include the area of the forests under the Forest Department.

**Population**—The total population of the district is 13,80,472 (census of 1951) of which the rural population accounts for 12,76,210, and the urban population for 1,04,262 persons. The density of population for the district as a whole is 625 persons per square mile, which is much lower than that of the neighbouring district of Lucknow, where it is 1,156 persons per square mile The district has 2,328 villages, 7,673 hamlets and seven towns.

**History of the District as an Administrative Unit**

No records are forthcoming in respect of the administrative history of the district prior to the times of Akbar. In his days this area formed part of four sirkars in the subah of Avadh. The bulk of it belonged to the sirkar of Khairabad, a portion in the south-east fell within the limits of the sirkar of Lucknow, another fragment formed part of the sirkar of Avadh and the parganas along the Ghaghra were included in the sirkar of Bahraich The set-up as it obtained under Akbar seems to have continued during the reigns of his successors and even under the nawabs of Avadh.

After the annexation of Avadh in February, 1856, the land between the rivers Chauka and Ghaghra was constituted into a separate district with its headquarters at Mallanpur and was included in the Bahraich Division After the reoccupation of Sitapur in 1858 by the British the civil administration was reorganised, the old district of Mallanpur was abolished and in its place was made the present territorial arrangement of the district of Sitapur

**Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas**

The district is divided into four tahsils, each under the charge of a resident tahsildar. As a territorial subdivision of the district, the tahsil is a creation of the British and consists of several parganas There are twenty-one parganas in this district, the tahsilwise distribution being as follows :

Tahsil Sitapur contains the five parganas of Khairabad, Ramkot, Sitapur, Laharpur and Hargaon and has an area of 511 square miles or 3,27,243 acres Tahsil Biswan comprises three parganas, Biswan, Tambaur and Kundri North and has an area of 558 square miles or 3,65,714 acres. Tahsil Misrikh is composed of seven parganas, Aurangabad, Korauna, Gondla Mau, Chandra, Machrehta Maholi and Misrikh and has an area of 596 square miles or 3,81,404 acres. Tahsil Sidhauli is made up of six parganas, Kundri South, Pirnagar, Bari, Manwan, Mahmudabad and Sadarpur and has an area of 542 square miles or 3,54,827 acres.

For police administration, the district is divided into fifteen police circles (or *thanas*) with as many police-stations scattered all over the district, each under a station officer. In addition there is a police-station in the town of Sitapur itself. The figures of population in each *thana* are as follows :

| Thana | Population |
|---|---|
| Biswan | 96,804 |
| Tambaur | 93,725 |
| Talgaon | 91,154 |
| Thangaon | 73,843 |
| Laharpur | 98,175 |
| Khairabad | 61,386 |
| Kamlapur | 71,432 |
| Sidarpur | 66,914 |
| Misrikh | 84,631 |
| Maholi | 1,54,461 |
| Sidhauli | 1,05,147 |
| Pisawan | 67,284 |
| Sitapur | 1,23,643 |
| Mahmudabad | 99,298 |
| Hargaon | 92,575 |

The tahsils and *thanas* are not co-extensive, the territorial limits of a police circle extending to villages falling in more than one tahsil.

## TOPOGRAPHY

### Physical Divisions, Elevation, Configuration, etc.

The district may be divided roughly into two regions of slightly different elevation. They are demarcated by a low sandy ridge which runs from north to south parallel to the Chauka-Ghaghra axis. They are the western upland or the *uparhar* and the eastern lowland or the *ganjar*. The western upland covers about two-thirds of the entire area of the district. It is a level tract dissected by a number of small streams though the soil is dry on the whole. In the extreme west, the land in the vicinity of the Gomati is sandy, and everywhere near the smaller streams the country is more or less cut up by ravines. Except for slight undulations between the rivers and streams, there are no hills, big forests or large expanses of water. The land is extensively cultivated save in those areas where the soil is barren and sandy or is cut up by ravines or, as in the northern parts, where the rapid growth of jungle grass limits the extension of cultivation. The monotony of the plain is broken by streams and drainage channels flanked by rows of trees or bluffs of sand. In places the country between these streams is dotted with numerous shallow ponds and *jhils*, which, during the rainy season, are full to overflowing but most of which dry up in the hot weather.

The eastern lowland consists of the Kewani-Chauka and the Chauka-Ghaghra doabs. The western boundary of this tract is a high and sharply defined bank which overlooks the Kewani in the north and an abandoned channel of the Chauka in the south. To the east of this bank stretches a low plain of stiff clay which is cut up by innumerable streams and water-courses and terminates in the sandy heights which mark the bank of the Ghaghra. The water table is high and the existence of these rivulets and of the numerous streams make it a damp and moist area, requiring no artificial irrigation for cultivation. It is best suited for rice in *kharif* and inferior cereals in *rabi*. It contains patches of land covered with reh, which is deadly to all plants except the sturdy babul, which grows wild in these regions. During the rainy season the whole of this tract is liable to be covered with a sheet of water, six inches to eight feet deep, according to the level of the land and the amount of rainfall, therefore the villages are situated in the highest sites possible. In spite of this the inhabitants are often compelled to migrate to drier regions or to take up temporary abode on rough wooden platforms till the water recedes. Communication is carried on by means of small boats. The inundations are generally caused by floods in the Chauka and vary greatly in extent and magnitude causing considerable alterations in the physical aspect of this area. There are patches of *jhau* (tamarisk), particularly in tahsil Biswan (where such patches total 2,134 acres) which partly arrest the flow of the water and with it the heavier grains of sand, thus checking to a great extent the erosion of the soil. A harmful effect of these floods is the waterlogging of the area, which results in the efflorescence of saline deposit known as reh and the consequent sterility of the land.

The whole district is of alluvial formation and the nature of the soil is dependent on the nature of the rivers, which are the most significant physiographical features of the tract, both in the upland and in the *ganjar*. The deposit left by the rivers in the upland is usually fertile loam of varying qualities which is stiff clay in the depressions, the slightest rise above the mean level of the ground being marked at once by a corresponding lightness in the soil which tends to be more and more sandy as the level rises. Thus *bhur* (sandy land) is conspicuous along the banks of the Gomati and the Sarayan. Almost everywhere the land between the streams exhibits similar features, a strip of lowlying flood plain of varying width in the immediate neighbourhood of the stream and a high bank or banks covered with light sandy soil, broken by ravines and watercourses, and beyond this a level fertile plain extending to the bank of the next river.

The slope of the country is from north-west to south-east but being a dead-level plain, it is but slightly marked and is generally imperceptible to the naked eye. The [illegible] level in the north-west to the [illegible] under two feet to the mile [illegible]

actually less than two feet to the mile though in the lowland it exceeds this figure.

### RIVER SYSTEMS AND WATER RESOURCES (DRAINAGE)

#### Rivers and Tributaries

The drainage of the district consists mainly of the systems of the Gomati and the Ghaghra and is generally from north-west to south-east. The rivers of the district are mostly perennial except a few small rivulets and the abandoned channels of the Chauka in the lowlying *ganjar* area. These otherwise insignificant rivulets bring untold misery during the rainy season when they carry a tremendous amount of rain-water, for the remaining part of the year they remain dry and cannot be used for irrigation.

**Gomati**—Starting from the west, the first river is the Gomati which rises in Pilibhit district and after traversing the south-western portion of Kheri, touches Sitapur for the first time near the village of Pakariya in the extreme north-western corner of pargana Chandra. It then flows south in a tortuous course along the western border of the parganas of Chandra, Misrikh and Aurangabad. Its course here, as elsewhere, is tortuous and this may be why the name is sometimes corrupted into Gumti (or *ghumti*—winding). Near Gohlari, in the last named pargana, it turns sharply to the east, and forming the southern boundary of pargana Gondla Mau and the western boundary of pargana Manwan, leaves the district at Bheria (in tahsil Sidhauli) and enters the Lucknow district. The valley of the Gomati is broad in the north, narrows down in the middle and again widens out in the south-east. The banks are high, undulating and sandy and near Manwan they are firm and barren and are cut up by innumerable ravines. The river carries sufficient water throughout the year and is subject to violent floods, which, however, cause little damage as the banks are not low. Close to the stream, there is a small stretch of precarious flood plain of varying width, very narrow in the north but widening out in parganas Aurangabad and Gondla Mau and again in the south of Manwan. Beyond this, there is the sandy flood plain a belt of *bhur* soil with a width ranging from two to four miles. The flood plain is poor in the north but is very fertile in the south-east, in the neighbourhood of the confluence of the Sarayan and the Gomati. In places there are [illegible] of sandy alluvion, which bear a poor crop of melons, while elsewhere there are white shifting sand-dunes which make the surface very undulating. Occasionally there occur patches of arable land, but in the [illegible] of Aurangabad and Gondla Mau the fields are mere shallow basins between the ridges of sand held in check by hedges of thatching grass [illegible]. In wet years the soil becomes saturated and the crop is ruined, [illegible] times of drought, irrigation is impossible. The bottom of the river is sandy and at many places the stream is fordable except in the [illegible] season. When possible temporary bridges are thrown across the

**Tributaries of Gomati—Kathna**—The first tributary of the Gomati is the Kathna, a stream which rises in Moti Jhil in the Shahjahanpur district. After flowing in a south-easterly direction through the district of Kheri, it enters this district at Kalwartal in pargana Maholi. It then flows south in a tortuous course, cutting off pargana Chandra from the rest of the district, and joins the Gomati just north of Dadhan Mau. The river is not navigable and its banks are in places covered with jungle. There is a narrow flood plain along the stream but even this is very poor and supports little agriculture. Beyond this the land is sandy but better than that in the neighbourhood of the Gomati, and in the middle of the pargana of Chandra it gives place to loam but here the drainage is, in places, defective. The valley of the river is wide, having a fringe of poor flood plain below the high bank. Its lower parts are swampy and generally go out of cultivation during a cycle of wet years. The valley as a whole is malarious and unhealthy, but it is salubrious for cattle, unlike that of the Gomati which is comparatively healthy for men but not for cattle owing to an injurious weed called *jonki*, which grows in the swamps. Thus a cycle of wet years is attended by mortality or lowering of vitality among human beings in the Kathna valley and a simultaneous loss of cattle in the Gomati valley. The banks of the Kathna are high and, therefore, the river is hardly utilised for irrigation.

Sarayan—Another important tributary of the Gomati is the Sarayan, which rises in the Kheri district and after a course of about forty-nine miles enters this district near the village of Naurangpur in the extreme north of pargana Sitapur. It traverses the district from north to south, flowing in a very irregular course. After running for a few miles it is joined by the river Jamwari near Tahar soon after which it takes a southerly course, separating pargana Sitapur from the parganas of Khairabad and Pirnagar and pargana Gondla Mau from the parganas of Bari and Manwan. Finally, it joins the Gomati near the village of Hindora in the Gondla Mau pargana after running a course of about ninety-five miles. In the upper portion of its course, the stream flows in a shallow bed, but further south the channel grows deeper and the banks are high and sandy and are intersected by ravines. In wet years the river is liable to cause excessive and destructive floods in the town of Sitapur and other places which lie along the banks, but ordinarily it well serves its purpose as a drainage line. It is navigable only by small boats in the lower reaches but is rarely used as a means of communication.

The Sarayan is fed by several tributaries, one of them being the Jamwari which, after flowing through the Kheri district, forms for a short distance the boundary between that district and pargana Hargaon of the Sitapur district where it joins the Sarayan near the village of Tahar.

Another tributary of the Sarayan is the Purai. It rises near Kasta in the Kheri district, and after passing along the north-eastern border of pargana Maholi, has a very winding course and flows through the pargana

of Sitapur to join the Sarayan on its right, a short distance below the headquarters town. The stream has its origin in the poorly drained tract of pargana Misrikh between the Kathna and the Sarayan. It originates in a string of *jhils*, and in its northern reaches is ill defined with the land in its neighbourhood being stiff loam or clay with large stretches of jungle grass though as it goes onwards its course becomes well defined

**Behta**—Further south, on the same bank, another tributary of the Sarayan is the Behta which rises in pargana Misrikh and after separating Korauna from Machrehta turns eastward through the latter pargana to join the Sarayan near the small village of Rasulpur, about six miles south-west of Pirnagar.

On the east bank of the Sarayan, its largest tributary is the Gond which has its origin in the chain of swamps that lies along the eastern borders of pargana Hargaon. It flows almost due south, separating the pargana of Khairabad from Laharpur, Biswan and Pirnagar and joins the Sarayan in the extreme north of Khairabad near the village of Pirnagar. Near the source its bed is almost level with the surrounding country so that in wet years the villages in its neighbourhood are liable to floods. Further south, there is a belt of high sandy land, full of gravel and broken by ravines, which is about half a mile to two miles wide The ravined tracts are being afforested to prevent further soil erosion

To the east of the Gond begins the catchment-area of the Ghaghra and its tributaries Between the Gond and the high bank which marks the limit of the upland there is a wide plain of good loamy soil with a slight depression running down the centre, marked by numerous *jhils*. These *jhils* increase in number and size towards the south and eventually form the Kalyani river and its tributaries in the Bara Banki district.

**Ghaghra**—Near the eastern boundary of the district runs the Ghaghra which is known as the Kauriala in its upper course After its junction with the Dahawar it is generally called the Ghaghra. It flows between high banks, has a tendency to flow in more than one channel and shifts its course over a wide area; about eighty-four years ago it flowed along the eastern boundary of this district but since then it has shifted from the old firm bank which is distinctly visible three to six miles eastward into the district of Bahraich necessitating the transfer to tahsil Sidhauli (Sitapur district) of six villages from tahsil Kaisarganj (Bahraich district) The river now touches only the south-eastern edge of the district. It affects the villages on its bank by constant erosion and deposition, particularly during and after the floods. During the first half of the present century it cut deeply into its bank which now lies in this district, washing away large portions of the neighbouring villages, especially Mallanpur and Chahlari. The river is not fordable at any time of the year as there are no bridges on it in this district and communication with the opposite bank is effected by means of several ferries.

**Tributaries of Ghaghra—Chauka**—The Chauka, which comes from the district of Kheri, enters the Sitapur district in the north of pargana Tambaur and, after traversing that pargana, separates the parganas of Biswan and Sadarpur on the west from the two parganas of Kundri North and Kundri South. It leaves the district at the extremity of Kundri South and enters the Bara Banki district at a short distance from its junction with the Ghaghra. Formerly the Chauka was a far larger river, but after the floods of 1872 the bulk of its waters was diverted into the Dahawar and was carried into the Ghaghra near Mallanpur, changing the economic condition of the *ganjar*. During the rains the Chauka is subject to floods, inundating the countryside, but in the dry season it shrinks into an inconsiderable stream which is fordable at many places. Even now, though much reduced in volume, the river has been changing its course. About the year 1905, there was an important change in the southern course of the Chauka. Near Rampur Mathura a part of the current was diverted into the Katwa Nala which took it to the Ghaghra. The original channel forming the boundary for about twenty miles between the districts of Sitapur and Bara Banki was left dry and remains so except during the rains. The Chauka, is, therefore, more important than its parent river, the Ghaghra, in its effect upon the prosperity of the lowland in the eastern parts of the district. Some 235 years ago the Chauka flowed along the old deserted bed. nine miles to the west. From 1868 to 1935 the water of the Chauka found its way into the Dahawar thrice at three different points in the north-east of the district and thus entered the Ghaghra by a short cut.

Of the several tributaries of the Chauka, the chief is the Kewani which has its origin in a *jhil* in pargana Kheri (Kheri district), four miles south of the town of that name. It takes a south-easterly course through the Laharpur and Biswan parganas (Sitapur district) and joins the Chauka in the south-eastern corner of the latter pargana near the village of Dharampur. The Kewani flows between high banks for the greater part of its course, but on the east its banks are lower. It keeps a constant course, has a tendency to overflow its banks and causes a certain amount of damage. The river is fed by several streams the chief of which is a perennial stream, the Ghaghra, which carries a good deal of water and is fairly wide and deep. It does not stray from its banks and its floods are seldom heavy.

There are also a number of smaller drainage channels which cover the country on both sides of the Chauka, with a network of watercourses. Few of these are well defined and all of them are liable to change their beds after the annual floods. On the west of the Chauka, there are the Ul, *Dhunka and Bakwa and to the east*, between the Chauka and the Ghaghra, there are many others, such as the Gobraia, Naiya and others known by the generic name of *sota*, which implies a backwater of the river.

**Dahawar**—The Dahawar, another tributary of the Ghaghra, is a small river before it reaches the north-eastern edge of the district. Thereafter its volume depends upon the deflection into it of the waters of the Chauka. The relative volume of water flowing into the Chauka or the Dahawar has a great effect on the agricultural condition of the *ganjar*. When the current of the Chauka is not deflected into the Dahawar (as was the case from 1903 to 1923) the *ganjar* becomes subject to frequent floods of varying intensity and duration, leaving a dressing of fertile silt or coarse sand and damaging the crop if the floods are untimely and severe. On the other hand, when the current is deflected (as happened in 1923-24 near the village of Burhanpur and in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1951-42, 1948-49, 1954-55 and 1956-57), the original bed of the Chauka contains little water, the greater part of the *ganjar* escapes from floods but the Dahawar assumes formidable dimensions, eroding its banks and inundating the neighbouring lowland, directly or through water channels.

## Jhils and Tanks

The district contains a large number of *jhils* (lakes) and tanks, but none of them is of a big size. They are generally large ponds with stretches of marshy land on all sides. They are of considerable value for irrigation purposes during the cold season but are quickly exhausted and run dry in other seasons. In wet years, on the other hand, they are likely to overflow their banks, causing considerable damage to the surrounding villages, especially in the north of the district. In 1920, the area under water was 72,169 acres or about 5 per cent of the total area of the district which also included the area covered by numerous rivers and streams. In 1958-59 this area was 69,155 acres. The total area of the lakes and tanks alone in 1956-57 was 545 acres only, of which tahsil Sidhauli contained 199 acres, Biswan 76 acres, Misrikh 105 acres and Sitapur 165 acres. The Biswan tahsil has the largest number of these *jhils* and next comes tahsil Sidhauli. In the former tahsil the chief *jhils* are to be found in the Biswan pargana, the most important being the Barela, Bakhera, Nasirpur, Kandoni, Bempur, Puraini and Tendwa *jhils*. There is only one *jhil* in pargana Tambaur, which lies in the village of Piparia ; in Kundri North the most important are those in the villages of Ajaipur and Ramipur Gondwa. In the Sidhauli tahsil there are four series of large *jhils* in pargana Bari, one of them being situated near the village of Bhandia in the south, another near Jahangirpur in the middle, the third in Chaundia in the south-east and the fourth near Surjanpur on the eastern border. In the pargana of Mahmudabad, there is a large *jhil* near the village of Korai, a short distance north of the metalled road from Sidhauli In Sitapur tahsil there are no large *jhils* but there are a number of small swamps, mostly on the borders of parganas Hargaon and Laharpur, near the source of the river Gond. In tahsil Misrikh there is a large jhil in the neighbourhood of village Dadeora in the north-west of pargana

Machrehta, two in pargana Misrikh near the village of Madania and Nansoha in the north, and a fairly large *jhil* in Gondla Mau near Mundiyakal in the extreme north-west, and in the Maholi pargana there are a number of large swamps the chief of which are those in villages Tikra, Rohilla and Bhurkura in the south and in the middle of the pargana.

**Precarious Tracts**

Precarious tracts in the district are found in the lowlying areas of the upland in the vicinity of *jhils,* flood plains of the rivers, sandy *bhur* tracts along the Gomati and the *ganjur* area of the Chauka-Ghaghra and Kewani-Chauka doabs. The precariousness in the lowlying areas is due to the defective system of drainage and to the clayey soil. In the years of excessive rainfall, water accumulates in the depressions and spreads over wide areas. The sandy *bhur* tracts along the Gomati were more precarious before 1929 but with the opening of the Sarda Canal and the construction of tube-wells under the First and Second Five-year Plans there has been a considerable reclamation of land. In the Chauka-Ghaghra and Kewani-Chauka doabs there has been marked recovery from precariousness owing to the change in the course of the Ghaghra and the reduction in the volume of water in the Chauka due to the deflection of its current into the Dahawar.

**Waterlogging**

Waterlogging is a serious problem in the district. Faulty drainage, insufficient space under the bridges and culverts and increased activity in the construction of roads and canals obstructing the natural flow of water are responsible for the great amount of waterlogging in the district. The existing siphons and culverts on the canals and roads are too narrow to allow the regular and full flow of rain-water, particularly when the rains are excessive Rain-water accumulates in lowlying areas, causing serious damage to the standing crops and next sowings, 603 villages were thus affected by flood and waterlogging in 1958. In order to circumvent such a calamity four schemes for drainage in tahsil Sidhauli have been launched. the building of the Chauria drain (costing Rs 27,210), the Ramdana drain (at a cost of Rs 24,151), the Jindraura drain (costing Rs 32,229) and the remodelling of the Kalyani (at a cost of Rs 1,70,000). When these projects are completed, 7,28,208 acres of land will be freed from this menace. There are other minor schemes which envisage the improvement in drainage by constructing culverts and bridges, raising the level of feeder roads and broadening the existing bridges, culverts and siphons.

**Bunds**

A bund, about six miles long, running parallel to the Chauka, extending from village Jairampur to village Helapara, (in pargana Sadarpur) was constructed by the Mahmudabad estate about a hundred years ago and has been maintained since then to prevent about forty villages from being

submerged during the floods As, after the abolition of zamindari, proper repairs could not be carried out, the bund developed breaches in several places resulting in large areas being submerged since 1954 In 1956, however, the bund was repaired by government.

## GEOLOGY

The district forms a part of the Gangetic alluvium, and only a few mineral products are found here. There are no extensive saline tracts and salt and saltpetre have never been produced in any quantity, except in a small area to the south of Khairabad. The important minerals are *kankar*, reh and brick-earth The first is generally found, both in blocks and in nodular form, in the neighbourhood of *usar* lands, a few feet below the surface of the earth. Block *kankar* was sometimes used for building purposes and is to be seen in the old historic places of the district, but it is now chiefly employed for metalling roads. *Kankar* is also used for making lime. Brick-earth is found in many parts of the upland and brick-kilns are to be seen in the vicinity of almost all the towns. Around the village of Maharia, a special type of earth is found, which the local people use as building material after it has been baked in an indigenous way.

## CLIMATE

The climate of the district is on the whole healthy and the headquarters town has always possessed a good name for its salubrity. In the upland there is but little jungle left now, owing to the extension of cultivation There is, however a considerable area of marshy land, but it is not sufficiently extensive to have a marked effect upon the health of this tract. The lowlying parganas on the eastern border, on the other hand, are damp and therefore unhealthy The *ganjar*, however, is not as unhealthy as the submontane terai of Kheri and Bahraich, because a flooded tract with running water is less malarious than land which is permanently swampy. There is no meteorological observatory in the district and so no regular meteorological records are available except those of rainfall which are maintained in the four tahsil headquarters in the district.

The year can be divided into four well-marked seasons—the cold season from December to February the summer from March to about middle of June, the monsoon season from mid-June to September and the post-monsoon (or the retreating monsoon) season from October to November.

**Rainfall**—The records maintained at the four main gauge stations extend to over eighty years The details of the rainfall are given in Table IV (i) of the Appendix The monsoon normally advances into the district in the latter half of June and withdraws early in October. The average annual rainfall for the district is 974.0 mm. (38 35″). The rainfall

increases generally from south-west to north-east. About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months (June to September). The variation of rainfall from year to year is large as will be clear from Table IV (ii) of the Appendix. During the fifty years from 1901—1950, the calendar year recording the highest rainfall of 197 per cent of the normal was 1936, the lowest annual rainfall of forty-eight per cent of the normal was registered in the calendar year 1918. But if the year is reckoned from April 1 to March 31, of the following year then the highest rainfall recorded was 2661 41 mm. (104 78″) for 1950-51. The lowest rainfall was in 1918-19. In this period there were nine years when the annual rainfall was less than eighty per cent of the normal and it was only once that the rainfall was less than eighty per cent in two consecutive years, though in individual places (where the rain-gauges are maintained) there were a few occasions when the rainfall was low during two or three consecutive years It will be observed from Table IV (iii) of the Appendix that in thirty-seven years out of the fifty, the rainfall in the district was between 700 and 1,200 mm. On an average, rainfall of 2 5 mm (10 cents) or more occurs on about forty-five days in the year of which thirty-six days fall in the monsoon season, the average number of days for the four tahsils being: Sitapur 45.1, Biswan 45.5, Sidhauli 43 8 and Misrikh 44.7. The highest rainfall in twenty-four hours at any rain-gauge station in the district was 309 8 mm. (12 20″) which was recorded at Biswan on June 22, 1904. Continuous years of drought for the district as a whole are rare

**Temperature**

There are no meteorological observatories in the district. The general meteorological conditions are similar to those in the contiguous districts (like Lucknow) where there are observatories The cold season starts in late November when both day and night temperatures begin to fall rapidly. January is the coldest month with an average minimum temperature of 8° C (47° F.). In association with cold waves in the wake of western disturbances passing eastwards, the minimum temperature may even go down to a degree or two near the freezing point of water when slight frosts occur Temperatures rise rapidly after February. May and early June constitute the hottest period of the year when day temperatures may shoot up to 46° C. (115° F.) on occasions. With the advent of the monsoon in the latter half of June the atmosphere cools down appreciably. During breaks in the monsoon in September and in the post-monsoon month of October, day temperatures increase slightly but begin to fall after the middle of October.

**Humidity**

During the monsoon months and the early post-monsoon period, the air is humid with relative humidities between 70 and 80 per cent In the summer months the air is very dry particularly in the afternoons, when the relative humidity is sometimes less than 30 per cent.

### Cloudiness

In the monsoon season the skies are usually heavily clouded or overcast. The winter season is generally one of clear skies except when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

### Winds

In the post-monsoon and winter months winds are very light and are predominantly from the west. In the summer months winds strengthen a little but continue to blow from the west. In late summer easterlies begin to set in, which strengthen and predominate during the monsoon months. During March and April the velocity of the winds increases and as the summer advances they assume the character of *loo*. The wind gets very hot and dry during the day and sometimes its speed is even twenty to twenty five miles per hour. Its velocity decreases at the close of the rainy season, the average being one to two miles an hour.

### Special Weather Phenomena

During the monsoon season the district is affected by depressions and cyclonic storms which move north-westwards from the Bay of Bengal causing heavy and sometimes even torrential rain In the summer months the district experiences dust storms, and thunder storms at times accompanied by hail Hail also occurs in association with spells of bad weather during the winter months

## FLORA

### Nature of Vegetation

The climate in different parts of the district being of a uniform nature, the type of vegetation here depends on soil, subsoil water and minor topographical features. If the soil is good *dumat,* there is an abundance of trees, grass and other vegetation whereas in the *usar* tracts there are only expanses of reh with occasional babul trees and other bushes The *bhur* tracts produce a variety of grasses like kans. In the purely sandy areas nothing grows except a few thorny bushes and date and palm-trees here and there Where there is an abundance of subsoil water, as in the flood plains of the rivers, the submontane terai and the *ganjar*, dense jungles, big trees, grasses and innumerable varieties of vegetation are to be found Lastly, certain topographical features such as the banks of small rivulets and nullahs ravines deserted beds of rivers, and around lakes and tanks, etc. are also conducive to the dense growth of all kinds of vegetation.

### Forests

At the time of the annexation (1856), large tracts of jungles covered the district, especially in the north and north-west. In the Maholi and Chandra parganas dense thickets clothed the banks of the Kathna and were

also to be seen along the banks of the Sarayan and other rivulets. The jungles surrounding the fortresses of the talukdars were, however, cut down after the events of 1857. The forests of the district had disappeared before the beginning of the present century and only a few patches of dhak and scrub were left, the land being brought under cultivation. During the Second World War a number of forests were cleared for strategic reasons. The next onslaught on forests was made on the eve of the abolition of zamindari, when indiscriminate destruction of trees took place, the wood being sold as fuel and for other purposes In 1957 58 the area covered by reserved forests was 825 55 acres in tahsil Sidhauli, 325.12 acres in tahsil Sitapur, 465 15 acres in tahsil Misrikh which also had 16,681 acres of private forests and none in tahsil Biswan In addition there were seventy-six miles of roadside avenues (classed as protected forests by the Forest Department). In 1958-59 the area under forests rose to 21,827 acres. There are no valuable trees in these forests except patches of poor quality of dhak, *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*—Syn. *Melia azadirachta*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sisoo* Roxb), babul, bamboos and palm, which occur here and there in the waste lands These forests afford shelter to cattle, game and birds, produce firewood and are generally used as grazing grounds for cattle. Timber, lac, tanning materials, resin and toddy are also obtained from them. As the forests are essential for the prosperity of the community, attention is now being paid to the plantation of new and valuable trees.

**Plantation and Afforestation**—During the First and Second Five-year Plans, the programme of raising valuable species of trees and creating fuel and fodder reserves in poorly stocked areas has been taken up. Till 1958 planting of trees was done in about 1,341 acres in this district. In addition an aggregate area of nearly 190 acres of dhak forests has been brought under lac cultivation, in collaboration with the Entomological Department and the Lac Research Institute, Bihar.

The Forest Department is also undertaking afforestation of land which is barren or is liable to soil erosion and till 1958 afforestation of nearly 1,975 acres of land and of forty-seven miles of roadside was done.

**Grass Preserves**—Certain other types of vegetation which grow wild also possess considerable commercial value In river-beds or places where the soil is not generally very fertile varieties of grasses grow : *moonj* (*Saccharum munja*) and *kus* (*Desmostachya bipinnate*) are found in large quantities in the basin of the Gomati and elsewhere on sandy soil ; *pawar* (*Cassia tora*) and kans grow in groves and shrub lands. From the fibre of these tall grasses ropes, *ban*, mats, etc, are made a considerable quantity of which is exported to Lucknow In the ill-drained and lowlying parts of the district, where the soil is not rich, grazing grasses grow in abudance where cattle, sheep and goats find sustenance.

Among other wild products are the fibres obtained from the roots of dhak, palm and certain shrubs. Another useful wild shrub is the *rus* (Vasaka) from which rough rope cables are made which are used as a lining in kutcha wells. *Rus* is also used for medicinal purposes.

In 1951 the area covered by thatching grasses, shrubs and bushes was 57,191 acres or 35.7 per cent of the total culturable waste area of the district. The different varieties of grasses that are available are doob, *janeua* (*Vetiveria zizanioides*), kans, *kus* and *moonj* The various shrubs and brushes found here are *arunsa* (*Adhatoda yasica*), *beri* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *bhant* (*Clerodendrum infortunatum*), *hins* (*Capparis horrida*), *jhau* (*Tamarix*), *karil* (*Capparis aphylla*), *pawar* and *pilua* (*Salvadora oleoides*).

**Groves**

At the time of the first regular Settlement (1875) all woodlands in the nature of groves covered 38,155 acres or 2.71 per cent of the entire area. The proportion was highest in the Laharpur pargana, where a large number of groves covering over 5 per cent of the area were planted by the talukdars of Katesar. Next came Maholi, Sitapur and other parganas of that tahsil, followed by Biswan, the lowest proportion being in Gondla Mau, Manwan, Bari and Chandra, in which it was little more than 1 per cent. At the time of the second Settlement (1899) it was found that there had been a large increase in the area under groves, the total then being 40,233 acres or a little over 3 per cent. This increase was maintained till the closing years of the nineteenth century. In 1902, the land under groves was 41,417 acres, the greatest increase being evidenced in tahsil Misrikh where groves covered an area of 2,726 acres more than that in the first Settlement (1875). The increase was observed in all the parganas of this tahsil, especially in Chandra, Machrehta and Gondla Mau, the area having more than doubled itself in the last named pargana. Tahsil Sidhauli also showed a general increase, the grove lands covering 1 877 acres more than in 1804 The increase was most noticeable in the Manwan and Mahmudabad parganas. There was a decrease (of 1,042 acres) in tahsil Biswan, which was most marked in pargana Tambaur where the area had decreased by 570 acres. In tahsil Sitapur there was a net decrease of 683 acres, but, whereas parganas Laharpur and Sitapur showed a decline of 902 acres and 127 acres respectively, the remaining parganas exhibited a general increase, notably Pirnagar and Ramkot, where it amounted to about 50 per cent. The total area under groves in 1921 was 46,986 acres or 3 25 per cent and in 1931 the area was 49,332 acres or 3.42 per cent of the total area of the district. The area under groves recorded at the third regular Settlement (1939) was 48,159 acres or 3.41 per cent of the total area of the district. During the First Five-year Plan, an area of 1,332 acres of land was utilised for laying out new groves, and existing ones covering an area of 430 acres were rejuvenated by planting additional trees.

### Common Trees of the District

The mango tree is commonly found in groves and roadside avenues. Banyan, pipal, *pakar* (*Ficus infectoria*) and *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*) are of the fig genus, the fruit of the *gular* being of a better quality and of a larger size. Pipal and *palas* (dhak) harbour the lac insect. The leaves of the *neem* possess certain medicinal properties, as do the fruits of the *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*). This tree and the pipal are among the trees which are considered sacred by the Hindus *Semul* (*Salmalia malabarica*—Syn. *Bombax malabaricum*) is a tree with a soft wood which yields pods containing fine silky fibres, the wood being used in the manufacture of match-boxes. *Pharenda* is a larger species of *jamun* (*Syzygium*—Syn. *Eugenia jambolana*), both having a purple fruit. Babul, *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and dhak are smaller trees and grow in barren soil. The first of these yields both a dye and a gum the ordinary gum arabic—and from the last is obtained another kind of gum, known as dragon's-blood. *Khair* produces *kattha* (catechu). These three products are combined to make a khaki dye. A red dye is obtained from the flowers of the dhak tree, which is also used for sprinkling on people during the Holi festival and in wedding ceremonies. A red dye obtained from the gum of the pipal tree is used as red ink. *Khajur* (the common date palm) is valued in these parts for its leaves rather than for its fruit which is very small and mats, hand-fans, toys and baskets are made from its leaves The *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata* L.) which flowers in February, is very pretty when it becomes a mass of flowers. The buds can be cooked and eaten. The fruit of the *amla* (*Emblica officinalis*) is about the size of a fig and is rich in vitamins The *siris* (*Albizzia lebbek*) is a small but graceful tree with pretty leaves and is covered in season with yellow flowers. The tamarind and bamboo are also found in these parts. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is not very common here as it is in other parts of Avadh.

## FAUNA

### Wild Animals

The wild animals of the district have greatly declined in number and variety during the past century, which has been chiefly due to the clearance of jungles, the reclamation of wild tracts and the spread of cultivation. During the days of the nawabs of Avadh, tigers were numerous in the district and the nawabs and their nobles frequently came to the eastern parganas of the district on shooting excursions In those days the large volume of water coming down the Chauka resulted in floods and formation of jungles of grass and tamarisk. But since the diversion of most of its waters into the Dahawar these waste lands have been gradually converted into cultivable fields and the old haunts of the tiger have now vanished. The other carnivorous animals are wolves, hyenas, and occasional lynx, as well as foxes and the ubiquitous jackals. Wild pigs are very scarce, and have

almost been exterminated by the Pasis who hunt them for their flesh but a few are still to be found in the low grasslands in the east and in the surviving jungles in the west. Leopards are very scarce though a few still find their way down the jungles which run along the banks of the river Kathna. Hares are to be found in considerable number in many places. The black buck (*mrig*) was at one time very common in almost all parts of the district and especially along the banks of the Gomati, but it has now dwindled in numbers and is to be found only in small herds in the southern and western parganas. The nilgai can be seen in the jungles and in the waste lands to the east but it is not very numerous, although it can do much damage to the crops. The hog-deer (*parha*), which once abounded in the grassy wastes along the Chauka and the Ghaghra, is now very rare. The swamp-deer (*gond*) is also an inhabitant of the district, resorting to tall grass jungles on the banks of the Ghaghra, but it is seldom found now Hyenas and wolves find sanctuary, in the high banks of the rivers and streams and they have often proved to be not only a nuisance but a menace when they take to lifting children and attacking people The red-faced bandar, which is a nuisance, is found in or about nearly every habitation.

### Domestic Animals

Of the domestic animals, cows. buffaloes, bullocks, sheep and goats are of great use to the farmer; horses, ponies, donkeys and mules are also used by the village people for riding and for carrying loads; dogs are found in every village as they are kept for keeping guard on fields and homesteads; pigs are also reared in some places and an occasional camel or elephant is also to be seen.

### Birds

Feathered game of all kinds is to be found in fair number in this district. In the cold season the *jhils* and tanks contain a number of migrating species, such as geese, ducks, pochards as well as the resident cranes (*saras*) the whistling teal (or tree duck) and the cotton teal, the last two breeding in the district in large numbers during the rains. The peafowl is common everywhere, the black partridge is still to be found along the banks of large rivers, in the woodlands and in tall grass patches of the western regions, the grey partridge is scattered all over the district though in small numbers and delights in living in comparatively open country and is much in demand by the village people who train it for bird fights. The quail is a bird of passage and leaves the country as soon as the hot season sets in remaining here only in winter and spring. The rain quail and button quail breed in the district but are not to be compared to the grey quail for culinary purposes. The florican, sand grouse and golden plover are also found all over the district. The *jhils* and tanks contain numerous kinds of ducks, large numbers of which are snared by fowlers for sale in

the market. *Jhils* which are overgrown with reeds harbour the snipe, which does not breed in this country but retires to colder latitudes on the approach of the hot weather. The *kulang*, a species of crane, is abundant just after the rains. It feeds entirely on the rice in the fields, and at night collects in large numbers on the sandy banks of the Chauka and the Ghaghra. There are two species of this bird, one being larger than the other and having a pretty tuft hanging down the back of its head. Partridges and peafowls begin to mate in early March, and to make preparations for hatching their eggs when people generally refrain from shooting them.

Peacocks are found in considerable numbers in the western regions of the district though they are not as numerous as they were a few years ago. The white egret occurs, but not in sufficient numbers to attract the attention of professional collectors. Bird-catchers trap Indian rollers or blue jays which are sold to Hindus on certain festivals, particularly Dasehra. They also catch bee-eaters, minivets and other smaller varieties, and sell them to bird fanciers. Parrots and eagles are also found all over the district. Other domestic birds common to the Gangetic plain are also found here, the crow being found in nearly all parts. The redvented *bulbul* is a small bird found in gardens and light scrub jungles and is often kept as a pet It is said to be a good fighter. The *harewa* (Jerdon's chloropsis), the myna, the weaver bird (*baya*) and the house sparrow (*gauraiya*) are also common birds. The amadavet (*lal munia*) is a small bird with brownish stripes and a white and red bill. The red whistler (*bulbul*) with its cheerful call and very lively habits is an attractive garden bird. Among the mynas, the common myna the bank myna, the *brahmunj* myna and the pied myna are to be found everywhere The ring-dove, the spotted dove and the red turtle-dove are commonly met with and the rufous turtle-dove visits the countryside during winter in large numbers. Among the cuckoos, the *koel* (a song-bird) and the brain-fever bird (*papiha*) are common and the pied crested cuckoo visits these parts from Africa during the monsoon. The large Indian parakeet (*hiraman tota*), the roseringed parakeet (*desi tota*) and the blossom head parakeet (*tuiyya tota*) are found in the district and are often domesticated The blue rock pigeon (*kabootar*) is the familiar slate grey bird found mostly in grain warehouses, grain markets, railway stations, old and disused buildings, old wells and jungles. The green pigeon (*hariyal*) is another beautiful bird commonly found in gardens.

**Reptiles**

Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are to be found everywhere in the district Some snakes are harmless but others are deadly like the cobra, Russell's viper, *phetar, dorha, chital, ghorkarait* and *gehwan*. Though a majority is non-poisonous, a number of people fall a prey to snakebite every year. The other reptiles are the chameleon (*girgit*), the

iguana (*goh*) and the lizard (*chhipkali*). Among other creatures the scorpion (*bichchhu*) and the centipede (*kankhajura*) are also commonly found in the district.

**Fishes**

More than twenty-five different species of fish including *rohu* (*Labeo-rohita*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *Karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *bhakue* (*Catla catla*), *parhan* (*Wallago attu*), prawn, *tengir* (*Myspus seenghla*), *pariyasi* (*Pangasius pangasius*) and *silung* (*Silonia silondia*) inhabit the rivers, perennial streams, *jhils*, tanks, artificial reservoirs and the flooded fields of the district; and the Gomati particularly abounds in fish. In the Gomati, the Ghaghra and the Chauka are found different types of the Indian crocodiles, porpoises, turtles, alligators and tortoises

# CHAPTER II

## HISTORY

### Ancient History

**Legends and Traditions**

According to popular tradition, Sitapur derives its name from Sita, the wife of Rama who is said to have sojourned in this place with him during a pilgrimage. In the days of Akbar the name of the town was Chhatyapur[1] or Chhitiapur[2] which might have been a corrupt form of Sitapur or it might have had no connection with Sita at all.

It is said that the two ancient kingdoms of northern India, one belonging to the Lunar race of Hastinapur and the other to the Solar race of Ayodhya, converged in this district. According to one story, Hargaon (in tahsil Sitapur) was founded by the famous King Harishchandra of Ayodhya, but according to another legend it was the capital of King Virata, where the Pandavas spent part of their exile, although the country of Vairata is usually identified with the modern town of Bairat, forty-two miles north-east of Jaipur in Rajasthan[3]. One of the many places where Sita and Rama are said to have bathed, she in order to remove the pollution caused by her abduction by Ravana and he for slaying him, is Nimsar (Naimisharanya). Manwan (in tahsil Sidhauli) is described as having been built by King Mandhata of Ayodhya, and also as the Manipura said in the *Mahabharata* to be the capital of King Babhruvahan a son of Arjuna. But the Manipura mentioned in the *Mahabharata* was situated on the seacoast in Kalinga[4] A place opposite Nimsar and called Orajhar, Oradih or Bennagar, is connected with the mythical raja Bena or Vena whose stories are current from Punjab to Bengal.

The earliest tradition of historical times relates that a fort, near Seota in tahsil Biswan, was built by Alha, the famous Banaphar hero of the court of Paramardideva or Parmal Chandella. Another place, the foundation of which is ascribed to this Alha, was Unchgaon (known later as Nawagarh) on the river Dahawar, but it was washed away by the river. One of Alha's captains was Ranua Pasi, the reputed founder of Purwa Tambolian (now known as Tambaur).[5]

---

[1] Adul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Jarrett's translation, Vol. II, (Second Edition), Calcutta, 1949), p 188

[2] Nevill. H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 214

[3] Chaudhuri, S. B. : *Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India*, p. 31

[4] *Mahabharata*, (Gita Press. Gorakhpur, V. S. 2013), Pt I, p. 266 ; Dey, N. L. : *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, (Calcutta, 1899), p. 54

[5] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur; A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 119

According to the *Puranas*, the most sacred region in the *Krita* age was the forest of Naimisha which was on the banks of the river Gomati in the kingdom of Ayodhya.[1] In the post-Vedic period Naimisha was still a renowned place which is identified with the present town of Naimisharanya (also called Nimsar)[2] in this district. The rishis of the Naimisha forest and their sacrificial festivals are frequently mentioned in the literature of the period.[3]

According to the Puranic tradition, Pururavas Aila, the progenitor of the celebrated Lunar dynasty and the contemporary of Ikshvaku of the Solar dynasty, is said to have been intoxicated with power and declared war on the Brahmanas, robbed them of their jewels and coveted the golden sacrificial floor of the Naimisha sages who were performing a sacrifice. The sages, in revolt, killed him and installed his eldest son, Ayu, on the throne[4] In the time of Rama (of the Solar dynasty), however, this region seems to have been a part of the kingdom of Ayodhya. According to the *Ramayana*, after the exile of Sita, Rama performed the *ashvanmedha yajna* in Naimisharanya, where the sage Valmiki had come with Lava and Kusha, the sons of Rama and Sita[5] The *Mahabharata* mentions that a famous *ashrama* (hermitage) of those times was Naimisha which was located in a forest named after it. The presiding personality was the far-famed teacher, one Shaunaka, called the *kulapati* (preceptor of ten thousand disciples). He was also the chief of the rishis who performed, in this forest, a great sacrifice spread over a period of twelve years which attracted a vast concourse of learned men who carried on constant discussions and disputations on religious, philosophical and scientific topics. It is said that the *Mahabharata* and also the *Matsya* and other *Puranas* were recited to him in the reign of Adhisima Krishna.[6] Naimisha also finds mention in the *Vanaparva* of the *Mahabharata* in an account of the places of pilgrimage.[7]

Legend has it that the *Dadhichi Tirtha* in Misrikh was founded for the benefit of the great rishi, Dadhichi, who seems to have been the person referred to in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* as one of the sons of Chyavana of the line of the sage Bhrigu.[8]

---

[1] Pargiter, F. E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (London, 1922), p 313

[2] Law, B. C. *Historical Geography of Ancient India*, p. 113

[3] Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, (1947), p. 147

[4] Majumdar and Pusalker (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p 273: Pargiter, F. E : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (London, 1922), p. 305

[5] *Ramayana*, (Bombay, 1930), Uttarakandam, cc. 92, 93, p. 1109

[6] Majumdar and Pusalker (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 589; Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, (1960), pp. 333-334; Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (London, 1922), p. 201

[7] *Mahabharata*, (Gita Press, Gorakhpur, V. S. 2013), Pt I, p. 514

[8] Pargiter F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (London, 1922), p. 197

## Early History

The material pertaining to the ancient history of Sitapur is scanty, but there are certain sacred places and old mounds in the district which might conceal the remains of buildings and other relics of antiquity. Some crude, primitive copper implements, which are believed to have belonged to the Chalcolithic age and are approximately 5,000 years old, are said to have been discovered from village Gandhauli (in tahsil Sidhauli) and are preserved in the State Museum, Lucknow These implements point to the existence of human habitation and activity in these parts in that remote period.

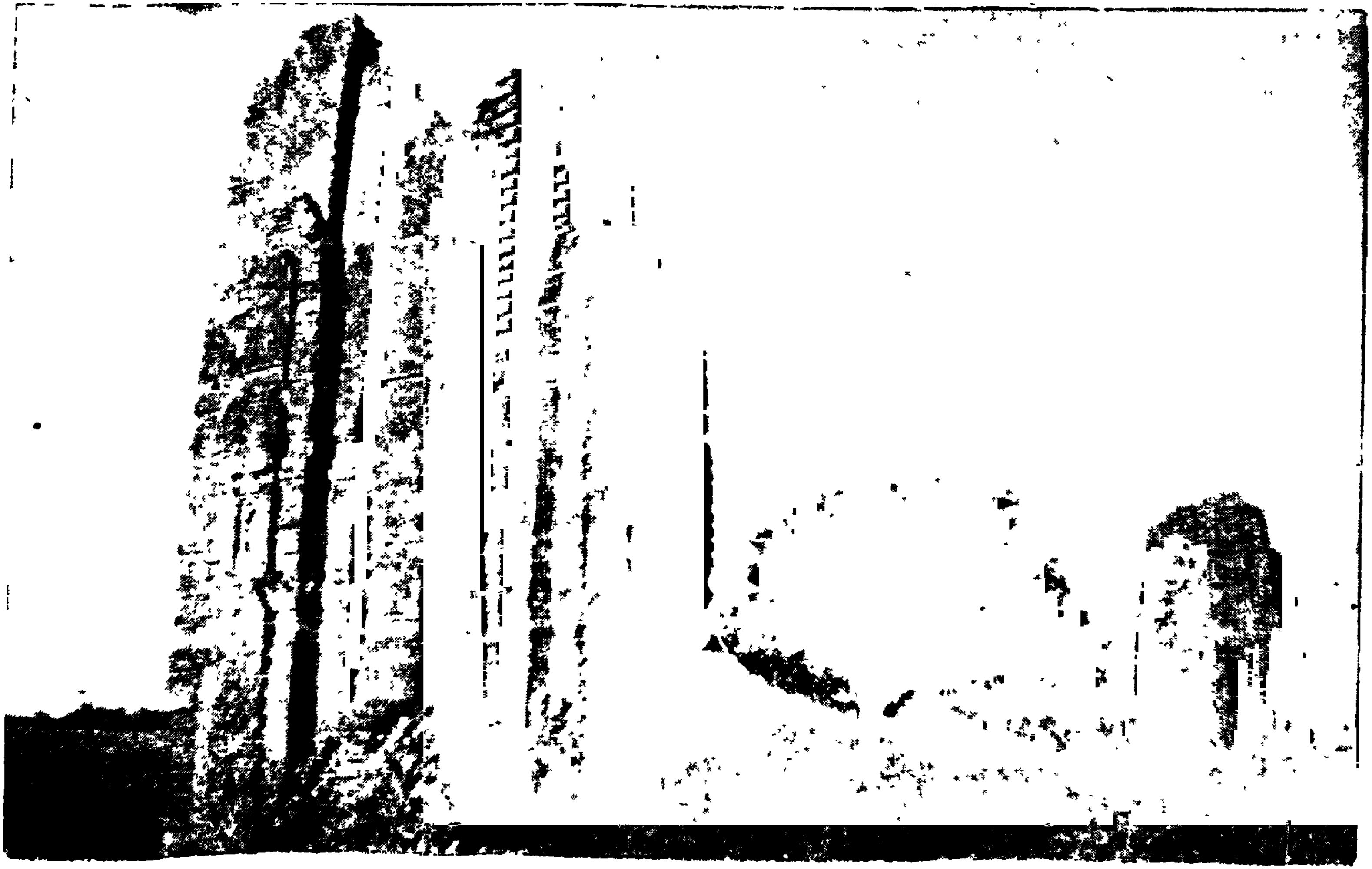
In the sixth century B. C., Sitapur formed part of the Kosala Mahajanapada, with the Gomati flowing on the west, the Sai (then called the Sarpika or Syandika) on the south, the Gandak (Sadanira) on the east separating it from Videha and the Nepal hills being on the north.[1] After Vidudabha, the son and successor of King Prasenajit of Kosala, it seems to have been included in the empire of the Shaishunagas of Magadha the fortunes of which it shared. After the fall first of the Nandas and then of the Mauryas the region comprising the present district came under the sway of the Shungas. There is reason to believe that from about the middle of the second century B. C. to the first century A. D., a branch of the Shungas ruled in Ayodhya. Sitapur was most probably included in the kingdom of this Kosala branch of the Shungas; a few terracottas in the Shunga style have been found in Langhania in tahsil Sitapur.[2] Then it was included in the domains of the Kushanas, "which extended from Kapisa, Gandhara and Kashmira to Benares".[3] This district seems to have formed part of the Gupta empire since its very beginning as a few gold coins of Chandragupta I and Chandragupta II are said to have been found in the district. Certain terracotta figurines of the Gupta period have also been discovered in Badesar (in tahsil Misrikh) and are preserved in the State Museum, Lucknow.

It appears from the extent of the territories of the Maukharis, of Harshavardhana and of the Gurjara Pratiharas that after the fall of the Gupta empire this district formed part of the domains of all these rulers.

Archaeological excavations carried out in Baragaon (in tahsil Misrikh) and Unchgaon (in tahsil Sidhauli) have brought to light two Hindu brick temples of the time of the Gurjara Pratiharas, one in each place. The temple at Unchgaon contains a large number of stone sculptures of that period. The brick temple in Nasirabad (tahsil Misrikh) also exhibits the characteristics of typical tenth-century architecture.

---

[1] Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (6th edition), p. 99
[2] Ghosh, A. (Ed.) : *Indian Archaeology* 1958-59—*A Review*, p. 75
[3] Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (6th edition), p. 473



Ruins of Atsiho [illegible]

Bari, the place to which Rajyapala, the king of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj, is said to have fled and to which he transferred his capital after his defeat and the sack of Kannauj by Mahmud of Ghazni[1], appears to be identical with village Bari in tahsil Sidhauli of this district.[2]

After the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Gahadavalas of Kannauj appear to have brought Sitapur and the surrounding areas under their sway. The copper plate grant of Govindachandradeva of Kannauj is an important find in this connection. This plate was discovered in April, 1885, from a mound in Raiwan, a place eight miles north-west of Biswan. It records the grant of the village of Sohamjaka in the Navagrama *pattala* (district) to a Brahmana, Thakkura Baladitya Sharma of the Parasara *gotra*, on Monday, the day of the full moon in the month of Margashirsha in the (Vikrama) year 1180 (A.D. 1123)[3] or 1187 (A.D. 1130)[4], by King Govindachandradeva when he was in Varanasi. It appears that either the donee or the place donated or both belonged to the vicinity of Biswan.

## Early Settlers

**Pasis**--The people who inhabited these parts before the coming of the Rajputs are said to have been Pasis of whom little is known but they seem to have held sway in the whole of tahsil Misrikh and in the parganas of Sitapur, Hargaon, Khairabad, Laharpur and Tambaur. Apparently they were strongest in Maholi, where the tradition is current that Hansa, a Pasi chief (who might have descended from Ratan Datt Singh, a Thakur of Pataungarh- near Nimsar—and a Pasi woman)[5] demanded in marriage the daughter of the raja of Mitauli. All the Ahbans felt insulted and resorted to a ruse to overthrow the Pasis. After pretending to agree to the marriage they invited the Pasis and slew them when drunk and "those who escaped are said to have fled and settled in Bangar Mahmudi and the northern part of Sitapur".[6] The Pasis have retained their former name and are to this day numerous in the district. But they have fallen from their high estate and were for centuries treated as an inferior people.[7]

**Others**--Apparently the southern and eastern parganas of the district were not held by the Pasis. Among others who held these parts were the Kacheras (said to be glass-makers) whose rule extended over Ramkot, and over parts of Pirnagar Bari and Biswan. The Ahirs held sway in Bari,

---

[1] Tripathi, R. S. *History of Kanauj*, (Varanasi, 1959), pp. 285, 287; Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. I, p. 54; Vol. II, p. 464; *Alberuni's India*, (Ed. E. C. Sachau), Vol. I (London, 1914), p. 199

[2] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 142

[3] *J. A. S. B.*, LVI, Pt. I, pp. 106-108

[4] *Catalogue of Archaeological Exhibits in the U. P. Provincial Museum*, Pt I, (1915), p. 21 ; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, (1889), pp. 56-57

[5] Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. IV, (Calcutta, 1896), p. 140

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 140

[7] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), pp. 119-120

Chandra and elsewhere, the Bhars in Biswan and the Rarhs in Biswan and Sadarpur. The last mentioned are a subdivision of the Kurmis who are said to have held part of Tambaur and also to have predominated in the neighbouring parganas of Lucknow and Bara Banki.

**Rajputs**—Several clans of Rajputs invaded this district and gradually displaced the people who held it. These invasions took place at a much later date than those of the southern districts of Avadh and apparently continued till the beginning of the eighteenth century. However, it cannot be said with any certainty when the Rajputs first came into this district. In a few cases the earliest settlers might have been Rajputs. It is said that in Pirnagar the Bais held the land, but were afterwards displaced by the Kacheras, Gujars and Jats. The present day Bais of this pargana seem unconnected with the early Bais and are styled the Bais of Chhapangarh. In the extreme east, tradition assigns Kundri and part of Tambaur to the Raghubansis, a clan which elsewhere, as in Unnao and Faizabad, appears to have been almost the earliest to be established in Avadh.[1]

Among other Rajputs the first arrivals were the Ahbans, who, according to general report, were originally Chawaras from Gujarat and came into Avadh under two leaders, Gopi and Sopi, the latter coming into this district and he[2], or a descendant of his[3], being credited with the founding of Pataunja (pargana Misrikh), a village that was for many years one of the chief strongholds of the clan. The Ahbans rapidly extended their possessions, absorbing the parganas of Misrikh, Maholi, Aurangabad, Machrehta, Khairabad and probably part of Chandra, the most powerful Ahbans chieftains being the rajas of Mitauli (in Kheri). Their dominion was not long-lived, Khairabad being said to have been lost as early as the twelfth century, when the raja (who lived in Unasiya four miles south of Khairabad) was overthrown by Yusuf Khan Ghazi of Delhi.[4]

Another clan, that of the Raikwars, is said to have seized at an early date the land between the Chauka and the Ghaghra; about 1450 A. D., Sal Deo and Bal Deo came to Avadh, displaced the Bhars and seized parts of the Bara Banki and Bahraich districts Sal Deo is said to have been the ancestor of the Raikwars of Baundi, Rehwa and Chahlari and Bal Deo of the great house of Ramnagar. The advent of the Raikwars into this district took place about 1600 A. D. when Dharmadhir Singh, a brother of the raja of Baundi, set himself up in Chahlari, which already had been granted by Akbar to Hathaideo of the same house[5]

[1] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), pp. 120-121

[2] *Ibid.* p. 121

[3] Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1896), p. 38

Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 121

[5] *Ibid.* pp. 121-122

At different times several other clans settled down in the central portion of the district. The Janwars, who are to be found to the west of the Sarayan in Ramkot, Korauna and Machrehta, fix their home in Gujarat and have a family tree extending to thirty-three generations spread over 1,149 years[1] and are possibly connected with the great families of this clan in Bahraich and Gonda, who arrived in Avadh about the end of the fourteenth century. Some members of this clan spread into Biswan and, at a later date, from there into Sadarpur. One branch of this clan is known as Sainduria, from the village of Saindar (in pargana Kursi district Bara Banki). Driven out by the Panwars of Mahona, they settled in pargana Laharpur of this district. The Kachhwahas of Machrehta allege that they came from Jaipur in 1459 A. D. under Bahram Singh and that they belonged to the Rajawat clan.[2] One of the oldest settlements of the Rajputs was that of the Chauhans of pargana Sitapur, who, according to their own account, settled here in 1194 A D. under Gohildeo, a relative of Prithvi Raj of Delhi. They drove out the Kurmis and others and held the pargana for five centuries. The Bais, who are chiefly found in Pirnagar, Bari and Machrehta, claim that their ancestors Bhikam Deo and Bhan Singh, were fifth in descent from Tilokchand the great ruler of Baiswara. It is said that these two men rescued the Baundi rani from some Muslims when she was going on pilgrimage to Allahabad and obtained Pirnagar in reward Their descendants (among whom were some of the biggest talukdars of later times in the district) extended their estates. The Panwars of pargana Manwan traced their descent from Mul Deo of the family of Itaunja in Lucknow and assigned their immigration to the district to the time of Akbar[3] but they never attained the same power as their kinsmen. The Bachhils of Gondla Mau settled in that pargana several centuries ago. Few of these clans were ever of much importance and they never acquired authority over larger tracts of country, probably owing to the policy of the Muslim governors of Khairabad and Biswan, who deliberately opposed consolidation under a single raja. From outside the district the rajas of Mitauli, Itaunja and Baundi exercised control to a certain extent over their clansmen in this district. The Gaurs were the last of the Rajput immigrants to this district and held the Sitapur pargana from the times of Akbar but they did not have much power till the beginning of the eighteenth century Then, in the reign of Saadat Khan they rose against the nawab and spread over the parganas of Chandra, Maholi, Sitapur, Hargaon and Laharpur. They were perhaps the only Rajput rajas who were recognised as such by the people of the district.[4]

---

[1] Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol III, (Calcutta, 1896), p. 24

[2] Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol III, (Calcutta, 1896), p. 88; Ferrar, M. L. : *The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur*, (Lucknow, 1875), p. 93

[3] Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* Vol IV, (Calcutta, 1896), p. 122

[4] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), pp. 122-123; Elliot, H. M. : *Memoirs of the History, Folk-lore and Distribution of the Races of the North Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I, p. 104, (Revised by John Beams)

## DELHI SULTANS

No mention of the towns of Sitapur district is available in the contemporary Muslim chronicles of the thirteenth century. However, some of the small towns of the district began to attract Muslims, as assignments of land (either as *aqta* or *imlak* or as *madad-i-maash*) were granted to them, here. According to local tradition, Khairabad was occupied by Yusuf Khan Ghazi at the end of the twelfth century. Laharpur is also said to have been founded by an officer of Muizz-ud-din Muhammad Bin Sam,[1] and Manwan (long known as Mustafabad) became a Muslim town about the beginning of the fourteenth century.[2] The bulk of the district was placed in the charge of the Turkish governors of Avadh, the eastern portion of the district lying to the east of the river Chauka being probably placed under the control of the *muqtas* of Bahraich who frequently rebelled owing to their remoteness from the capital (Delhi) and also because of the weakness of the sultans who succeeded Iltutamish after his death in 1236 A. D. Some political activity might have been witnessed during the early sultanate period by the district as it lay on the direct route from Kannauj to Bahraich.

During the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq, Ain-ul-mulk was appointed the governor of Avadh and Zafarabad and he and his brothers waged incessant wars against the rebels of Avadh and Zafarabad[3] and it appears that during this period the hold of the Bhars and other local tribes began to weaken and the road was paved for the occupation of the different parts of the district by Muslim and Rajput *aqtadars* and landholders. The local traditions of the talukdars tell that about the year 1345 A. D., Qazi Nusrat Ullah (the ancestor of the talukdars of Mahmudabad who was generally known as Shaikh Nathan) was deputed to Avadh to subdue the Bhars and on being successful he received in reward the grant of a large estate in the vicinity of Fatehpur.[4] During his reign Deo Rudh Rai of Dharnagar or Deogarh (in the territory of Gwalior) is said to have come to Mahona (in Lucknow district) and gained a large estate from the Kurmis and Muraos in what is now the district of Sitapur. The Panwar Rajputs of Saraura and Manwan trace their descent from him.[5]

Sultan Firuz Tughluq went to Bahraich in 1374-75 to pay a visit to the shrine of Saiyid Salar Masud Ghazi[6] He is said to have passed through

---

[1] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1878), Vol. III, p. 486

[2] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1877), Vol. II, p. 487

[3] Ziya-ud-din Barani *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, pp. 485-86, Rizvi, S. A. A. : *Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, (Aligarh 1956), Vol. I, p. 53

[4] Nevill, H. R. : *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 63

[5] *Ibid*. p. 72

[6] Shams Siraj Afif : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, (Calcutta, 1898), p. 372; Rizvi, S.A.A. : *Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, (Aligarh, 1957), Vol. II, p. 147

this district and founded a town named Tughluqabad which was later invaded by Luhari Mali, a Pasi, who changed the name to Laharpur[1]

In 1394 A. D., Sultan Mahmud Nasir-ud-din Shah conferred the title of Sultan-ush-sharq on Malik Sarwar Khwaja-i-jahan and ordered him to occupy Jaunpur and the adjoining territories He conquered Kannauj, Kara, Avadh, Sandila, Dalmau, Bahraich, etc[2] in the west and territories as far as Bihar and Tirhut in the east and founded the independent Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur but the western boundary of the Sharqi kingdom as far as Kannauj always remained a bone of contention between the Saiyid Sultans of Delhi and the Sharqi rulers. On account of the frequent battles near Kannauj, the district of Sitapur appears to have acquired much importance from the military point of view.

Shaikh Muhammad (1397-1497), a Chishti saint who was also known as Shah Mina, settled down in Lucknow and his disciples established centres of their activity at Khairabad and Laharpur in Sitapur district. One of his disciples, Shaikh Saad-ud-din, obtained great eminence in Khairabad[3]

In the reign of Bahlol Lodi, Avadh and Bahraich were conferred on Miyan Muhammad Farmuli, who was known as Kala Pahar,[4] and Khwaja Khan, an Afghan general, raided a village near Nimkhar (which is described as a dependency of Kannauj) and killed many people, acquiring immense booty[5] From this time onwards the region began to acquire increased importance as the Afghans established themselves firmly in it. Khairabad appears to have become an important headquarters of a revenue division and according to Babur it yielded a revenue of 12,56,000 *tankas* while Avadh and Bahraich yielded 1,17,01,369 and Kannauj 1,36,36,358 *tankas* respectively[6] The territory remained a stronghold of the Afghans till the early years of the reign of Akbar who remained active in the region under the leadership of Biban.

In 1527 A D, Babur appointed Muhammad Sultan Mirza governor of Kannauj and under Babur's orders he subdued the rebellion of the Afghans in Avadh. When the royal army proceeded towards Lucknow,

---

[1] *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, September, 1871, Article by M. L. Ferrar, (Calcutta, 1871), p. 179

[2] Yahya bin Ahmad Abdulla, Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Calcutta, 1931), p. 257; Rizvi, S. A. A. : *Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, Vol. II, p. 215

[3] *Malfuzat-i-Shah Mina*, (Hardoi, undated), pp. 3-5, 213-215, 219, 234: Dr. Nurul Hasan: *The Chishti and Suhrawardi Movements of Mediaeval India*, (unpublished thesis), p. 111

[4] Shaikh-Rizq-ullah Mushtaqi : *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi*, (British Museum Manuscript, Rieu. Part II, p. 802 b), pp. 75-76 ; Rizvi, S.A.A . *Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, (Aligarh, 1958), Part I, p. 155

[5] *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi*, pp. 185-86; Rizvi, S.A.A. ; *Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, pp. 182-183

[6] Rizvi, S.A.A. : *Mughal Kalin Bharat*, (*Babur*), (Aligarh, 1960), p. 201

Biban fled to Khairabad.[1] Babur himself reached Lucknow in March, 1528, and crushed the power of the Afghans, appointing Baqi Tashqandi governor of Avadh to consolidate the Mughal authority in that region.[2] The district remained under the Mughals till the defeat of Humayun in the battle of Kannauj in 1540, when it was reoccupied by the Afghans under Sher Shah. No records exist about the district during the reign of Sher Shah and his successors but the Afghans continued to be a powerful element in this region. The Mughals re-established their authority in the district in 1557-58, the second year of Akbar's reign, when Ali Quli Khan Khan-i-Zaman, who was appointed governor of Sambhal, subdued the Afghans as far as Lucknow and defeated Rukn Khan Nuhani, an eminent Afghan officer.[3]

Ali Quli Khan was later appointed governor of Jaunpur and with other Uzbek chiefs suppressed the power of the Afghans in Avadh but they wanted to establish an independent kingdom for the Uzbeks. They therefore, rebelled in 1565. Ali Quli Khan, who was assisted by his brother (Bahadur Khan) and his uncle (Ibrahim Khan), defeated the royal troops which were obliged to withdraw into the outlying fort of Nimkhar. They shut themselves up there and sent a report of the rebellion to the court.[4]

Akbar himself set off from Agra on May 24, 1565, at the head of an army against the Uzbeks and Ali Quli Khan was compelled to sue for pardon and was forgiven, but he continued to stir up trouble and sent troops to ravage the territory round about Avadh (Ayodhya). The imperial troops, therefore, arrived in Khairabad. As negotiations between the two parties proved infructuous, Todar Mal and Lashkar Khan were sent by Akbar to give battle to the rebels and a fierce encounter took place in the vicinity of Khairabad and many of the rebels were killed and many fled, including their leader Sikandar Khan, who, with his men, was hotly pursued by the imperial army. But taking advantage of the situation Bahadur Khan turned the tables upon the Mughals by attacking the left wing of the imperial army; at this stage some of the imperial officers joined the rebels and the Mughals were defeated.[5] However, Akbar continued to press Ali Quli Khan to submit and a sort of peace was arrived at in 1566.[6]

In 1567 the sons of Muhammad Sultan Mirza and Ulugh Beg Mirza (the Uzbek chiefs), who held a fief in the sirkar of Sambhal, rebelled.

---

[1] Mulla Ahmad Ibn Nasarullah Debali Tattavi : *Tarikh-i-Alfi*, (British Museum Manuscript Rieu, Part I, p. 117 a), p. 549a; Rizvi, S.A A. : *Mughal Kalin Bharat* (*Babur*), (Aligarh, 1960), p. 642

[2] Rizvi, S.A A : *Mughal Kalin Bharat* (*Babur*), p. 271

[3] Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, p. 87

[4] *Ibid.* pp. 376 77

[5] *Ibid.* pp 389-91

[6] *Ibid.* p. 399

In the words of Abul Fazl, "every one in his folly wanted to rule"[1] They went to join Ali Quli Khan and Sikandar Khan but were received coldly. Yarshahi, the jagirholder of Nimkhar, resisted them, but he was defeated and the rebels took possession of Nimkhar for some time.[2] The region remained disturbed till June, 1567, when Ali Quli Khan was finally defeated by the Mughals and killed[3]

In 1574 the sirkars of Avadh and Khairabad were granted in fief to Muhammad Quli Khan Barlas.[4] In 1578 the district was in the charge of Ghazi Khan Badakshi who resigned four years later.[5] In 1585, an eminent saint of Khairabad Shaikhul Hidaya (who was renowned for his learning and piety) breathed his last at Khairabad.[6] He was succeeded by his son Shaikh Abul Fateh.[7]

In 1586 Akbar appointed two governors in each subah, in consequence of which Avadh was made over to Qasim Ali Khan and Fateh Khan.[8] The former held the sirkar of Khairabad in jagir and retained it till 1592.[9] Daud Khan (an ancestor of the talukdars of Mahmudabad in this district) is said to have risen to high positions in the imperial army in the days of Akbar. He might have been the same Daud Khan, *faujdar*, who took active part in the battle of Khairabad.[10] He was killed in 1569 during the siege of Kalinjar of Ranthambhore. His son, Nawab Mahmud Khan, succeeded to the lands and titles of his father and rose to the rank of commander in the Mughal army. He was the founder of the town of Mahmudabad His son, Bazid (or Bayazid Khan), rose high in the service of Jahangir. He was honoured with many titles and is also said to have received in jagir the lands of Sadarpur in this district and of Dewa (in Bara Banki district).[11] The talukdars of Bilehra and Bhatwamau (in Bara Banki district), who trace their descent from the family of Mahmudabad, held large estates in the district of Sitapur.[12]

The Kayasth talukdar family of Biswan presumably owed its rise from the days of Akbar though it claims to have received a jagir from the king

---

[1] Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912), Vol II, pp. 414-15

[2] *Ibid* pp. 414-15

[3] *Ibid*, p 433

[4] Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan: *Maasir-ul-Umara*, translated into English by H Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1952), Vol. II, pp. 184-85

[5] *Ibid.* Vol. I, pp. 584-85

[6] Abdul Qadir Badaoni: *Muntakhav-ut-tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe, Calcutta, 1924), Vol. II, pp 27-28

[7] Abdul Qadir Badaoni: *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, translated into English by George S A. Ranking, (Calcutta, 1898), Vol I, p. 546

[8] Abul Fazl *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1939), Vol. III, p. 779

[9] Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan: *Maasir-ul-Umara*, translated into English by Baini Prasad, (Calcutta, 1911-41), Vol. II, p. 496

[10] Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, Vol. II, p. 391

[11] *Sitapur: A Gazetteer* (1905), pp 62-65

[12] *Ibid.* p. 65

of Delhi as early as 1150 A. D which is unlikely because Avadh was not a part of the kingdom of Delhi at that time. Akbar is said to have conferred on the head of the family the office and title of *kanungo* which continued till the middle of the nineteenth century.[1]

In the later years of Akbar's reign the district enjoyed considerable peace and prosperity and Nimkhar had become famous. Abul Fazl says, "*Nimkhar* is a fort of considerable note and a shrine of great resort. The river Godi (Gumti) flows near it, and around are numerous temples. There is a tank called *Brahmawartkund* in which the water boils and with such a swirl, that a man cannot sink therein, and it ejects whatever is thrown into it. In the neighbourhood is also a deep hollow, the springhead of a stream, one yard in breadth and four digits deep that flows into the Gumti. The Brahmans tell strange tales of it and pay it worship Its sand shapes itself into the form of Mahadeo which quickly disappears again and of whatever is thrown in, as rice and the like, no trace remains"[2]

When Akbar re-organised the administration of the empire and divided it into twelve subahs, Khairabad was on the north-eastern boundary of the subah of Delhi[3] and was a sirkar in the subah of Avadh containing twenty-two *mahals* and embraced most of the territory now comprising the district of Sitapur Of the twenty-one parganas now comprising the district, only eleven are mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* which may be due to the fact that the other ten parganas were either included as parts of the eleven, or were created subsequent to the reign of Akbar For instance, the *mahal* of Qila Nawagarh of the *Ain-i-Akbari* comprises the two parganas of Kundri North and Tambaur. Pirnagar, Maholi and Mahmudabad date from a period subsequent to Akbar. The *mahal* of Nimkhar has disappeared and in its place the parganas of Misrikh, Aurangabad and Chandra have sprung up. Moreover, a number of parganas then lay in the adjoining sirkars of Lucknow and Bahraich Details regarding the names and areas of the *mahals* falling in the different sirkars are not identifiable but an idea about them can be obtained from the account given in the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

**Sirkar Khairabad**—In the days of Akbar, the sirkar of Khairabad consisted of twenty-two *mahals* or parganas, but many of these lay in the present districts of Kheri and Hardoi. Some of the parganas at present comprising Sitapur district have retained their former appellations. Khairabad itself corresponds to the *mahal* known as Haveli Khairabad but about one-third of its present area then lay outside this *mahal*. It was constituted by Todar Mal out of ten *tappas*, one of which in 1131 *Fasli* (1726 A.D.) was excluded[4] It had a cultivated area of 1,59,072 bighas, and paid a revenue

---

[1] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1878), Vol. III, pp. 387-88

[2] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Jarrett's translation, (Calcutta, 1949), Vol. II, p. 183

[3] *Ibid.* Vol. II, p. 283

[4] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1877), Vol. II, p. 122

of 21,61,234 *dams.* It was held chiefly by Brahmans who contributed a contingent of fifty horse and 2,000 foot.[1] Hargaon also corresponds to the old *mahal* of the same name. It was held by Brahmans and had 66,952 bighas under cultivation which were assessed at 2,00,000 *dams,* the military force being twenty horse and 500 foot.[2] Laharpur, Biswan, Machrehta and Sitapur (or Chhitiapur as it was then called) were also identical with the present day parganas of these names. The first was constituted out of the lands of thirteen *tappas* containing 765 villages. Two of the thirteen *tappas* were subsequently transferred to pargana Biswan in 1175 *Fasli* (1770 A.D.).[3] It had a cultivated area of 2,08,288 bighas paid 30,29,479 *dams* and was owned by Brahmans who contributed fifty cavalry and 1,000 infantry.[4] Biswan, which had a brick fort, was then assessed at 35,45,648 *dams* against a total cultivated area of 21,61,234 *dams* It was held chiefly by Brahmans who contributed thirty horse and 1,000 foot.[5] It was constituted of thirteen *tappas* containing 786 villages, fifty four of which of *tappa* Kuchlai were subsequently transferred to Misrikh.[6] The old name of the pargana was Muzaffarnagar (or Lona) and the lands belonged to the Bhars, Kacheras and Ruths. They were succeeded by the Kayasths, Muslims and Rajputs who were settled in it by Todar Mal.[7] Machrehta was also owned by the Bachhils, the cultivated area being 71,069 bighas, the revenue 21,12,176 *dams* and the military force thirty horse and 2,000 foot.[8] It might have also included the present pargana of Gundlamau which is still inhabited by Bachhils. The *mahal* of Chhitiapur corresponds to the present pargana of Sitapur and consisted of 1,282 villages which comprised this *mahal* till 1875.[9] It had 61,706 bighas of cultivation, was assessed at 17,65,611 *dams* and was held by the Rajput Gaurs who contributed fifty horse and 700 infantry.[10] After the first regular Settlement in 1875, it was the headquarters of a division of the Avadh government, containing the three districts of Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri and corresponded with the old administrative division of sirkar Khairabad[11]. Another *mahal* (that still retains its old name) was Sadarpur, which had an area of 1,20,698 bighas of cultivation paid 8,31,175 *dams* and was owned by the Janwars and Bachhils,

[1] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari,* Vol. II, p. 188

[2] *Ibid.* p. 188

[3] Ferrar, M L : *The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur* (Lucknow, 1875), p. 51

[4] Abul Fazl . *Ain-i-Akbari,* Vol II, p. 188

[5] *Ibid.* p. 187

[6] Ferrar, M. L. : *The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur,* (Lucknow, 1875), p. 78

[7] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh,* (Lucknow, 1877), Vol. I, p. 338

[8] Abul Fazl . *Ain-i-Akbari,* Vol. II, p. 188

[9] Ferrar, M. L : *The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur,* (Lucknow, 1875), p. 40

[10] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari,* Vol. II, p. 188

[11] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh,* (Allahabad, 1878), Vol. III, pp. 338-339

who furnished twenty horse and 500 infantry.[1] It then consisted of 312 villages but at the time of the demarcation operations, fifty-two were included in the neighbouring paraganas.[2] There was a large *mahal* known as Nimkhar, the land of the Ahbans, which comprised the present-day parganas of Misrikh, Maholi, Aurangabad and Kastan (Kheri district). It contained 58,776 bighas of cultivation and was assessed at 35,66,055 *dams*. There was a brick fort in Nimkhar and the local force numbered 100 horse and 1,500 foot which was contributed by the Ahir proprietors.[3] Kharkhila, which is now known as Korauna, had a cultivated area of 15,816 bighas and a revenue of 4,73,727 *dams*.[4] The zamindars were Ahbans who contributed twenty cavalry and 500 infantry.[5] The large *mahal* of Gopamau (in Hardoi district) included the present pargana of Chandra. It had a cultivated area of 10,73,685 bighas and yielded 56,20,466 *dams* of revenue[6]

**Sirkar Lucknow**—The portion of the present district of Sitapur that belonged to the sirkar of Lucknow consisted of the five parganas of Bari, Manwan, Ramkot, Mahmudabad and Pirnagar, the first three having retained their old names. The *mahal* of Bari was a Bais state and was said to have been constituted by Raja Todar Mal out of 215 villages belonging to pargana Manwan which were subsequently increased to 325.[7] It had 80,590 bighas of cultivation, paid 12,81,799 *dams* and furnished thirty horse and 11,000 foot.[8] Manwan (where there was a brick fort) was owned by Rajputs and Muslims, the cultivated area was 29,455 bighas, the revenue 7,71 372 *dams* and the military force 2,000 infantry.[9] The pargana of Mahmudabad is not mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, as it was not constituted till the reign of Jahangir who created it out of 250 villages from the neighbouring pargana of Fatehpur. Bangawan was a Bais *mahal* with a cultivated area of 31,727 bighas, assessed at 4,20,732 *dams*, and furnished a force of 500 foot.[10] It was divided between the present parganas of Sadarpur and Mahmudabad. Baluimau (now known as Pirnagar) was held by the Bais, who supplied twenty horse and 500 foot and paid a revenue of 5,19,406 *dams* on 19,409 bighas of cultivation[11] The change of name is said to have occurred in the time of Jahangir. Ramkot belonged to

---

[1] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 188

[2] Ferrar, M. L. : *The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur* (Lucknow, 1875), p. 40

[3] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 188

[4] *Ibid.* p 188

[5] *Ibid.* p. 188

[6] *Ibid.* p. 188

[7] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. I, p. 266

[8] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 188

[9] *Ibid.* p. 190

[10] *Ibid* p. 189

[11] *Ibid* p. 189

Lucknow, although surrounded on all sides by Khairabad territory. It was then, as now, very small, having a cultivated area of only 9,790 bighas which were assessed at 2,68,099 *dams*. The zamindars were Rajputs who contributed 200 infantry.[1]

Sirkar Bahraich—The large *mahal* of Qila Nawagarh, a town which stood on the river Dahawar and has since been washed away by that river, corresponded to the present parganas of Kundri North and Tambaur but all the area covered by these two modern parganas was not in Nawagarh. The *mahal* of Nawagarh may be roughly identified with the eastern portion of pargana Kundri North and the eastern portion of pargana Tambaur. It was held by zamindars of different castes, the total cultivated area being 4,17,601 bighas and the revenue 21,40,858 dams. The military contingent was fifty horse and 1,000 foot[2]. The headquarters of the pargana was situated in Tambaur.[3] The western portion of pargana Kundri North and the western portion of pargana Tambaur constituted the lost *mahal* of Basra The approximate boundary between Nawagarh and Basra was the stream Dahawar. The great *mahal* of Sailuk (Bara Banki district) in the sirkar of Avadh was contiguous with pargana Kundri South and was held by the Raikwars.

In Shah Jahan's reign Abdul Muqtadir, *mansabdar* of 1,000, was appointed *faujdar* of Khairabad.[4] He was a great grandson of Sadar Jahan Pihani. Mirza Bahadur Beg, the founder of the family of the taluk-dars of Aurangabad in this district, is said to have settled down in Delhi in the days of Shah Jahan. He came to Avadh in an official capacity in order to reduce the Panwars of Itaunja to submission. In the time of Aurangzeb, his son, Mirza Farrukh Fal, received a grant of land in Nimkhar and settled down in Balpur, the name of which he changed to Aurangabad in honour of the emperor Aurangzeb.[5]

During the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb, Khairabad was an important trading centre, mainly dealing in cotton goods Cotton textiles which were manufactured in Khairabad were called 'Kerriabauds' by the English traders Such cloth was in great demand and was sent to different parts of India and even abroad.[6]

According to *Khulasat-ut-tawarikh* and *Chahar Gulshan* the sirkar of Khairabad had twenty-four *mahals* in 1720 A.D., whereas it had only twenty-two in 1591,[7] but the names of the two additional *mahals* are not known.

---

[1] Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p 189

[2] *Ibid* p. 187

[3] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol. III, p. 486

[4] Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan : *Maasir-ul-Umara*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1952), Vol. II, p. 318

[5] *Sitapur* : *A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 68

[6] Foster William : *The English Factories in India* 1934—36, (Oxford, 1911), p. 146

[7] Sujan Rai : *Khulasat-ut-tawarikh*, translated into English by Jadunath Sarkar, (Calcutta 1901),p.XVIII

In 1670, Aurangzeb is said to have sent Mirza Bahadur Beg against the Ahbans of the district who drove them out of Maholi and Misrikh, but the former was recovered for a time by the raja of Mitauli.[1] In the eighteenth year of Aurangzeb's reign, Inayat Khan was made *faujdar* of Khairabad in succession to Mujahid Khan.[2] Shaikh Baha-ud-din (who was descended from the Faruqi Shaikhs and traced his lineage from Shaikh Farid-ud-din-Ganj-i-Shakar) belonged to Khairabad and held the *mansab* of 2,000 in the reign of Aurangzeb The offices of *sadr* and *ihtisab* of Shikohabad in Mainpuri district were also conferred on him. His son, Abdul Khair, distinguished himself as a soldier and was raised to the *mansab* of 5,000 with the title of Khan Bahadur Imam Jang.[3]

In the reign of Aurangzeb a number of talukdars settled down in the district. The Janwar Rajputs of pargana Ramkot established themselves in 1707 when this pargana was given in lease to Kalyan Mal, who ejected the old Kachera proprietors[4] and held the place till the abolishing of zamindari. Chandra Sen, the ancestor of another talukdar family of the Gaur Rajputs of Laharpur, came to Avadh about 1658 in the time of Aurangzeb and his descendants acquired nearly all the land in the parganas of Sitapur, Laharpur and Chandra [5]

**Nawabs of Avadh**

In 1743 Abul Mansoor Safdar Jang, the successor of Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-mulk, appointed Saiyid Hidayat Ali Khan (formerly a deputy governor of Bihar) *faujdar* of Khairabad, but the latter did not welcome the idea and his tenure was short-lived [6]

In 1750, Ahmad Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad sought to occupy the provinces of Avadh and Allahabad In response to his appeal to co-operate in reducing the vizir's dominions, Hafiz Rahmat Khan (the Rohilla leader) dispatched Parmul Khan with a strong body of Rohilla troops, who took possession of pargana Shahabad and of the sirkar of Khairabad.[7]

According to the *Imad-us-Saadat*, soon after his accession in 1754, Shuja-ud-daula stood in immediate need of three lakhs of rupees. When his dewan, Maharaj Narain, failed to produce the money, Beni Bahadur promised to furnish it on condition that Khairabad was assigned to him. The nawab agreed and got the money and Beni Bahadur took charge of the district and managed it efficiently. Later he was appointed dewan with the title of Bahadur (*circa* 1755) and then was also made the *naib* or deputy

[1] *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 121
[2] *Maasir-ul-Umara*, (Calcutta, 1941), Vol I, p 680
[3] *Ibid* pp. 131-132
[4] *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vol.III, p.263
[5] *Ibid*. pp.385-86
[6] Srivastava, A. L.: *The First Two Nawabs of Oudh*, pp. 100-101
[7] *Ibid*. pp. 158-159

governor of Avadh and Allahabad in 1759 and was given the title of raja. He, however, fell into disfavour and in February, 1767, was imprisoned in Khairabad (of which he had continued to be *faujdar* in addition to his other duties) for his pro-British activities.[1] As *faujdar* of Khairabad he had acquitted himself with credit by freeing the district from the refractory Mughals who had held a part of this territory in assignment, increased the crown land and augmented the revenues.[2] He was a philanthropist, a friend of the poor and was famous for his charities. His fall was, therefore, greatly regretted by the common people.[3]

The nawab then placed the district of Khairabad in the charge of his own sons, Mirza Jang Ali and Mirza Saadat Ali Khan, with Din Dayal and Kesari Gopal as their advisers. With the help of these two officers, the princes were able to restore law and order in the district by reducing the rebellious landlords to submission. One of these was Bijai Singh, who, after having been ousted from his zamindari of Bahraich, had been carrying on depredations in this district and was the chief cause of disturbance. He was killed with his followers in a severely fought battle. The place acquired considerable importance in the reign of Shuja-ud-daula.[4] Asaf-ud-daula instituted a new system of administration, the subah now being divided into *chaklas* and *nizamats* and appointed Sital Prasad Trivedi *chakledar* of Khairabad. When Saadat Ali Khan came to the throne he improved upon this system and it was in his reign that the most noteworthy person in the history of the district during this period, Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, obtained the *chakla* of Muhamdi in 1804 and that of Khairabad in 1807 paying for both Rs.8,11,000. He resided in Lucknow, leaving the management to his brother Hadi Ali Khan. Mehndi Ali Khan continued to be the *chakledar* of these two places till 1819 when (due to the jealousy of Agha Mir the vizir of the nawab) he lost them. He was a very good administrator and the *chaklas* prospered under him. He also built roads and bridges, including the bridge on the river Kathna near Maholi. He was replaced by Shaikh Imam Baksh who in his turn was deprived of the charge of the *chaklas* in 1820. Param Dhan and Gobardhan Dass (two Kayasths of Lucknow) took over these two *chaklas* for twelve lakhs, but were unable to realise all the stipulated revenue because of their practice of exacting exorbitant rents In 1821 the *chakla* of Khairabad was reduced by constituting out of a portion of it a new *chakla* (Sandila). Landiaon had already been separated (both these places being incorporated into the Hardoi district). There were no important *chakledars* in the district after 1821. They had degenerated into mere collectors of revenue

[1]Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan : *Imad-us-Saadat*, p. 81

[2]Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol II, p. 36

[3]*Ibid* p. 40

[4]*Ibid*. pp. 42-43

and had lost what authority they had exercised over the talukdars. Generally speaking these estate owners were very strong and though they sometimes proved turbulent as far as the nawabs and their allies, the British, were concerned the talukdars, particularly those of Katesar and Mahumudabad, were good managers of their estates. Sleeman, who was resident of Avadh from 1849 to 1854, was impressed by the flourishing condition of the villages through which he passed in his journey through Avadh. He has also recorded that the Raikwar country of this district (that between the Chauka and the Ghaghra) contained the richest tract of cultivation in Avadh probably because its inaccessibility spared it from the depredations of the government's officials and its soldiery. This is also borne out by the fact that the East India Company's regiment that was stationed in Khairabad, seems never to have been employed in the collection of revenue or the suppression of crime. The general state of the district was far less unsatisfactory than that in many other parts of Avadh[1] and this was possibly one of the reasons for the obstinate resistance of the people of Sitapur to the British rule during the struggle of 1857.

**Annexation**

After the annexation of Avadh in February, 1856, Sitapur was selected as the headquarters of one district, under the commissioner of Khairabad Division, and the land between the Chauka and the Ghaghra was constituted into another district with headquarters at Mallanpur and was included in the Bahraich Division The first deputy commissioner of Sitapur was Thornhill, and of Mallanpur A. Goune. Under the new set-up the task of organising a proper system of administration and the summary Settlement of land revenue was begun. A general programme of disarming the population was immediately followed, which soon developed disaffection among the people, particularly the landowning classes[2] Immediately after the annexation the British Government listed the existence of about 175 forts in the Khairabad Division,[3] including those of the rajas of Mitauli and Mahmudabad. Notices were served on the owners of these forts to surrender all military stores and artillery in their possession on or before October 1, 1856[4] This led to further disaffection both among the people and among the landowners their discontent culminating in the struggle of 1857-58.

**Struggle of 1857-58** Sitapur's participation in the struggle of 1857-58, was spontaneous. At the time of the outbreak "there were 3 Infantry Corps located at Seetapur, the 41st N. I under command of Lieutt. Col Birch, the 9th Oude Locals under command of Capt Gowan and

[1]Sleeman, W H . *A Journey Through the Kingdom of Oude in* 1849-1850, Vol. II, (London 1858) pp 115, 215, 221, Nevill, H R. · *Sitapur : A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 129

[2]*Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. I, p. 120

[3]*Ibid* p 121

[4]*Ibid* p 134

the 10th Oude Locals under command of Lieutt. Dorin. There was also a detachment of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, with about 300 men and a few troopers belonging to the Military Police"[1] As a precautionary measure, Christian, the commissioner of the Khairabad Division, "withdrew the men of the Military Police from different *Tehseels* for the security of the station and the *Tehseeldars* were instructed to entertain *Burkundazes* and Choukydars in their stead."[2] The military police were generally supposed to be loyal to the Government and Christian wanted to play them off against the irregular forces. About 300 men of the military police were standing by and the 10th Irregulars, who were quartered at the eastern entrance to the militay station, obeyed without any opposition the order given on May 23 to quit their lines. On May 27 "the vacant lines of the 10th Locals were fired apparently by some incendiaries"[3] which incident was taken to demonstrate the discontent of the sepoys but was suppressed quickly by the British with the help of some sepoy troops Nevertheless, that the full complement of the sepoy force in the district was getting restive, became apparent. The British tightened the security measures and the European women and children were sent to the residence of the commissioner for safety.

The sepoys revolted at Lucknow on May 30, 1857, and a section of the sepoy force was reported to be advancing on the road to Sitapur On June 1, Colonel Birch advanced towards Lucknow with a detachment of his regiment, but the sepoys correctly apprehended the move and took a different route to avoid the encounter.

The news of the outbreaks in other parts of Avadh had its effect in Sitapur as well. On June 2 the 10th Local Infantry openly defied authority by refusing to use the flour (*atta*) supplied to the sepoys, on the ground that "it was adulterated and declared it would destroy their caste if they made use of it"[4], and compelled the authorities to throw it into the river The same day at about 10 a m the sepoys plundered the fruit gardens in the Civil Lines and in the commissioner's bungalow This event was a prelude to the following day's incidents when the district definitely plunged into revolt against the British.

On the morning of June 3, 1857, a company of the 10th Irregulars marched towards the treasury in order to capture it, while a detachment advanced in the direction of the guns. Colonel Birch and Lieutenant Graves rushed to save the treasury but they were fired upon five or six times, resulting in the death of Birch and serious head injuries to Graves At this the whole of the irregular force here broke into open revolt against the British. Kaye writes, "There was then a scene of terror and confusion

[1] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 19

[2] *Ibid* p. 20

[3] *Ibid*, p. 21

[4] *Ibid*, p. 22

as even the survivors of that fatal day find it difficult accurately to describe. The Regulars, the Irregulars and the Mounted Police all fraternised". Later Christian was killed while he was trying to cross the river Sarayan with his wife and child.[1]

The sepoys became masters of the situation within a short period. The entire European population, officials and civilians, hurried towards the Sarayan to cross over to safety. Many were killed by the fire from the muskets of the sepoys.[2] A group of fugitives escaped to Kheri where they were given shelter by Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli who, however, later handed them over to the revolutionary government in Lucknow.

The victorious sepoys found in Raja Nawab Ali of Mahmudabad a natural leader and assembling under him proceeded towards Chinhat by way of Bari to join the sepoy forces there. The sepoy victory at Chinhat (June 30, 1857) was a turning-point in the history of the struggle of freedom in Avadh. The city of Lucknow was captured by the sepoys and a new regime commenced in Avadh with Mirza Birjis Qadar (a minor son of the deposed king, Wajid Ali Shah) as king, his mother, Begum Hazrat Mahal, acting as regent. Raja Nawab Ali played a conspicuous role in the investiture of the boy king and later commanded a force of 2,000 during the siege of the residency.

The news of the victory at Chinhat and of the investiture of Birjis Qadar was received with great joy in the district. To mark the occasion, a royal salute was fired by Raja Lone Singh at his fort on July 5, the day of the coronation of Birjis Qadar.[3] The British had already left the district and no vestige of their authority was in evidence. The whole country was overrun by the victorious soldiery and "Maholi in particular remained the centre of acute disaffection. The chiefs like the Rajas of Mitauli and Oel, Banda Hussain of Tambauz, Raikwars of Chahlari, and Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Mahmudabad manifested their rebellious attitude in various ways ."[4] The civil power was represented by Bakshi Har Prasad, the *nazim* of Khairabad. Throughout the period of the siege of Lucknow, Sitapur provided an excellent field for recruitment for the Avadh forces

The district enjoyed a state of independence for some time even after the reoccupation of Lucknow by the British in March, 1858. Defeated at Lucknow, the sepoy forces made their retreat to different quarters of Avadh. Ahmad Ullah Shah (commonly known as the Faizabad Maulvi), who was one of the chief leaders of the freedom struggle in Avadh, stayed for some time in Khairabad and then shifted to Bari where he collected a

[1] Kaye : *Sepoy War in India*, Vol. III, pp. 455-56

[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 261

[3] *Ibid* p. 117

[4] Chaudhuri, S. B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, 1857—59, pp. 125-126

large army with the help of the Raja of Mahmudabad to "checkmate the British offensive of Hope Grant."[1] Originally he planned to lead an offensive into Lucknow himself, but on April 6 his scouts brought the news "that the Englishmen at Lucknow have made up their mind to attack Bari very soon."[2] He was fully prepared to meet this threat, but was defeated and left the district; his departure not altering the situation. The whole of the cis-Ghaghra area practically remained free of British control till October, 1858. In that month, after recovering a large area to the north-west of this district, the British wanted to cross over to Sitapur, but they were forced to postpone their advance for some time because of the presence of a strong sepoy force, led by Raja Lone Singh, Har Prasad and Firuz Shah. Raja Lone Singh had his *garhi* in Mitauli strongly fortified with armed men and heavy guns. His army consisted of "100 rebel horsemen and about 4,000 matchlockmen also 19 guns."[3]

Brigadier Troup, as Inns writes, " crossed the boundary into Oude, and took the fort of Mithoolee' [4] Lone Singh put up a gallant fight to save it but ultimately he ' . . after firing for a few hours on Brigadier Troup's column . retired with the other rebel leaders, Khan Bahadoor Khan Ali and others towards Khyrabad."[5]

Khairabad was the last stronghold in the district to fall into the hands of the British Here Raja Har Prasad (the last *nazim* under the Avadh government) organised the war against the British with great ability. Throughout the struggle he remained loyal to Hazrat Mahal. After the fall of Lucknow in March, 1858, when the Avadh forces were in great confusion, he continued helping them even though many talukdars had deserted the begum and refused to pay him the arrears of land revenue.[6] In April, the British spies, who always kept the British informed of the Raja's movements and activities, reported that he had one thousand horse and foot and two guns[7] By August it was reported that he had collected eight or nine thousand men and ten guns and had begun to move north-east of Lucknow in the direction of Bara Banki[8] In November he encamped at Khairabad with Yaqub Khan and Lakkar Shah and his forces but he could not give a sustained battle to the British owing to their superior military strength and to the treachery and desertion of the zamindars who since the fall of Lucknow had begun to show open apathy towards the Avadh government Another contingent of 300 men and one gun was posted at

[1] Chaudhuri, S B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, 1857-59, p 126
[2] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p 373
[3] *Ibid*, p. 493
[4] *Ibid*. p. 536
[5] *Ibid*. p. 560
[6] *Ibid*. p. 415
[7] *Ibid*. p 413
[8] *Ibid*. pp. 457, 461

Machrehta.[1] The region was brought under British control by a concerted move of General Barker and Colonel Troup At Biswan, Firuz Shah commanded a large force, but being hemmed in by the enemy he escaped through their lines across the Ghaghra with about 1.500 men and ultimately disappeared from the scene[2] Losing all hopes of resurgence, Har Prasad joined the begum and accompanied her to Nepal His entire estate was confiscated by the British Government after peace was restored in the district

After the occupation of Biswan by Barker, the district passed into the hands of the British who once again set out to reorganise the civil administration. The old district of Mallanpur was abolished and in its place the district of Sitapur was constituted comprising four tahsils and twenty-one parganas The town of Sitapur was laid out afresh in 1859 by Captain Thompson, the then deputy commissioner, who founded the big market which bears his name, and the cantonment was remodelled.

**Post-1857 Period**–During the early decades of the present century two socio-religious organisations, the Arya Samaj and the Sewa Samiti, and a political organisation, the Home Rule League, became active in the district which later produced some political workers who took a prominent part in the nationalist movement Acharya Narendra Dev, an eminent nationalist, was born in Sitapur town on October 31, 1889 In Sitapur the Arya Samaj was established in 1889, by Murli Dhar, a lawyer. It was a movement which had for its object social and religious reform, but by conviction it was nationalistic and advocated the use of Indian goods. The Sewa Samiti was an all-India organisation devoted to social service and a branch was opened in Sitapur in 1917 These two organisations were the chief agencies in the district which aroused among the people a consciousness which blossomed into an unmistakable expression of nationalism. This tendency was further accentuated by the establishment of the Home Rule League in Sitapur in 1916 In accordance with its all-India programme the League conducted a signature campaign, demanding home rule for India within the British Empire.

The Lucknow session of the Congress of 1919 offered the people of Sitapur an opportunity to understand the political temper of the country. A large number of people from the district, including Arya Samaj and Sewa Samiti workers, attended the session. In October of the next year, the United Provinces Political Conference was held in Sitapur under the chairmanship of Gokaran Nath Mishra. This was the first political conference of a provincial status to be held in the district, and it made more acute the political consciousness of the people of the district.

---

[1] *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 562

[2] *Ibid*. p 536

**Non-cooperation Movement**—With the launching of Gandhiji's Non-cooperation Movement in 1921, many people from this district took part in it and fifty-nine went to jail, the highest number being from tahsil Sitapur, and the next highest from Misrikh. The district participated in the movement with the rest of India with considerable enthusiasm and liquor shops and shops selling foreign cloth were picketed and government offices and schools were beycotted The Congress volunteers did yeoman service in the Misrikh fair of 1922

The Non-cooperation Movement had spread throughout the district, and had gathered momentum by associating itself with a widespread agrarian agitation, known as the no-rent campaign which had gripped Avadh. The peasants in Sitapur participated in the movement by withholding their rent As a retaliatory measure the police used force, pargana Laharpur in particular being the victim of police excesses All those suspected of having any association with the movement were either forcibly detained or harassed and even women were not spared. Fifty-six persons were convicted and sent to prison There were several cases of incendiarism by the police This repression led to the local leaders of the Congress moving the Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the matter and as a result Jawaharlal Nehru (who was then the general secretary of the provincial congress committee), accompanied by Mohan Lal Saxena, visited the affected areas

**Salt Satyagraha**-The next phase of the freedom movement started in 1930, when the salt laws were violated A large number of Congress workers publicly manufactured contraband salt in Lal Bagh, in Sitapur town, and courted arrest This was followed by a mass boycott of government schools and colleges and picketing of liquor shops and shops stocking foreign cloth. The movement spread throughout the district which was toured by local Congress leaders, whose efforts intensified the tempo of the campaign They made speeches and distributed leaflets against the government. People from every section of society participated in the movement with enthusiasm. In July, 1930, nine persons were arrested in Thompsonganj Bazar, Sitapur town, for picketing shops selling liquor and foreign cloth. On November 16, 1930, Jawahar Day was observed when a procession was taken out and a public meeting of about 500 people was held in the afternoon in the town of Sitapur and a resolution was passed not to pay taxes or land revenue to the government. The police arrested the local leaders who had participated in the day's proceedings

Gandhiji's arrest in 1932 greatly agitated the people and gave a fresh impetus to this movement. Protest meetings were widely organised and a procession was taken out on January 10, 1932 The district authorities declared the Sitapur Congress Committee illegal on January 15, and banned all meetings and processions Disobeying these orders the Congress workers held public meetings and took out processions, picketed shops selling liquor

and foreign cloth and distributed anti-British leaflets. In February several attempts were made to replace the Union Jack by the Congress flag on the building of the collectorate and the house of the deputy commissioner. The police used force, resorted to lathi charges on several occasions, and from 1930 to 1932 hundreds of persons were arrested and 243 were convicted and sent to jail, the tahsil-wise numbers being: Sitapur 86, Sidhauli 64, Misrikh 42 and Biswan 51 The movement continued unabated till it was withdrawn in May, 1934

The district participated in the general election of 1936, which was held in conformity with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Congress candidates were returned from all the four constituencies in the district.' The outbreak of the war and the consequent resignation of the Congress ministry in the province on the issue of non-participation in the war had an effect on the district as well. Congress volunteers started a widespread campaign against subscribing to the war fund by holding public meetings and distributing anti-government leaflets.

In 1940-41, the campaign took the form of individual satyagraha which was started in that district in accordance with Gandhiji's instructions. The volunteers offered satyagraha by giving prior intimation to the authorities not only about the place and time but also about their *modus operandi*. About 600 people courted arrest all over the district and were summarily tried and sentenced to undergo three to six months' imprisonment and to pay fines ranging from twenty-five to fifty rupees. Sitapur reacted characteristically to the 'Quit India' resolution of the Bombay session of the Congress, of August 8, 1942 Immediately after this resolution the local leaders of the district were arrested and this was the signal for protest demonstrations being held. Many schools and colleges were boycotted, and the district authorities closed most of the educational institutions indefinitely A crowd of four to five thousand people assembled in Lal Bagh, Sitapur town, to hold a protest meeting, disregarding the police order to disperse. The police arrested some of the people, which infuriated the crowd and the police resorted to firing and several were killed and many injured. Soon after this incident the movement spread all over the district. Anti-government speeches were delivered at largely attended meetings and anti-government literature was widely circulated. The government used force to suppress the movement. The houses of persons who were suspected to have anti-British leanings were searched and many of them were imprisoned. Several cases of cutting of telegraph and telephone wires were also reported About 200 persons were arrested, a noticeable feature being the participation of students in the movement After the war the political prisoners were released and Congress decided to contest the elections for the provincial legislature. A general election was held in 1946, the Congress again capturing all the four seats from the district The people of the district did not now have long to wait for the coming of the country's independence which was achieved on August 15, 1947.

# CHAPTER III

## PEOPLE

### Growth Of Population

The first enumeration of the population of the district was made at the census of the province of Avadh in 1869 The population then was 9,32,959 (a figure which included the troops that were stationed in Sitapur cantonment and some temporary sojourners) which gave an average density of 414.8 persons to the square mile, the area of the district being 2,249 square miles.* This was a very low figure as compared with other districts of Avadh, but was higher than that in Hardoi, Kheri or Bahraich. Only pargana Sadarpur, which adjoins the district of Bara Banki, had a density higher than 500. There were then 2,039 villages in this district, and of these 1,921 had less than a thousand inhabitants apiece, ninety-one had between one and two thousand and twenty-seven including the towns of Khairabad, Laharpur, Biswan, Sitapur, Mahmudabad and Paintepur which had a population exceeding 5,000 each, had over two thousand

The next census, taken in 1881, showed an increase of 25,292 over the last enumeration, the total being 9,58,251 There was an increase in all the northern districts of Avadh, but it was more noticeable in Hardoi, Kheri and the regions north of the Ghaghra. Density in this district rose to 425.6 persons to the square mile--still a very low figure. The number of villages increased to 2,308 of which 2,198 contained under a thousand inhabitants, ninety-one had between 1,000 and 2,000 as in the previous census, and only nineteen had a population of over 2,000 persons. The number of towns remained the same but with the exception of Laharpur and Khairabad which had slightly declined in population. and Paintepur which showed no change, the remaining towns had grown considerably.

The following decade was a period of prosperity with good seasons and few serious epidemics when the population grew rapidly and was returned as 10,75,413 at the census of 1891, and the density rose to 476.9, although the district retained the same relative position to other districts of Avadh, for everywhere the increase had been enormous, the average for the whole province being over 10 per cent. Of the 2,328 villages and towns, 158 had over a thousand inhabitants and of these twenty-two contained more than two thousand persons Of the towns, Sitapur had grown rapidly as also had Laharpur and Mahmudabad, but Khairabad and Biswan showed a marked decline and Paintepur even dropped below 5,000.

---

* *Sitapur Settlement Report* (1875), p 1

The next census was that of 1901, which returned a population of 11,75,473 and showed an increase of 1,00,060 on the previous enumeration This time the growth in Sitapur was more rapid than in any other district of Avadh, probably because the famine of 1897 had had no serious consequence here. With an increase of 9.3 per cent, the density had risen to 432 8 persons to the square mile. The figure was still low for the districts of Avadh, as it was largely exceeded in them except in Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Hardoi. From 1901 to 1951 there was an overall growth in the population of the district which is evident from the statement given below:

| Census year | Population | | | Variation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1901 | 11,75,473 | 10,96,763 | 78,710 | | | |
| 1911 | 10,38,996 | 10,64,149 | 74,847 | —36,477<br>(—3 1) | —32,614<br>(—3.0) | —3,863<br>(—4 9) |
| 1921 | 10 89,481 | 10,06,175 | 83,306 | —49,515<br>(—4.3) | —57,974<br>(—5.4) | +8,459<br>(+11 3) |
| 1931 .. | 11,67,139 | 10,93,575 | 73,564 | +77,658<br>(+7 1) | +87,400<br>(+8 7) | —9,742<br>(—11 7) |
| 1941 .. | 12,93,554 | 12,06,735 | 86,819 | +1,26,415<br>(+10 8) | +1,13,160<br>(+10 3) | +13,255<br>(+18 0) |
| 1951 | 13,80,472 | 12,76 210 | 1,04 262 | +86,918<br>(+6 7) | +69,475<br>(+5 8) | +17 443<br>(+20 1) |

Between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 7.3 per cent as against the decrease of 4.0 per cent only for the State. Epidemics (the most destructive being the influenza epidemic of 1918-19) appear to have taken a heavier toll of lives in this district than elsewhere in the State. During the next three censuses the population went on increasing, though the percentage of growth in the district was 26 7 only as against 35 5 in the State as a whole. The population figures of 1951 are 17.4 per cent higher than they were fifty years before, whereas the increase in the population of the State during the same period was 30 per cent.

Births and deaths mainly account for the trend in the growth of population. The following statements give the mean decennial birth and death-rates, the rates of natural increase and the rates of the growth of population of the last three decades:

| | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean decennial birth-rate— | | | |
| 1921—30 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 24.3 |
| 1931—40 | 33 5 | 33 5 | 33 4 |
| 1941—50 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 31.2 |
| Mean decennial death-rate— | | | |
| 1921—30 | 25.0 | 25.4 | 19.6 |
| 1931—40 | 22 9 | 22 8 | 23.2 |
| 1941—50 | 16 0 | 15.7 | 20 1 |

| | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean decennial rate of natural increase— | | | |
| 1921—30 | 10 3 | 10.7 | 4.7 |
| 1931—40 | 10 6 | 10 7 | 10 2 |
| 1941—50 | 7.1 | 6 7 | 11 1 |
| Mean decennial growth rate— | | | |
| 1921—30 | 6 9 | 8 3 | 12.4 |
| 1931—40 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 16.5 |
| 1941—50 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 18.3 |

## Density of Population

The population figures of 1951 show that the district, though twentieth in order of area, stands sixteenth in respect of population in the whole State The density per square mile is 625 and that of the State is 557. The rural density is 584, with slight variations in different tahsils (Biswan 583, Misrikh 543, Sidhauli 613 and Sitapur 633).

The population of the district is almost evenly distributed in its four tahsils with men outnumbering women everywhere. According to the census of 1951 the population of the tahsils (which are co-extensive with the subdivisions) is as follows :

| Tahsil | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| Biswan | 3,23,359 | 3,05 599 | 17,760 | 1,73 923 | 1,64,045 | 9,878 | 1,49,436 | 1,41,554 | 7,882 |
| Misrikh | 3,26,149 | 3 21,623 | 4,526 | 1,74 806 | 1,72 211 | 2 595 | 1,51,343 | 1,49,412 | 1,931 |
| Sidhauli | 3 41,556 | 3,31,652 | 9,904 | 1,84,406 | 1,79,028 | 5,378 | 1,57 150 | 1,52,624 | 4,526 |
| Sitapur | 3,89 408 | 3,17,336 | 72 072 | 2,09 041 | 1,69,430 | 39,611 | 1,80,367 | 1,47,906 | 32,461 |
| Total | 13,80,472 | 12,76,210 | 1,04,262 | 7,42,176 | 6 64,714 | 57,462 | 6,38,296 | 5,91,496 | 46 800 |

## Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in the district was 873 females to every one thousand males in 1921, in 1931 it was 876 and in 1941 it was 877 In 1951 it decreased to 860 in the whole district, the ratio varying from tahsil to tahsil, the lowest being 852 in Sidhauli and the highest 866 in Misrikh, whereas in the Biswan and Sitapur tahsils it was 859 and 863 respectively. The ratio is smaller in towns being 814 as compared with that in the villages which is 864.

## Emigration and Immigration

The percentage of emigrants was 8 55 at the very beginning of this century 91 3 per cent of the population of the district was born in the district itself, 7.52 per cent in the adjoining tracts and 1 17 per cent was born elsewhere, the proportion of immigrants being lower than it was in 1891 and slightly less than the general average for Avadh Among both emigrants and immigrants females predominated the inference being

that migration was mainly due to the marriage customs of society. But, by 1951, the position had altered, for about 93.6 per cent of the people was born in the district, 6.0 per cent in other districts of the State, 0.2 per cent in other parts of India and 0.2 per cent in other countries. Of the immigrants from the districts of the State as many as 33,911 (males 8,228, females 25,683) were from other districts of the natural division[1] and 49,280 (male 15,628, females 33,652) were from other parts of the State. The sex proportion suggests that, as before, most of the migration was due to matrimonial alliances. Of the 2,085 immigrants (males 1,261, females 824) from the adjacent States, 707 (Males 426, females 281) were from Rajasthan, 516 (males 331, females 215) from Punjab, 574 (males 384, females 190) from Bihar and 115 (males 40, females 75) from Madhya Pradesh Of the immigrants who came from territories beyond India 2,043 (males 1,131, females 912) were born in Pakistan and 256 (males 107, females 149) had their birthplace in other territories. Those born in Pakistan were displaced persons numbering 1,804; of those born in other territories, 231 (males 95, females 136) were born in Nepal. Of the thirty-six non-Indian nationals, nineteen were Nepalese, eight British, three Afghan, three Portuguese, two American and one was a Pakistani. The number of births was greater than the number of deaths by 1,15,599 during the decade 1921—30 but the actual increase in the population was only 77,658. Therefore it appears that about 38,000 persons were lost to the district as a result of emigration and immigration, the former being greater than the latter. The same reasons account for the loss of about 5,000 persons from 1931—40 and of about 7,000 during the period 1941–50 The figures, however, include a large element of error in registration, and are only indicative of the trends in migration.

### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

The number of displaced persons at the census of 1951 was 1,804 (males 986, females 818), the majority being concentrated in the urban areas. 88.4 per cent of the total number of displaced persons came from West Pakistan, 0.4 per cent from East Pakistan and 11.2 per cent from places not specified From 1949 to 1954, the government constructed for the refugees seventy-two one-room, twenty-four two-room tenements and fifty shops-cum residences in the Prem Nagar refugee colony, Sitapur town, and also gave them loans to put them on their feet again. A market comprising forty-nine shops was also established in the Sarai area for refugee shop-keepers. The government have also built another market-place, called the Lakshmi Kapra Market, for displaced persons. A large number of these refugees is engaged in business, especially that of cloth; some have started brick-kilns; and some have been absorbed in the newly started

[1]Sitapur is one of the twelve districts of the "natural division" designated the Central Uttar Pradesh Plain Division, the other being Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Bara Banki.

(*cf Census of India* 1951, Vol. II, Part I-B, p. 78).

soap industry in the district. Other facilities accorded to them include educational assistance, technical and vocational training, etc.

**Distribution of Population between Urban and Rural Areas**

The district has 2,328 villages and seven towns, about 12.8 lakh persons (924 per thousand) living in villages and the rest in towns, the figures per thousand for the State as a whole being 864 in rural and 136 in urban areas.

The average population for an inhabited village works out to 548. The villages do not necessarily comprise a single compact unit. There are 7,673 hamlets in the district and the population per hamlet is only 166. The medium-sized village with inhabitants numbering between 500 and 2,000 is the dominant type and of the rural population 68.0 per cent lives in such villages 27.1 per cent in villages with a population of under 500, whereas 4.9 per cent lives in villages having a population between 2,000 and 5,000.

Towns vary in the number of their inhabitants more widely than villages. Of the urban population, 42.6 per cent lives in the town of Sitapur, 38.5 per cent in towns having a population between 10,000 and 20,000 (such as Biswan, Khairabad and Laharpur), 14.6 per cent in towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 (Tambaur and Mahmudabad) and 4.3 per cent in towns which have a population under 5,000 (Misrikh-cum-Nimsar)

It is significant that Sitapur, Biswan and Laharpur have registered an increase of 26.0, 18.3 and 8.0 per cent respectively since 1941 ; Khairabad, Mahmudabad and Misrikh-cum-Nimsar appear to be declining towns The following figures show the distribution of the urban population in 1951 :

| Town | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sitapur | 44,397 | 25,179 | 19,218 |
| Laharpur | 14,275 | 7,455 | 6,820 |
| Khairabad | 13,400 | 6,977 | 6,423 |
| Biswan | 12,484 | 7,097 | 5,387 |
| Mahmudabad | 9,904 | 5,378 | 4,526 |
| Tambaur-cum-Ahmadabad | 5,276 | 2,781 | 2,495 |
| Misrikh-cum-Nimsar | 4,526 | 2,595 | 1,931 |
| Total, Urban population | 1,04,262 | 57,462 | 46,800 |

## Language

In 1951, about 99.9 per cent of the people returned Hindi, Hindustani or urdu as their mother-tongue. Of a total population of 13,80,472, as many as 11,65,727 persons or 84 4 per cent returned Hindi as their mother-tongue. Those who returned Hindustani and Urdu numbered 1,13,423 and 99,542 respectively.

The dialect of Sitapur is a form of Avadhi similar to that spoken in the adjoining districts of Kheri and Bahraich. As might be expected, the dialect of this district "occasionally borrows words or forms from the Kanauji or Hardoi. Thus in the specimen which follows, the word *hate*, were, is Kanauji These are, however, in every case isolated instances of borrowing and do not affect the statement that the language of Sitapur and Kheri is in the main Avadhi. It will suffice to quote the first few lines of the version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son received from Sitapur.

*Yak manai-ke dui larika hate. Un-ma-te chhwata larikawa apne bap-te kahis, 'bap mal-ma jaun hisa hamar hoy taun ham-ka dai-dew.' Tab woh un-ka hisa bat dihis. Thore din bete chhwat larikawa apan asabab ikattha-kai-ke dun des chala gawa aur hawa jaike apan mal bad-chalan-ma uraedihis*"[1]

Thus the Avadhi dialect, which is commonly spoken by the rural masses of this district (Hindus and Muslims alike) as also by a majority of the people in the urban area, is a form of eastern Hindi and is the common language of the districts of Avadh. In the past Sitapur has also produced a number of poets and writers who made the local Avadhi the vehicle of their literary compositions Urdu, or an admixture of Hindi (Khari Boli) and Urdu, constitutes the second main language spoken in the district, particularly by urban Muslims and some immigrants from places outside Avadh The influx of persons from other States has not affected the position of Hindi for, though these immigrants talk in their own mother tongue at home, they generally use an admixture of Khari Boli and Urdu in their intercourse with others According to the census of 1951, the number of persons speaking Gujarati was 782, Punjabi 691, Sindhi 118, Bengali 67, Marwari 48, Marathi 39, Pahari 19, Oriya 3 and Jaipuri 2 English was returned as mother-tongue by twenty-one persons and Dutch and Italian by a person each Of the immigrants, the Gujaratis form the single largest group of persons speaking a language not spoken in Uttar Pradesh and they are followed by the Punjabis. The number of persons speaking two Indian languages is rather small, only 1,186 persons out of a population of 13,80,472 being returned as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother-tongue. Whatever bilingualism exists is noticeable more in the urban than in the rural areas.

---

[1]Grierson, G. A. : *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI (1904) pp. 90-91.

The script used are Devanagari for Hindi and Persian for Urdu. The immigrants have brought their own scripts with their languages.

## RELIGION AND CASTE

The primary classification of the population in Sitapur, according to the last census (1951), is between Hindus (11,52,540) and Muslims (2,26,459) The Sikhs are 894, the Christians 343 and the Jains 236. The statement below gives the distribution in the rural and urban areas:

| Tract | Total population | Hindus | Muslims | Sikhs | Jains | Christians |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural total . | 12,67,210 | 10,95,910 | 1,79,754 | 379 | 126 | 41 |
| Tahsil Biswan . | 3,50,599 | 2,52,942 | 52,638 | 14 | 5 | .. |
| Tahsil Misrikh .. | 3,21,623 | 2,97,646 | 23,909 | 60 | .. | 8 |
| Tahsil Sidhauli | 3,31,652 | 2,80,519 | 50,774 | 214 | 118 | 27 |
| Tahsil Sitapur .. | 3,17,336 | 2,64,803 | 52,433 | 91 | 3 | 6 |
| Urban total .. | 1,02,262 | 56,630 | 46,705 | 515 | 110 | 302 |
| District total . | 13,80,472 | 11,52,540 | 2,65,459 | 894 | 236 | 343 |

Of every ten thousand of the population of the district, the number of people belonging to different religions is:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus .. .. .. .. | 8,349 | (83.49 per cent) |
| Muslims .. .. .. .. | 1,640 | (16.43 per cent) |
| Sikhs .. .. .. .. | 6 | (0.6 per cent) |
| Christians .. .. .. .. | 3 | (0.03 per cent) |
| Jains .. .. .. .. | 2 | (0.02 per cent) |

In the town it is:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus .. .. .. .. | 5,432 | (54.32 per cent) |
| Muslims . .. .. .. | 4,479 | (44.79 per cent) |
| Sikhs . .. .. .. | 49 | (0.49 per cent) |
| Christians .. .. .. .. | 29 | (0.29 per cent) |
| Jains .. .. . .. | 11 | (0.11 per cent) |

The Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Jains are generally concentrated in the urban areas of the district In the rural areas the figures are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus .. .. .. .. | 8,587 | (85 87 per cent) |
| Muslims . .. .. .. | 1,409 | (14 09 per cent) |
| Sikhs . .. .. .. | 3 | (0.03 per cent) |
| Christians . .. .. .. | .31 | (0.003 per cent) |
| Jains .. .. .. .. | 1 | (0.01 per cent) |

The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes is 4,16,975 and there are 9,827 persons in the rural areas of tahsil Biswan, 1,17,688 in those of tahsil Misrikh, 1,01,048 in those of tahsil Sidhauli and 1,02,091 in those of tahsil Sitapur, the urban total being 4,821.

The Scheduled Castes form about one-third of the district population. Those living in towns generally earn their livelihood as labourers on daily wages and those in the rural areas are employed in agriculture or depend on cottage industries.

## Principal Communities

**Hindus**—The caste system is peculiar to the Hindus who have many castes and subcastes among them. The censuses of 1941 and 1951, however, neither specify these divisions nor give the numbers of persons belonging to them. The four principal castes are the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaishya and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. With the spread of education and the impact of new ideas the rigidity of the caste system has slackened to some extent.

The majority of the Brahmanas of the district belong to the Kanyakubja subcaste and the rest, for the most part, are Gaurs, Sanadhyas, Sakaldvipis and Sarayuparins. In the days of old, the Brahmanas considered it beneath their dignity to touch the plough and though this prejudice still persists in the district to some extent, it is slowly dying out. Those who are poor are prepared to dig the land with any implement except the plough. The Brahmanas are still orthodox in matters of food and seldom eat with people belonging even to a different subcaste of the Brahmanas themselves. Many Brahmanas in this district are landholders, some are engaged in business, some follow the priestly vocation and those who are educated form an appreciable proportion of the learned professions and the services.

The next caste among the Hindus is that of the Kshatriyas who are usually called Rajputs or Thakurs. Traditionally the Rajputs are divided into three main branches, those claiming descent from the sun, the moon and the fire and all three are represented in the district. The predominant among the forty-three clans found in the district are the Chauhans, Bais, Rathors, Somvansis, Raikwars, Kachhwahas, Raghuvansis and Chandellas. Before the abolition of zamindari they owned nearly half the cultivated area in the district and a few among them were talukdars and zamindars who since then have taken to other employment. Like the Brahmanas, the Rajputs do not like to handle the plough and generally depend on hired labour and many who are educated have adopted the learned professions and have entered various services, especially the military and the police.

The Vaishyas are found in every part of the district and the caste also has many subdivision, the members of the Umar Vaish subcaste being the most numerous. Other noticeable subcastes are the Golu, the Kasaundhan and the Agarwal. The Vaishyas are mostly engaged in business in the urban and in cultivation in the rural areas. Some of them deal in money-lending also.

In this district the Shudras comprised the Scheduled Castes and some other Backward Classes, the importance being those of the Chamars, Pasis and Bhangis. The Chamars were numerically the strongest in 1931.

They are generally employed as labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural, many hold land as tenants and the indigenous trade in hides and skins is also in the hands of the Chamars. Formerly the Pasis were generally engaged in service under the talukdars and zamindars but since the abolition of zamindari they have lost this source of employment. Some are now engaged in agriculture, others, along with the Chamars, supply the bulk of agricultural labour, and the other callings followed by the Pasis are those of watchman, swineherd and toddy drawer. At one time many Pasis were noted for their skill with the bow and arrow and many of them are said to have lived outside the law.

Bhangis (sweepers and scavengers) serve under the municipalities, and other local bodies, in private houses and also as labourers in the fields in rural area.

Among the Other Backward Classes are the Ahirs, Kurmis, Lodhs, Muraos and Kachhis. Of these the Ahirs were strongest numerically about the beginning of the century. They are primarily a caste of graziers and cowherds and rank among the chief castes which are engaged in cultivation in this district. The Kurmis are excellent cultivators and they generally confine their attention to superior crops. Though inferior to the Kurmis where agriculture is concerned, the Lodhs are also cultivators of a high order. The Muraos and Kachhis are market gardeners cultivating the richest land in which they grow valuable crops.

There are certain groups such as the Goshains. Nanakshahis, Jogis and others, who have adopted religion as a profession although the Goshains also have landed property and before the abolition of zamindari some of them were zamindars.

Of the groups which have constituted themselves into separate castes the Kayasth community of the district, being generally educated, has found its way into government and other services and into the learned professions, particularly law and teaching. In former days the Kayasths seem to have been in government service, as even today many people in the district claim descent from the old-time *kanungo* families. The majority of Kayasths belong to the Srivastava subdivision followed by the Saxena. Some members of the community are also land-holders of considerable standing.

In this district there are certain castes which are engaged in particular trades and callings by custom, among which mention may be made of the Kahar, Teli, Dhobi, Gadariya, Nai, Kori, Kalwar, Kumhar, Barhai, Lohar, Sunar, Lunia, Dhunia, Bhat, Mali and Nat.

**Muslims**—The number of Muslims in the district, according to the census of 1951, is 2,26,159 which forms about one-sixth of the total population of the district. They generally live in the vicinity of old towns and

are most numerous in tahsil Sitapur and particularly in the Laharpur and Khairabad parganas of the tahsil. Next follow the tahsils of Biswan and Sidhauli, their presence being most marked in the Biswan pargana of the former and in the Mahmudabad and Sadarpur parganas of the latter. In thsil Misrikh they are comparatively few, being only 8.6 per cent of the total population and are concentrated in the Aurangabad pargana of this tahsil. The Muslims of the district are mostly Sunnis, who in 1901 accounted for 97.7 per cent of the total Muslim population the rest comprising the Shias and the Lalbegis. The greater part of the Muslim population is said to have descended from Hindu converts and the original names have generally been retained. The census returns of 1901 showed members of no less than fifty-eight different divisions, excluding subdivisions, among the prominent being the Julahas, Behnas or Dhunias, Shaikhs, Pathans, Musalman Rajputs nd Saiyids. Among other divisions were the Nais, Faqirs, Darzis, Kunjaras, Telis, Gaddis, Qassabs, Bhats, Halwais, etc., who, with the Julahas and Dhunias, still follow their hereditary callings. Generally speaking the Muslims in the rural areas are mostly cultivators. There is no one occupation which is followed by the Muslims of the urban areas and they are to be found almost in all walks of life.

**Christians**—The Christians, who were 751 in 1901, numbered only 343 at the census of 1951. Religious and missionary activities were started in the district by the Anglicans and the American Methodists as early as the sixties of the last century. The first Anglican church was built in 1860 and the Methodists opened some schools in Sitapur and Khairabad.

**Sikhs**—The influx of people during the days of partition in the late forties gave rise to an increase in the number of Sikhs. From 112 in 1901 their number swelled to 894 in 1951.

**Jains**—They numbered 236 in 1951 and are mostly traders and belong to the Vaishya caste.

## Religious Beliefs and Practices

**Hindus**—Generally speaking, the great body of Hindus belongs to no particular religious sect and at the census of 1901 only small proportion was classed as Vaishnavite and still fewer as Shaivites or members of the other clearly defined religious sects. Hinduism does not bind any of its followers either to go to the temple regularly or to pray there collectively, although they do take part collectively in *yajnas* and some other religious performances like *kirtans*. The Hindus of the district are mostly followers of the Sanatan Dharma (the orthodox form of the Hindu religion). They believe in the avatars of Vishnu and generally worship Rama Krishna, Shiv, Durga, Vishnu, Hanuman and other deities of the Hindu pantheon. The principal religious books read and recited are the *Ramayana*, the *Bhagavadgita* and the *Bhagavata Purana*. Among the

Hindus of the district the religious practices differ from caste to caste and sometimes even from family to family, but these variations (many of which have come down from time immemorial) do not affect the general pattern of religious life or the celebration of the different festivals or the observance of rites and practices.

In the district, apart from the general features of Hinduism, such as the worship of different deities, oblations to the fire and the sun, the *katha* of Satya Narayan, *kirtan*, *sandhya*, fasting on particular days, people attach special sanctity to the pilgrimage to Naimisharanya and Misrikh, both old and reputed holy places in this district in the tahsil of Misrikh. This pilgrimage takes the form of a *parikrama* and includes bathing in the Chakra Tirtha and the Dadhichi Kund. The practice of performing *shraddha* for propitiating the dead forebears during *pitrapaksha* (the first half of the month of Asvina) is also common here. Some Hindus also worship nagas and trees like the pipal and the banyan. People confirming to the Arya Samaj sect believe only in the *Vedas* and are not idol worshippers. The followers of the Udasin sect, which was founded by Sri Chand, the son of Guru Nanak, are mostly ascetics and believe in five deities only, Surya, Shiv, Shakti, Vishnu and Ganesh and do not restrict people of any caste or creed from entering their temples of which there are three in Khairabad. They have *sangat* (congregational worship) in these temples and about midday the *mahants* distribute food to those who go there The eating of meat is strictly prohibited among the followers of the sect.

**Muslims**—The Muslims here as elsewhere believe in monotheism, in the *Quran* as the divine revelation and in Muhammad as the last prophet and also in all earlier prophets as well as in angels, heaven and hell. The Shias believe that Hazrat Ali, a son-in-law and a favourite of the prophet, should have succeeded him as the head of Islam, whereas the Sunnis maintain that election and merit and not hereditary right should govern the succession to this office and that the succession of Abu Bakr, Umar and Usman was rightful ; the Shias consider Husain, the third Imam, to be the most important successor of the prophet and celebrate the anniversary of his martyrdom from the first to the tenth of Muharram every year.

Muslims generally believe in saints and that the latter can be the intermediaries between God and man. The saints Bare Maqdoom Saheb and Chhote Maqdoom Saheb are held in the highest regard. Their latest successor, Maqbool Mian of Khairabad, a prominent saint died in 1960. The Muslims are enjoined to observe five religious duties, the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the saying of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day, individually or collectively, preferably in the mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramzan); *hajj* to Mecca and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable

purposes). Many Muslims also hold sacred the tombs of Muslim saints, which they visit in order to perform certain rites. *Urs* are held annually at the tombs of certain greatly revered saints to commemorate their lives and teachings and many fairs are also held in honour of different saints and saintly persons.

**Sikhism**—The Sikhs have *gurudwaras* in which congregational prayers are held. They celebrate the birthdays of their gurus and take out processions. They have implicit faith in the founder of their religion, Guru Nanak, and his successors and in the *Granth*, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.

**Jainism**—Jains are closely associated with the Hindus as many social customs of both these communities are common. They are strict vegetarians and believe in the *tiratnas* (three jewels) which constitute the path of liberation. They believe that God is *jiva* (soul) in its perfect and purest form and so they lay stress on attaining the purity of the soul through abstinence and other penances. The Jains of this district belong to the Digambara Sect and have their own temples in which they worship the images of their *tirthankaras*.

**Christianity**—The Christians believe in one God, that Jesus Christ is his son and is the Saviour of mankind. There are churches in which they meet for congregational worship. In this district there are churches both of the Roman Catholics and of the Protestants.

### Relations between Communities and Castes

In spite of there being different castes, subcastes and religious beliefs, the old orthodoxy in matters of social intercourse is on the decline. The social taboo attached to dining with people of other castes and communities is gradually dying out, although it is still observed among high caste Hindus, especially in rural areas. Among the Muslims Shias generally do not eat food prepared by Hindus, but the educated among them are now less orthodox in such matters.

### Festivals

**Hindus**—The festivals commonly observed by the Hindus here are Ramnavami, Nag Panchami, Raksha-bandhan, Krishna-janmasthami, Desehra, Divali Kartiki-purnima, Basant-panchami, Shivratri and Holi, the more important being briefly described below.

Ramnavami, falling on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, is observed as the birthday of Rama when in many homes in the district the *katha* (story) of Rama is recited and *kirtans* are held.

Raksha-bandhan is traditionally associated with the Brahmanas and falls on the last day of Sravana. On this occasion a sister places a *rakhi*

on the wrist of her brother in token of the protection she expects to receive from him.

Janmashtami, the birth of Krishna, is observed by the people of the district by fasting the whole day and breaking the fast at midnight with the symbolic birth of Krishna which is attended by worship of the deity and the distribution of *prasad*. On this occasion *jhakis* are arranged in temples and homes.

Vijay Dashami or Dasehra is celebrated on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to signify the victory of good over evil, when Rama is said to have triumphed over Ravana. On this occasion the effigy of Ravana is burnt out of doors by the people and the event is preceded by open-air dramatic performances (Ramlila) which are spread over a number of days. The most important of these is the *Dhanush-yajna* which, in many places in the district, is celebrated as a separate event even after Dasehra. In many places in the district fairs are held and processions are taken out depicting scenes and tableaux from the *Ramayana* which attract huge crowds of spectators. This festival is traditionally associated with the Kshatriyas who worship their horses and weapon on this occasion. All Hindus in general perform the Dasehra *puja* in their homes according to the custom prevailing in each caste or family. The nine days preceding Vijay Dashami are known as Navaratra and are dedicated to the worship of the goddess Durga.

Divali is the festival of lights when every home is illuminated after it has been thoroughly cleaned and decorated. It marks the end of the rainy season and the beginning of winter. There are a number of different traditions and legends regarding its origin. Generally Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, is worshipped on the night of the fifteenth day of the dark half of Kartika, the thirteenth day and the fourteenth also being connected with this festival and being known as Dhanteras and Narak-chaturdashi (or Chhoti Divali) respectively. On the day following Divali, Govardhan *puja* is performed when the village folk generally worship their cattle. The next day is known as Bhaiyya-duij when sisters specially greet their brothers in order to wish them long life and happiness and receive presents in return. Divali is particularly associated with the Vaishyas who begin their new business year on this day

Shivratri is observed in honour of Shiv on the thirteenth of dark half of Phalguna. The devotees of Shiv fast on that day and go to the temples dedicated to this god to worship him.

The Holi festival is said to celebrate the victory of devotion to God (as symbolised by Prahlad) over ungodly forces (as symbolised by his father and aunt Holika). Big fires are burnt by the people on cross-roads on the night of the full moon in Phalguna every year, preceded by

the worship of Holika who strangely enough, is deemed to be a goddess. The burning of Holi is followed by people cordially embracing each other and sprinkling coloured powder and water on any and everyone. This carnival of colour is an occasion of rejoicing in which all classes of people participate and which continues till the next day. In fact this is the spring festival which begins with Basant-panchami (the fifth day of the bright half of Magha) and, concluding with Holi, ushers in the summer.

A festival which has peculiar local significance is that of Somvati-amavasya, when taking a bath in the Chakra-tirtha of Naimisharanya is deemed to be an act of piety.

In addition to the festivals mentioned above the members of the Scheduled Castes sometimes worship village gods and goddesses and celebrate festivals connected with them or with certain notable persons such as Raidas.

**Muslims**—Muharram, the first month of the Islamic calendar, is regarded as significant because of the tragedy of Kerbala and is observed to commemorate and mourn the martyrdom of Husain, his family and companions. Shias illuminate the *imambaras* on the eighth and ninth of this month, hold *majlises* from the first to the ninth and take out processions of *alam* (flags), and they and the Sunnis take out separate *tazia* processions simultaneously, the Bawan-danda *tazia* of Khairabad being a special feature of this district, each *danda* or stick of the *tazia* traditionally representing one of the fifty two localities of this old town.

Bara Wafat or the birthday of the prophet Muhammad is celebrated on the twelfth day of the third month, Rabi-ul-Awwal.

Shabe Barat is observed on the fifteenth of the eighth month (Shaban) when *fateha* (prayers for the souls of the dead) are said and food is distributed to the poor. The pious spend the night in prayer. The Shias associate this night with the future appearance of the twelfth and last Imam, Mehdi, and express their joy by having fire works.

The most sacred month of the Muslims is Ramzan in which they fast daily from just before sunrise to sunset. The day following the last day of this month is observed as the festival of Id-ul-Fitr when thanksgiving prayers are said collectively. Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the tenth of the month of Zilhij to commemorate the prophet Ibrahim's offer of sacrificing his son, Ismail.

In addition to these important occasions many of the local Muslims celebrate the *urs* of different saints by holding fairs at their tombs. The Chhota Bahraich-ka-mela in Daryapur (pargana Laharpur, tahsil Sitapur) is held in honour of Saiyid Salar Masud. Another fair is held in Khairabad at the shrine of Yusuf Khan Ghazi, who is said to have killed an Ahbans king about 785 years ago.

## SOCIAL LIFE

The old joint-family system in the Hindu community is gradually crumbling under the stress of pressing economic conditions. In rural areas the process of fragmentation of holdings takes place whenever a landholder dies, his property being subdivided among his heirs, resulting in uneconomic holdings which necessitate the search for employment elsewhere, thus splitting up the joint family. Another factor is the tendency of marrying later than was previously the custom, married people now being more independent and individualistic in outlook. Again, as people have started leaving the family hearth to seek employment in distant localities or other places, the joint-family system is being disrupted and all these factors have brought about a change in the social structure of the district.

With the spread of education and welfare measures, the gulf between the caste Hindus and the Scheduled Castes is narrowing. The old discredited custom of *begar* (forced labour) has almost vanished. The agricultural labourer in the villages who hailed mostly from the Scheduled Castes is now free to choose his employer and his work. The subcastes of the Scheduled Castes are also mutually exclusive and even among them, until recently, particularly in the rural areas, the restrictions pertaining to marriage and food were almost as rigid as with the other castes.

### Property and Inheritance

The Hindus and Muslims have their own separate laws of succession and inheritance, the Hindus and those governed by Hindu Law are now governed by the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 and the Muslims by the Muslim Law. In the case of the talukdars, those who had received Sanads under the Oudh States Act of 1869, succession was governed by that Act irrespective of the fact whether the talukdar was a Hindu or a Muslim. In such cases when the succession was intestate the law of primogeniture applied but in the absence of descendants in the male line, the nearest male agnate succeeded. Such a talukdar could also bequeath by will or give away as a gift to anyone the estate or any portion thereof and, like the Hindu, a childless Muslim talukdar could adopt an heir and even his widow could do so if he had given his written permission to this effect during his lifetime. These talukdars also had the option of being governed by their personal law to do which they had to obtain government's permission. However, no talukdar of this district made a gift of his estate, left it to anyone in a will or opted for being governed by personal law and no widow had opted a child under the Act. Under this Act no daughter could succeed to an estate and properties not governed by this Act were succeeded to by the ordinary personal law. The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture in whose case the succession and partition of holdings are regulated by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, but no holding can be partitioned where the undivided portion comes to less than six acres.

**Marriage and Morals**

Among Hindus marriage is a sacrament and although variations in the rites and ceremonies occur according to the customs of a particular caste or family, *kanyadan* and *saptapadi* are the essentials.

Ordinarily marriages do not take place between families of the same *gotra* although the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 makes such marriages permissible, but *sapinda* marriages are prohibited both by law and by custom. Marriages are generally contracted not only between persons of the same caste but even of the same subcaste, many of the latter being endogamous In this district the Kanyakubjas are very rigid in these matters and the system of hypergamy restricts them from marrying their daughters into families which are held, by custom, to be inferior.

With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, one of the main conditions of a Hindu marriage is that neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage, the term 'Hindu' here applying to Sikhas and Jains for the purposes of this Act. Christianity enjoins monogamy upon its followers. A Muslim can have four wives simultaneously unless he is a government servant where the general rule for all government servants will apply prohibiting the contracting of a marriage in the lifetime of a spouse (or spouses) without the permission of government.

**Marriage Customs and Rituals**

The dowry system in its undesirable form consists in payment of an amount of money to the bridegroom or his people as a condition precedent to the settlement of marriage and in this district is prevalent in some form or the other among nearly all castes, particularly among the Kanyakubja Brahmanas and the Kayasths.

Marriages by registration, though permissible under the new Act, are not yet common. Even in cases where such marriages take place, religious rites are also often gone through in addition.

*Varichchha* (choosing the bridegroom) is the first ceremony connected with a Hindu marriage when presents of money and other gifts are given by the bride's people to the bridegroom and his relatives at the time of the marriage settlement. Next comes the fixing of the date of the marriage when the *tilak* or *lagna* ceremony is performed at the bridegroom's house, the bride's people again sending presents and an intimation of the date and time fixed for the marriage ceremony. On the fixed date the bridegroom goes to the bride's house with the *barat* (marriage party). There he is given a reception at the door of the house (*dwar-puja*). The actual marriage then follows which includes *kanyadan* (giving away of the daughter) by the bride's guardian and *bhanwar* or *saptapadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times), which are accompanied by the recitation of mantras from the scriptures. The next day

several other ceremonies take place, the last being the *vida* or the departure of the bridal party. Sometimes among the other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes, the form of marriage is *dola* or *paipuja* in which the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house where the marriage ceremony is performed. Among these castes widow marriage is common but no formal ceremony is necessary, the bridegroom having to feed the people of his subcaste in order to get the marriage recognized by the caste.

Unlike the Hindus, marriage is a contract with the Muslims. The *mehr* (the amount the husband has to pay to the wife according to the marriage contract) is always fixed before the ceremony takes place. Usually marriages are settled by the parents of the parties, the proposal, however, being initiated by the parents of the bridegroom. The *mangani* is the asking for the hand of the bride and the settlement of the marriage is also entered into at this time. The actual marriage ceremony, which is a simple one, is known as the *nikah* and is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi* in the presence of witnesses. He delivers the Khutba (sermon) and then after obtaining the consent of the contracting parties (the bride's being generally received through her vakil as she remains in purdah), declares the marriage to have taken place. The *rukhsat* (leave-taking ceremony) then takes place, the bride and bridegroom going away to the latter's home. Sometimes, in the case of local marriages among middle-class people, the dowry is taken out in procession to the place of bridegroom Among Shias the ceremony of marriage is slightly different and is performed by two *mujtahids,* one representing the bride (as her vakil). There are certain restrictions on marriage alliances taking place between certain persons, such as brother and sister, half-brother and half-sister and uncle and niece. The Shias can also contract *mutah* (temporary) marriages but the practice is rare.

**Civil Marriages**—Such marriages are not common among either the Hindus or the Muslims, which is evident from the fact that no one gave notice of his or her intention to marry under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, to the district magistrate (who is the *ex-officio* marriage registrar) during the years 1955—59

**Divorce**—Among some communities of the Hindus divorce or dissolution of marriage was permitted by custom and the society recognized such divorce and permitted remarriage. But by and large divorce was not permitted under the Hindu Law until the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 which made divorce under certain conditions possible through a court of law. From 1956 to 1958, the number of applications for divorce filed by Hindu husbands and wives in court was twenty-three, two in 1956, eight in 1957 and thirteen in 1958. Of these only five applications were granted—two each in 1956 and 1958 and one in 1957. The number of suits for judicial separation during the same period was seven (one in

1956, four in 1957 and two in 1958), but only two of them were decreed. Divorce (*talaq*) is permissible under the Muslim Law and the marriages of Christians contracted under the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 can also be dissolved under the Indian Divorce Act of 1869.

**Widow Marriage**—Widow marriage among Hindus is not common but as among the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes, a woman usually contributes to the family income by working in the fields, in mills or by participating in the making of products of cottage industries and different types of handicrafts, it is frequent among these people. As regards the other castes, although the law now permits the marriage of a Hindu widow, such cases are rare as custom dies hard. There was only one instance in the district of a widow marrying after the passing of the Special Marriage Act of 1954. No case of immoral traffic in women was registered in the district during the last three years. The district has witnessed a decline in gambling since 1958 as 109 cases were convicted in that year but only 69 in 1960. Prohibition has not yet been enforced in the district.

## Home-life

There were 2,29,043 occupied houses in the district—2,11,752 in villages and 17,291 in towns. This gives an average of 6,027 persons per 1,000 houses, or about six persons per house in the rural areas, and 6,030 persons per 1,000 houses, or the same number per house in the urban areas. There were 2,88,718 households in the district, 2,62,959 in villages and 25,759 in towns, an average of 4,853 persons 1,000 households or about five persons per household in the rural areas, and 4,048 persons per 1,000 households or about 4 persons per household in the urban areas. The variation in the size of the household since 1921 is as given below :

| Census year | Persons per 1,000 households | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban |
| 1921 | 4,740 | 3,805 |
| 1931 | 4,704 | 4,477 |
| 1941 | 4,853 | 5,145 |
| 1951 | 4,853 | 4,048 |

In the rural areas the number of persons per household had grown from 1921 to 1951 by .113 whereas the average per household for the rural areas for the whole State was 5.07 in 1951. The urban household registered an increase from 1921 to 1941 of 1.34 per household but between 1941 and 1951 there was a decrease of about 1.1. In a thousand rural households of 4,853 persons, there are 2,604 males and 2,249 females. Of 4,048 persons in every 1,000 urban households, 2,231 are males and 1,817

are females. According to a sample survey of about 4 per cent of households in every 1,000 households there are 4,674 persons (2,506 males and 2,168 females) in the district and the distribution is as follows:

| | Small (3 members or less) | Medium (4 to 6 members) | Large 7 to 9 members) | Very large (10 members or more) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total .. .. .. .. | 360 | 431 | 151 | 58 |
| Rural .. .. .. .. | 357 | 437 | 148 | 58 |
| Urban .. .. .. .. | 399 | 357 | 189 | 55 |

Medium households predominate in the villages, whereas small households are more numerous in the towns.

The family composition of 1,000 sample households is as follows:

| | Number in 1,000 households |
|---|---|
| A—Heads of households (married men) .. .. .. | 627 |
| (Widowers) .. .. .. | 287 |
| (Women) .. . . | 66 |
| Wives of heads of households .. .. .. .. | 627 |
| Total | 1,627 |
| B—Sons of heads of households .. .. . | 897 |
| Daughters of heads of households .. .. . | 657 |
| Total | 1,554 |
| C—Male relations of heads of households (other than sons) .. | 574 |
| Female relations of heads of households (other than daughters) . | 732 |
| Total | 1,306 |
| D—Persons unrelated to heads of households (Males) .. .. | 121 |
| (females) .. . | 66 |
| Total | 187 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 4,674 |

Daughters leave the homes of their parents after marriage. Female relations (other than daughters) are generally those who become members of these households by marriage

***Houses and Dwellings***—*The houses in the towns do not follow any special architectural pattern, those in the Civil Lines in Sitapur town being mostly of the bungalow type and single-storeyed.* Most of the other houses in Sitapur and other towns are also generally single-storeyed, but here and there one finds a two-storeyed or even a three-storeyed house some of which have water-borne sanitation and electricity. The majority of houses, however, have latrines of the old type or the inmates have to use the public latrines provided by the Municipal Board. Generally houses are lit by kerosene lamps. Khairabad, an important town under the Mughals and the Nawabs, has now greatly declined, many of the houses there being in a dilapidated condition and many others having been abandoned and having fallen into ruins. Many of the bigger houses were built in the fashion of the day, having a main room, an apartment for women and large courtyards. In certain houses here, the main building is approached only after several entrances (facing different directions) have been crossed, evidently a sign of the insecurity that prevailed in those times.

In villages the houses are usually of only one storey and are mostly kutcha (made of mud and thatch), some are partly kutcha and partly pakka. Those of the Scheduled Castes are found either on the outskirts of the village or in a separate hamlet. Generally the villagers build their houses themselves. There is an outer courtyard in which cattle are kept, but in poorer homes the cattle are housed for the night in the inner courtyard or in the *barotha*. In some houses there is a staircase which leads up to the roof, in other a bamboo ladder serves this purpose There are no drains, but only openings either at the back or on the sides of the house to let out the dirty water which collects in a pit outside or which overflows in the rainy season rendering the locality insanitary. There are no latrines in the houses and all the inmates, including women and children, go to the neighbouring fields to answer the call of nature.

The building materials used in the villages are those which are easily available locally, like clay, bamboo, wooden beams, bricks (baked or unbaked), bagasse, weeds, etc. Dry stalks of *arhar* and castor plants together with bamboo go to make thatch.

**Furniture and Decoration**—With ordinary people who are not well off, a few cots and a *takhat* or two constitute the furniture of the house. Those who are better off have a few more articles of furniture like a table or two, a few wooden and reed chairs. The richer people have modern articles of furniture and furnishings. Most Hindus eat out of metal utensils and sit on *chowkis* (low wooden stools) when having their meals. Unorthodox people, particularly in the towns, prefer to sit in chairs and eat at tables. The use of china plates or enamelware is more common in Muslim families.

**Food**—In villages *Hindus* and *Muslims* more or less eat the same sort of food, the majority of the people being vegetarian by habit and even non-vegetarians generally having to be content with vegetarian food. Common people generally eat *roti* (unleavened bread), rice, dal and vegetable. Special dishes are prepared on special occasions. On the whole people have only two meals a day and the poor (the landless and those depending on daily wages) often have only one and subsist on maize, millet and other coarse grains.

**Dress**—In the district the ordinary dress of the men, both *Hindus* and *Muslims*, is a shirt (*kurta*) and a dhoti or pyjamas. People following the learned professions, officials, college students, etc., irrespective of caste and creed, generally dress in clothes of western style. Not unoften, on formal occasions, men wear the *sherwani* or *achakan* and *churidar* (tight fitting) pyjamas. In villages one still sees men wearing turbans.

The usual dress with women is the sari and blouse or *choli* (short blouse). Some of the poorer *Muslim* women still wear *churidar* pyjamas, *kurta* (long shirt) and *dupatta* (large scarf). In many towns where displaced persons from the *Punjab* have taken up their abode, the influence of their style of dress is sometimes visible as young girls are seen wearing the *salwar* (loose trousers caught in at the ankles) and *kamiz* (shirt) and the *dupatta*. The use of the *lahanga* (full long skirt) lingers among the women of the villages.

**Amusements and Festivities**

At times there are enactments of *Dhanush-yajnas* (breaking of the bow by *Rama*) and at places fairs are also held on these occasions. *Nautanki* (open-air dramatic performance of the indigenous type) is another popular source of entertainment In *Sitapur* town a number of officials, lawyers doctors, etc., are members of the *Saunders Club*. There are two cinema houses in the town, the *Lakshmi* and the *Rampa*, with 349 and 358 seats, respectively. There are also some private clubs which people attend to pursue athletics, indoor and outdoor games or to enjoy music Wrestling and *kabaddi* are also popular in the district Feats of *nats* (acrobats), quail-fights, partridge-fights and kite flying are often recreational activities, particularly of the villagers. Village people also take interest in singing or listening to folk-songs and in the recitation of the *Alha* The festival of *Holi* also affords occasion for merrymaking. Religious discourses, *kathas* and *kirtans* attract a host of people both in towns and in villages. Once or twice a year people organize *kavi sammelans* (gathering of *Hindi* poets) and *mushairas* (gatherings of *Urdu* poets) and musical performances. Listening into the *panchayatghar* programmes received by community radios is also a source of entertainment

## The Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

On the eve of the abolition of zamindari there were thirty-six talukdars here who, along with sixty-six co-sharers, held about 43 per cent of the total area of the district. The social and economic life of the district was naturally greatly influenced by them. With the abolition of zamindari in 1952, the talukdars and zamindars lost both in economic and in social status, and have had to make a bid for maintaining the standard of living that they were accustomed to. The wiser among them have invested their assets in business and industry or have taken to other professions; some have become money-lenders and some have entered the field of politics. They are also making serious attempts to cultivate the *sir* and *khudkasht* land which used to be almost completely neglected prior to 1952 and one or two modern farms have sprung up as the result of abolition. Many small zamindars have become mere cultivators. The decline in the fortunes of the talukdars and other big zamindars has had serious repercussions on the trade in articles of luxury as the tradesmen who catered primarily to their needs found themselves without their best customers.

On the other hand, many cultivators have acquired *bhumidhari* rights, the number of *bhumidhars* now being 97,144. They are now masters of their land and ejectment no longer holds terror for them, as it did in the days of the talukdars and zamindars. As *sirdars* now pay land revenue direct to the State, they have gained in stature and dignity. The high prices of agricultural produce and a fixed land revenue have improved their financial condition.

Village life no longer revolves round the *garhi* or the house of the zamindar. The *panchayatghar* or the village *chaupal* is now the centre of all activities. The *pradhan* (chairman) and members of the *gaon samaj*, elected by the villagers themselves and not by the zamindars, are the persons who generally carry weight with the villagers. The common man has developed a sense of self-respect and does not submit to "*begar*", a system greatly in vogue in this district in the past. The large number of persons now sharing in the proprietorship of the land is indicative of the silent economic as well as social revolution that has taken place in the district in recent years.

## CHAPTER IV

## AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

### Land Utilization And Reclamation

The district is mainly agricultural, more than 83 per cent of the population depending on agriculture for its livelihood. The average cultivated area for the quinquennium ending 1958-59 was 10,52,287 acres and the average area of culturable waste for the same period was 46,527 acres. In 1958-59, the total cultivated area was nearly 74 per cent and the culturable waste area was nearly 3.22 per cent of the total area of the district.

The following statement shows the distribution of land tahsilwise during 1958-59:

| Tahsil | Total area | Land put to non-agricultural uses | Barren and unculturable land | Land under miscellaneous trees and groves (not included in area sown) | Culturable waste |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Biswan . | 3,65,714 | 41,369 | 2,899 | 11,753 | 8,601 |
| Misrikh | 3,81,404 | 22,867 | 4,656 | 18,545 | 13,274 |
| Sidhauli .. | 3,54,827 | 37,242 | 4,482 | 16,304 | 12,408 |
| Sitapur .. | 3,27,245 | 25,732 | 2,968 | 17,961 | 12,097 |
| Total .. | 14,29,190* | 1,27,210 | 15,005 | 64,563 | 46,380 |

| Tahsil | Area under Forest Acts | Current fallow | Other fallow | Pastures and grazing grounds | Net area sown | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Irrigated | Un-irrigated |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Biswan | | 2,804 | 27,305 | 141 | 19,309 | 2,31,533 |
| Misrikh | 8,968 | 2,002 | 21,857 | . | 42,268 | 2,46,967 |
| Sidhauli . | 787 | 2,533 | 24,831 | . | 47,043 | 2,09,197 |
| Sitapur . | 26 | 5,840 | 14,313 | 171 | 41,298 | 2,06,839 |
| Total .. | 9,781 | 13,179 | 88,306 | 312 | 1,49,918 | 9,14,536 |

*This area does not include the area of the forest (12,048 acres) under the control of the Conservator of Forests

**Cultural Waste**

The culturable waste was shown as 2,52,912 acres in the report of the first regular Settlement, but it decreased by more than half by the time of the second regular Settlement, the area then being 1,09,739 acres. In the third Settlement, the area occupied by culturable waste recorded an increase of 40,717 acres, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the acreage of old fallow. More land appears to have been left unutilized on account of the general slump in those days. The rapid growth of population in subsequent years called for greater production which, in its turn, necessitated the bringing of more land under the plough. The prices of food as well as of cash crops also went up, inducing the cultivator to use more and more of the land which had been lying unutilized. The dwindling acreage of culturable waste during the years from 1953-54 to 1958-59 becomes evident from the areas shown below:

| *Year* | *Acreage* |
|---|---|
| 1953-54 | 57,640 |
| 1954-55 | 53,589 |
| 1955-56 | 48,534 |
| 1956-57 | 47,544 |
| 1957-58 | 46,589 |
| 1958-59 | 46,380 |

**Cultivated Area**

The first reliable figure, available in respect of the cultivated area in the district, is that supplied in the report of the first regular Settlement, it being 9,14,011 acres or about 65 per cent of the total area of the district. The percentage varied from pargana to pargana, Chandra, the worst pargana as regards soil, having the highest percentage of cultivated land (71.18 per cent). Among the tahsils, Sitapur had the smallest area under cultivation, averaging 62.04 per cent and ranging from 55 per cent in pargana Khairabad to 66.69 per cent in pargana Laharpur of that tahsil. The average was a little higher in tahsil Misrikh, but the variations here were more marked, as pargana Misrikh itself showed only 52.49 per cent, the lowest in the whole district. Tahsil Sidhauli gave an average of 65.87 per cent, the lowest being in pargana Kundri South and the highest in pargana Sadarpur. Tahsil Biswan showed the still higher average of 67.84 per cent of the total area, the figures being highest in pargana Biswan and lowest in pargana Kundri North, though even in the latter the area was not less than 64.2 per cent. In 1884, it was ascertained that cultivation had increased by over 17,000 acres. There

was a steady rise during the next ten years, the highest figure being reached in 1892, when 9,73,965 acres of cultivated land were recorded. The succeeding series of wet years caused a marked decline but the lowest point was reached in 1897, when drought and famine made themselves felt throughout the district. In that year there were only 8,47,472 acres under the plough. This was followed by a complete recovery, for in 1898 there was an increase of nearly 80,000 acres. A further rapid increase occurred in 1901, when 56,000 acres more were added. In the following year the area was approximately the same, but in 1903-04 the cultivated area was larger than in any year till then recorded, it being 10,39,910 acres or 72.2 per cent of the total area. Every pargana in the district showed an increase, with the exception of Aurangabad in which there had occurred a slight decline since the first regular Settlement. There was a very slight development in Gondla Mau, Ramkot and Kundri North, and those that showed the greatest increase were Misrikh, Maholi, Khairabad, Sitapur and Bari.

The cultivated area is influenced by variations in seasons, topographical features, the nature of soils and the population. The average for the five years preceding the Settlement of 1899 was 9,60,000 acres There have been several notable changes in the cultivated area since the Settlement. Between 1901 and 1911 it remained steady in the neighbourhood of 10,26,000 acres, the rise being due to favourable seasons and an increase in population. From 1912 to 1922 the area fell to an average of 10,07,000 acres, which might have been due to the decrease of population in 1911, heavy rainfall in 1915 and the heavy toll of lives which the influenza epidemic of 1918 took. During the next eight years, as the result of a succession of wet years, there was a further drop, which had already commenced in 1921, the lowest point being reached between 1925 and 1928, the average for which was 9,32,000 acres. The following five years (1931 to 1935) marked a gradual recovery and at the time of the third regular Settlement (1939). this area was estimated to be about 9,83,000 acres with a margin of over 43,000 acres which could be reclaimed in course of time. There was again a slight decrease from 1936 to 1939. but during the next twelve years (1940 to 1951) a gradual increase was registered from 9,78,000 acres in 1938-39 to 10,34,000 acres in 1950-51, the expansion mainly covering inferior soils The increase continued in a marked measure from 1952 to 1958-59, the final figure being 10,64,454 acres.

In spite of the fact that during the past twenty years or so considerable areas of land of good quality were either acquired for public purposes (canals, railways, drains, bridges, roads, etc.) or used for residential purposes, on the whole there has been a sustained increase in the cultivated area in the district.

The tahsilwise distribution of the cropped area in both *rabi* and *kharif* in the district during the year 1958-59 was as given below:

| Tahsil | Area under food crops | | Area under non-food crops | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rabi* | *Kharif* | *Rabi* | *Kharif* |
| Biswan .. .. | 1,50,878 | 2,15,244 | 5,605 | 12,262 |
| Misrikh .. .. .. | 1,60,072 | 1,25,748 | 949 | 55,742 |
| Sidhauli .. .. . | 1,67,957 | 1,75,191 | 3,087 | 11,149 |
| Sitapur .. .. | 1,54,313 | 1,40,746 | 1,201 | 18,743 |
| Total .. | 6,33,220 | 6 56,929 | 10,842 | 97,896 |

**Forests**

The following are the figures of the area under forests in this district for the years from 1954-55 to 1958-59 :

| Year | Total forest area | Area under Forest Department | Area under legal enactment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1954-55 .. .. | 22,636 | 11,541 | 11,095 |
| 1955-56 .. .. | | Not available | |
| 1956-57 .. .. . | 15,543 | 11,511 | 4,032 |
| 1957-58 .. .. .. | 21,840 | 12,065 | 9,775 |
| 1958-59 . . | 21,827 | 12,046 | 9,781 |

## IRRIGATION

In the lowlying eastern parganas, irrigation is hardly needed owing to the subsoil water being close to the surface of the land. Elsewhere the supply is often precarious, because reliance is placed upon the monsoon and other natural sources, which are liable to fail when the need is greatest In the sandy western tracts also, irrigation is often impossible owing to the nature of the soil and subsoil, which precludes the construction of unprotected wells and where, by reason of the depth at which water is found, it is difficult and costly to build masonry wells.

In 1957-58 the net cropped area was 10,52,988 acres, of which only 1,36,015 acres (or about 12.9 per cent) was under irrigation. In 1959-60, the irrigated area had gone up to 1,46,708 acres, the unirrigated sown area being 9,13,962 acres.

## Trends in Irrigation

At the first regular Settlement, the net area recorded as irrigated was 1,55,041 acres or about 17 per cent of the cultivated area. Of this 65,285 acres were irrigated by wells and 89,755 acres by ponds, the proportion varying greatly from area to area: in Bari, Manwan, Maholi and Ramkot it was over 30 per cent; in Gondla Mau and Aurangabad it was less than 10 per cent; and in the three parganas beyond the Chauka, it was infinitesimal, being only 0.7 per cent in Kundri North. At that time 58 per cent of the irrigation was done from tanks and *jhils* and the remaining from wells. In tahsil Sidhauli, the area of land irrigated from the tanks and *jhils* was nearly four times as much as that watered from wells, and in tahsil Sitapur it was nearly double. In Misrikh, on the other hand, where natural sources are less abundant, irrigation from wells amounted to no less than 71 per cent of the total irrigated area, the tank irrigated area being large in the Gondla Mau and Aurangabad parganas alone. In other parts the use of wells predominated. In the greater part of the trans-Chauka tract, irrigation from tanks is impossible. During the period 1885-94, the average irrigated area was about 1,60,000 acres which was slightly below 17 per cent of the average cultivated area of that period, and at the time of the second Settlement the total irrigated area, which was 1,34,089 acres or about 15.2 per cent of the total cultivated area (8,81,982 acres), showed a marked decrease as compared with that of the first Settlement. The year 1903-04 recorded a substantial increase, the total irrigated area being 2,02,064 acres or 19.6 per cent of the total cultivated area. In 1921, the irrigated area was 1,78,516 acres, which in 1931 decreased to 1,21,929 acres, again rose in 1941 to 1,67,125 acres, and in 1951 came down to 1,50,733 acres. Under the First Five-year Plan, fifty two tube-wells were constructed in different areas of the district and various other ways of facilitating irrigation, such as the use of pumping sets, Persian wheels, etc., were extended, making irrigation available to an area of 2,61,943 acres by the end of the First Plan period, but only 1,19,918 acres were actually irrigated in 1958-59.

## Irrigation Facilities

Prior to 1896, the district depended for its irrigation mainly on lakes and tanks, the area irrigated from wells being much less. But the famine of 1896-98 and the bad season of 1900 brought home to the people that in times of need unprotected wells could easily be dug in most parts of the district, although they lasted only for a single season. Masonry wells were also constructed, but in a smaller number. Since the opening of government canals in 1929 and the commencement of the construction of tube-wells in 1952-53 there has been a tremendous increase in the irrigation potential of the district. In 1958-59 the area irrigated by government canals was 91,749 acres, that by tanks, *jhils*, ponds and other sources was 47,724 acres, that by tube-wells and wells 6,623 and 3,822

acres respectively, the total area thus irrigated being 1,49,918 acres. The gross area, in acres, under different crops irrigated in the district during 1957-58 is given below:

| Crops | Area irrigated | Percentage of total irrigated area |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat .. .. .. .. .. | 85,250 | 61.42 |
| Sugar-cane .. . .. . . | 21,397 | 15.42 |
| Barley . . . .. .. | 7,186 | 5.18 |
| Gram .. .. .. . .. | 5,620 | 4.05 |
| Rice .. .. .. .. .. | 5,583 | 4.02 |
| Potato .. . .. .. | 3,053 | 2.1[illegible] |
| Miscellaneous food crops .. .. .. | 9,305 | 6.71 |
| Non-food crops .. .. .. .. | 1,421 | 1.02 |
| Total .. | 1,38,815 | 100 |

Taken seasonwise, of the total irrigated area *rabi* accounted for 1,10,092 acres, *kharif* for 27,378 acres and *zaid* for 1,345 acres.

Canals—A landmark was reached in 1929, when the Sarda Canal, following from north to south, was opened for irrigation which commanded the whole of the Sitapur district excluding the lowlying *ganjar* tract. The two branches of this canal, the Kheri branch and the Sitapur branch, which serve the district, have their head-works at Banbassa (in district Nainital). The eastern portion of the district is irrigated by the Kheri branch and its constituent channels, the Khairabad, the Tendwa, the Laharpur and the Biswan distributaries, the total length of the branch and its channels being 252 miles, 4 furlongs and 127 feet. The western area is commanded by the Sitapur branch and its constituent channels, the Sitapur, the Misrikh, the Sareli, the Maholi, the Ramkot, the Misrikh and the Binaura distributaries This branch, with its tail end in this district, runs for a length of 26 miles, 6 furlongs and 30 feet and its channels total 239 miles, 3 furlongs and 397 feet in length. Under the First Five-year Plan, channels with a length of 42 miles, 2 furlongs and 165 feet have been constructed under the project "Construction of 803 miles of Sarda Canals" at a cost of Rs 2,71,643. Another scheme, named the Sarda Sagar (Stage I), was also undertaken during the same period, and a sum of Rs 4,68,881 was spent on it. The channels constructed under the First Five Year Plan commanded a gross area of 38,000 acres of which the cultivable area was 30,400 acres and the *rabi* area was 9,000 acres In the Second Five-year Plan period, under the Nanak Sagar project, channels seven miles in length were completed till the beginning of 1959

and the mileage of the canals constructed in the district during the Second Plan period (till March 31, 1960) was 172. The total length of canals existing in the district on March 31, 1960, was 741 miles and commanded a gross area of 6,18,500 acres, the cultivable area being 6,02,600 acres of which the *rabi* area was 4,01,700 acres and the *kharif* area 2,00,900 acres. The area actually irrigated by the canals in the year ending March 31, 1960, was 91,777 acres of *rabi* and 53,911 acres of *kharif*.

The system of canals is elaborate and has greatly encouraged the cultivation of sugar-cane of good quality and other crops Wide shallow depressions separated from each other by narrow peaks, obstruct the natural drainage of the countryside, resulting in large-scale waterlogging and floods every year. To remedy this, government has undertaken a drainage improvement programme and a series of drains running on either side of the canals have been constructed These drains open up the natural drainage of the land lying in their catchment-area by cutting through narrow necks of land and linking the depressions and then tailing into the Sarayan, Purai, Kathna and Gond rivers, which ultimately join the Gomati. As a result, most of the depressions, which used to keep a good deal of the culturable soil submerged for months after the rains, have been drained off and the land has been reclaimed for cultivation

**Tube-wells**—Tube-wells proved to be very successful in the western parts of the district. Generally the district is covered by canal irrigation but the pockets left are served by tube-wells, forty-seven being constructed in tahsil Misrikh and one in tahsil Sitapur, during the First Five-year Plan period by the Irrigation Department and four more in Kusiyari, Pachehia, Bahrampur and Piparwan by the Hargaon and Behta development Blocks during the same period, all covering an area of 47,517 acres By the fourth year of the Second Plan period the number of tube-wells in the district rose to seventy, the area irrigated being 8,723 acres.

**Wells**—In 1904, wells were classified as masonry, half-masonry and kutcha. Those of the first type were built of brick and were completely cemented and numbered 2,051; the half-masonry were made of brick but were not fully cemented and numbered sixty-five only and the kutcha wells numbered 22,500. Wells are now classed as masonry and kutcha 579 of the former kind were constructed in 1957-58, the number dropping to 572 in 1958-59 and to 339 in 1959-60. The total number of the latter type was 2,754 in 1956-57 and in 1957-58 it was 2,811

**Water-table**—The depth at which water is reached varies from place to place, being very small in the lowlying tracts and very great along the Gomati Water is available at 20′ to 28′ in the town of Sitapur, at 19 in Khairabad and at 11′ in Biswan. In general, however, the water-table in this district varies from fifteen to twenty feet.

**Jhils, Ponds and Tanks**—There are numerous tanks and *jhils* all over the district which serve as reservoirs where water from the surrounding country accumulates. After the rainy season is over the cultivators dig channels into which water is lifted from ponds and *jhils* by means of a basket called *beri*, to irrigate neighbouring fields. The rivers also form a source of irrigation, but only to a limited extent, because in this district their banks are generally high; and wherever irrigation is done from rivers, water has to be lifted by means of *dhenkulis*. In 1904, there were about 24,821 tanks, ponds and *jhils* which could be used for irrigation, but in 1957-58 the number shrank to 12,089 and in 1959-60 it came down still further to 12,072.

## Soil Erosion

The tendency towards soil erosion is noticeable to a large extent in tahsil Misrikh and to a small extent in tahsils Sitapur and Sidhauli. Soil erosion varies with the slope of the land and the greater the slope the greater the erosion. In this district the slope is generally towards the south, consequently natural drainage transports the eroded soil into the Gomati and its tributaries. Wind erosion is also due to the soil being lighter and to lack of vegetation. Soil erosion is checked by sowing cover-crops, such as legumes, and by contour ploughing, strip sowing and afforestation. The last, being the most important, serves to curb the flow of water and swift winds, the trees keeping the particles of earth intact by their roots. The Gomati-Rapti Afforestation Division of the Forest Department undertook afforestation schemes in certain Blocks of tahsils Misrikh, Sitapur and Sidhauli, from 1955 to 1958. In tahsil Misrikh, afforestation was done in an area of 896 acres: 397 acres in the Maliniya Block, 135 in Bikasur Grant, 200 in Inayatpur, 64 in Nimsar, 125 in Umrapur and 75 in Narsinghauli. In tahsil Sitapur, 414 acres were afforested: 290 acres in Gauria Block, 67 in Ilasiva Grant and 57 in Sarwarpur Block. In tahsil Sidhauli afforestation was taken up in the Daudpur Block only where 290 acres were planted with trees.

# AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

## Soils

The soil of the district is mainly light alluvial loam. Coarser particles chiefly composed of sand (silica) and smaller particles of silt are also found in a number of places. The clayey soils contain silicates (compounds of silica and elements like alumina, iron, potassium and sodium)

The best soil is an admixture of clay and sand and is known as *dumat* which is found in the major portion of the upland (*uparhar*).

## Distribution

With the exception of the eastern parganas which lie in the doab of the Ghaghra and the Chauka the soil of the district is as a rule dry. In many parts, especially in the neighbourhood of the large rivers, *bhur,* which has a high percentage of particles of sand, is met with. *Usar* (barren land or land with an abundance of alkaline or saline tendencies) is to be found in all parts. In the eastern parganas especially, there are numerous patches of land covered with *reh,* a mineral efflorescence deadly to vegetation.

## Classification

The character of cultivation depends largely on the nature of the soil and there is an extraordinary difference in the value of the cultivated land in different tracts and even in different parts of the same village. At the first regular Settlement, the soils of each village were classified into *goind, manjhar* and *upathar,* and irrigated and unirrigated rates were framed for each of these classes. At the second Settlement, there was no improvement in the system of soil classification when the soils of *upathar* were classified into *goind, manjhar* and *palo.* The distinction between irrigated rates was also done away with. In most of the *ganjar* area there were only two classes, *goind* and *har* No distinction was made between *manjhar* and *palo* and the whole of the land outside *goind* was placed in one class owing to uncertainty caused by floods The classification of soils adopted in the third Settlement is still applied and has been a definite improvement on the earlier which was not based on topography and had elements of inequality and uncertainty.

The district was divided into two main divisions, upland and lowland. On the basis of soils and physical characteristics the upland was further subdivided into *bhur,* light soil and *dumat* tracts, and the lowland into *tarai* and *ganjar.* The extent of these natural divisions was as follows:

| Natural division | Percentage of total area | Total area |
|---|---|---|
| *Bhur* | 9 | 1,21,000 |
| Light soil | 12 | 1,72,000 |
| *Dumat* | 45 | 6,34,000 |
| *Tarai* | 14 | 2,04,000 |
| *Ganjar* | 20 | 2,81,000 |

There is a belt of *bhur*, about one-eleventh of the total area, in the west, along the banks of the Gomati and on the left bank of the Sarayan in tahsil Sidhauli, which is precarious, high and thirsty and is composed of coarse glistening particles, incapable of being continuously cultivated and suffering more from drought, excessive rainfall and frost than the stable *dumat*. A succession of wet years is particularly injurious as good particles of the soil are washed away, the growth of kans is helped and that of crops is undermined. On an examination of the history of a number of plots it was concluded in 1938 that the period during which the *bhur* requires rest varies, being the longest for the worst land.

The belts of light soil (about one-eight of the total area) are scattered and found in continuation of the *bhur* belt in the centre of pargana Chandra in the north-west of the district and the southern parts of tahsil Misrikh as well as along the upper course of the Sarayan and the east bank of the river Kathna. The *thekar* soil on the banks of the Sarayan flows readily with water, but becomes dry and stiff in the sun. The worst type of *thekar* is precarious and entirely different in texture and quality from the Gomati *bhur*.

The *dumat* tract, which occupies the largest area (15 per cent), lies in the middle of the district, and is interrupted by the Sarayan and little streams, such as the Purai, the Behta and the Gond. It consists of stable soil and is irrigated by the Sitapur branch of the Sarda Canal in the west and by its Kheri branch in the east. In this area there is a remarkable absence of large *usar* plains, but at some places the surface is disfigured with patches of *reh*.

The lowland lies in the east, about eight or nine feet lower than the upland. The dividing line is known as the *katwaru* which represents the ancient and well-defined old bank of the Chauka and runs by the side of tahsil Biswan, almost parallel to the Kheri-Fatehpur (Bara Banki) road. The *tarai* (about one-seventh of the total area) consists of a broad belt which is bounded on the west by the *katwaru* and the eastern boundary of which is formed by the Ghaghra in the north, the Kewani in the middle and the Chauka in the south. Beyond this, as far as the eastern border, lies the lowland (*ganjar*) which is inundated by the Kewani, the Chauka and the Ghaghra. In character the *tarai* is something between the *uparhar* and the *ganjar*. Both the *ganjar* and the *tarai* consist of alluvial soils and seldom stand in need of irrigation. The essential difference between the *tarai* and the *ganjar* lies in the texture of the soil and the extent of floods to which they are subject. The *tarai* is more stable than the *ganjar* and its prosperity is greatly influenced by the nature of alluvial deposits, by the course of the current of the Chauka and by the point at which it is deflected into the Dahawar.

The previous classifications of the soil were not in harmony with the natural divisions of the soil adopted in the Settlement of 1939 and were accordingly replaced by the following classes:

> *kachhuana*; *goind* I and II, *dumat* I, II, III and IV; *bhur* I, II and III; *dhan* I, II and III, and *tarai* I, II, III and IV.

In ordinary villages, two or three classes of soils have been found to be sufficient in addition to *goind*. *Bhur* (the fourth class) is meant only for very precarious lands The area of *goind*, including *kachhuana*, is 7 per cent of the area of the holdings; of *dumat* (wet and dry) 51 per cent; that of *bhur* 6 per cent: that of *dhan* 2 per cent and that of *tarai* 31 per cent. The area of good level land is rather high owing to a comparatively small proportion of land which is sloping, scoured or disfigured by *usar*. In ordinary villages soils of two or three classes have been found to be adequate to serve the needs of cultivation.

### Harvests

The usual harvests here are the *rabi* (the spring harvest), the *kharif* (the autumn harvest) and the *zaid* (the hot-weather harvest) The area occupied by wheat was 2,51,316 acres at the time of the last Settlement (1939) and it increased to 2,82,013 acres in 1957-58. There was an increase in the area under rice which went up from 1,46,781 acres at the time of the last Settlement to 2,58,963 acres in 1957-58 Similarly areas sown with gram and sugar-cane rose from 1,28,1[illegible]3 and 81,331 acres to 2,11,982 and 99,302 acres respectively in 1957-58

There is no record available to show the areas covered under different harvests prior to the first Settlement in the district (1875), but what scattered information there is, shows that the area under *kharif* always exceeded that under *rabi* According to the first Settlement report of 1875, the area cultivated in *kharif* was 1,61,069 acres and that in *rabi* was 3,88,575 acres The report of the second Settlement (1899) shows that the areas increased under both *kharif* and *rabi*, being 6,17,630 acres and 5,88,019 acres respectively In the last Settlement of 1939, there was little change, for the *kharif* area (6,89,985 acres) continued to exceed the *rabi* area (5,22,679 acres). In one respect, however, a change was noticeable—the *rabi* area shrank from 5,88,019 acres to 5,22,679 acres while the *kharif* area maintained the rising trend, the growing popularity of sugar-cane with the cultivators largely being responsible for this change, the area under sugar-cane rising from 34,369 acres to 81,331 acres In 1957-58, the areas both under *kharif* and *rabi* increased to 7,13,018 acres and 6,33,850 acres, respectively, the former still maintaining the lead over the latter.

**Principal Crops**

The following statement gives the area (in acres) under different cereals in the district during the years 1947-48 and 1957-58:

| Crops | 1947-48 | 1957-58 |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 2,45,721 | 2,58,063 |
| Wheat | 2,46,698 | 2,82,013 |
| *Juar* (Guinea-corn) | 6,645 | 12,492 |
| *Bajra* (Pearl-millet) | 25,912 | 21,757 |
| Barley | 1,25,452 | 1,01,903 |
| Maize | 29,671 | 57,844 |
| Ragi or *mandua* | 4 | 9 |
| Millet | 37,579 | 30,329 |
| *Kodon* (small millets) | 64,404 | 59,417 |
| Others | Nil | 107 |

**Rabi—Wheat**—Of all the *rabi* crops wheat is the most important. In this district it is usually sown in the second half of October or the beginning of November in the western parts where the soils are generally light *bhur* and *dumat*. The cultivation of wheat has been on the increase since the Settlement of 1899 when 25 per cent of the total *rabi* area was under this crop (15 per cent being under unmixed what and 10 per cent under mixed). At the time of the next Settlement (1939) wheat was cropped in 22 per cent of the *rabi* area but the area of mixed wheat was reduced to 7 per cent. In 1957-58, the acreage of wheat was 2,82,013 or about 44.49 per cent and the percentage of mixed wheat was about 11.01. The reasons for this increase are most probably the need for more food due to the rise in population, the rise in prices of this grain, the extension of the Sarda Canal and the changes in the *ganjar* area as the result of the shifting of the Ghaghra eastward and of the reduction in the volume of the Chauka due to its deflection into the Dahawar. Wheat is sown with barley and gram and sometimes with linseed and mustard as well. The yield of wheat per acre in 1957-58 was 8.17 maunds.

**Barley**—Next in order comes barley which occupied 12 per cent of the *rabi* area at the time of the second Settlement (1899). There was practically no change till the third Settlement (1939), but in 1957-58 it was sown in an area of 1,01,903 acres or about 16.07 per cent of the *rabi* area. It is grown in the same season as wheat and generally in the same way, but with less labour and expense and is generally sown in combination with wheat, gram or peas. Barley mixed with gram or peas or

both is known as *bejhar*, and is the staple food of the poor The yield of barley in 1957-58 was 7.51 maunds per acre which was slightly poorer than in other districts like Lucknow, Unnao and Rae Bareli.

**Gram**—Gram is another favourite *rabi* crop of the district During 1957-58, it was sown in 2,11,982 acres or nearly 33.11 per cent of the total *rabi* area, whereas in 1910-11 the acreage had been only 1,50,997 It often follows rice or other *kharif* crops and does not require intensive tilling. The average yield of gram in 1957-58 was 7.71 maunds per acre, which was the highest in the State except for district Kanpur The largest acreage under this crop is in tahsils Sitapur and Sidhauli.

**Oil-seeds**—Rape-seed, mustard and linseed are sown in *rabi* and grow best in heavy clayey soils. They are generally sown mixed with other *rabi* crops like barley. In 1957-58 the area covered by rape-seed was 1,975 acres, by mustard 113 acres and by linseed 1,193 acres.

There are different varieties of rape-seed and mustard which bear a strong resemblance to each other, their yield per acre in 1957-58 being 1.68 maunds, which was higher than the yield in many of the districts of the State.

The cultivation of linseed has greatly declined in recent years, the area in 1957-58 being 1,193 acres only as against 2,155 acres in 1910-11. The yield of linseed per acre in 1957-58 was 1.56 maunds

Of the other *rabi* crops, excluding vegetables, tobacco occupied 1,189 acres and spices 1,156 acres in 1957-58

Since the last Settlement of 1939, the area of *rabi* crops has not shown a rising trend like that of the *kharif*, probably because of the opening of three sugar-mills during the thirties of this century and the rising prices of cash crops such as sugarcane, ground-nut and jute

**Kharif**—The staple crops grown in *kharif* vary in proportion from tahsil to tahsil, but in all cases, the bulk consists of rice, pulses (*urd* and *moong*) and small millets (*kodon* and *sawan*)

**Rice**—Rice is the most important *kharif* crop of the district, which covered an area of 2,58,063 acres in 1957-58 The rice grown here is of three varieties, the early rice (autumn crop) called *bhadai* or *kuari*, the late (winter crop) or transplanted *jarhan*, which is harvested in October and November, and the summer crop. Rice is grown in clayey and heavy loams which are practically undrained and hold rain-water The acreage of rice has much increased since the last Settlement (1939), when it amounted to 1,46,781 only Most of the rice produced is of the early variety, the late or transplanted rice covering a comparatively smaller area and being confined to the terai parganas and to the depressions in the neighbourhood of the *jhils*. The summer crop also covers a very small area

The early rice is of many varieties and is known locally by many interesting names such as *badshahpasand* (king's choice), *shakar chini* (sugar sugar), etc. During the first Settlement of 1875, the area under rice cultivation was 96,043 acres and that for 1957-58 it was 2,58,063 acres of which the early variety occupied 2,13,118 acres, the late 44,942 acres and the summer crop 3 acres only. The yield was 7 maunds per acre in 1957-58. Besides the ordinary kinds of cultivated rice, the wild varieties known as *tinni* and *pasahi* are found in abundance in the *jhils* and form an addition to the food resources of the poor.

**Bajra**—The next important *kharif* crop is *bajra*, which occupied 21,757 acres during 1957-58. This being a hardy crop and requiring very little water, is confined to the poorer soils which is the reason for its acreage being increased in those years when the rainfall is not considered to be sufficient for rice. It grows mostly in tahsil Misrikh and to some extent in tahsil Sitapur, but not in other tahsils. The *bhur* parganas of tahsil Misrikh are very well suited for its cultivation. It is also used as a fodder crop and is also sown with *arhar*. The yield of *bajra* per acre was 5.06 maunds in 1957-58.

**Juar**—This is a crop similar to *bajra* and is the staple food of the poor. During 1957-58, the total acreage under *juar* was 12,192 which was lower than its normal area (11,319 acres). The yield per acre for this crop was 5.91 maunds in 1957-58. Like *bajra*, it is also grown in the *bhur* parganas of the western tahsils.

**Oil-seeds**—The main oil-seed sown in *kharif* is til. In 1911-12 its acreage was 1,772 and it went on decreasing year by year till 1917-18 when it dwindled to 211. It, however, registered a slight increase in 1953-54 when the acreage amounted to 560. But since then it has again been shrinking, the total area under it being 309 acres only in 1957-58. It is commonly sown with *juar* and *bajra* and sometimes with other crops and is ready in October or November. It is also sown unmixed, but generally is put down along the borders of the fields growing other crops, because it is not relished by cattle and thus serves to protect the main crops. Til oil is used by the people of the district for cooking purposes; the residue makes good fodder for cattle and the stalks are used by the peasants as fuel. The yield of til per acre was 1.83 maunds in 1957-58.

**Castor-seed**—This is a negligible *kharif* oil-seed, the acreage being three only in 1957-58. It is generally sown on the borders of sugar-cane fields.

**Ground-nut**—This occupies the largest area among all the oil-seeds. In 1939-40, only 13,832 acres were sown in the district but later, owing to the greater demand for ground-nut oil for the manufacture of vegetable ghee, its importance and acreage both have increased. During the next eighteen years, the highest acreage was reached in 1957-58, when it was sown in 18,622 acres. The yield of ground-nut per acre was 8.14 maunds

in 1957-58 as against the standard yield of 15.8 maunds. This crop grows best in light well-drained loam as it is very sensitive to waterlogging. It is sown in May and is ready for digging up in November and December. Oil from ground-nut is extracted in this district and is exported to other districts as well.

**Other Crops**—The other *kharif* crops are maize, millets and pulses like *urd*, *moong*, *masur* and *arhar*. The cultivation of maize has decreased of late years. The total area covered by this crop during 1941-42 was 99,578 acres, whereas in 1956-57 and 1957-58 it was 11,171 and 57,811 acres, respectively. The yield per acre was 10.10 maunds in 1956-57 and 7.37 maunds in 1957-58 as against the standard yield of 7.49 maunds. In 1957-58 the total area covered by *moong* was 260 acres and the yield per acre was 3.21 maunds; the area under *urd* was 52,932 acres in 1957-58. Its standard yield per acre is 5.89 maunds, but the yield per acre in 1957-58 was 2.95 maunds only. The area covered by *masur* was 9,001 acres in 1957-58 and its yield was 5.53 maunds per acre. The most important pulse of the district is *arhar* which covered an area of 11,812 acres in 1957-58. The standard yield per acre was 12.29 maunds, but the yield for 1957-58 was much lower, being 5.95 maunds per acre only. Millet is the staple food of the poor and is grown everywhere in the district and during 1957-58, *kodon* occupied 59,117 acres and other millets 30,329 acres. It is generally grown with *juar* and *arhar*.

**Fruits, Vegetables and Sugar-cane**

During 1947-48, the area covered by fruits and vegetables was 18,547 acres, but in 1958-59 it shrank to 10,202 acres only. The tahsilwise acreage of fruits and vegetables for the year 1958-59, is as follows:

| Tahsil | *Rabi* | *Kharif* | *Zaid* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biswan .. | 884 | 929 | 183 |
| Misrikh .. .. . .. | 1,194 | 1,395 | 580 |
| Sidhauli . . .. . | 879 | 685 | 159 |
| | 1,242 | 1,487 | 585 |
| Total . | 4,199 | 4,496 | 1,507 |

The total area occupied by vegetables during 1957-58 was 8,107 acres, the chief vegetables grown being potato, sweet potato and onion.

Of root vegetables, potato is planted in ridges between which water is allowed to flow at intervals of a week or ten days, from November to January, and the crop is usually ripe in February, when the roots

are dug up. The area covered by this crop was 3,797 acres during 1957-58 In the same year sweet potato occupied 630 acres and onion 53 acres.

Carrot is usually sown in September, but covers only a small acreage. People in the district grow it on odd pieces of land and on waste patches near wells. The root is ready for digging up after two months. Like all other root crops, it also requires deep tilling. Radish and turnip are generally grown in the suburbs of a town because of the nearness of a ready market.

In addition there are a number of other root vegetables that are grown with numerous herbs and spices like turmeric, ginger, chilli, etc., which are generally grown close to village habitations. In 1957-58, spices covered an area of 1,156 acres, which was much higher than the normal acreage of 1,191 acres.

**Fruit, Vegetables**—A large number of vegetables come under this group, the principal ones being tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, lady's finger, gourds, etc. The cultivators of this district find these crops to be paying and they were grown in an area of 3,627 acres in 1957-58

**Fruit Crops**—Fresh fruits which grow here include guava, *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), papaya, mango, banana and jack-fruit The total area covered by these crops was 1,311 acres in 1957-58.

**Melons**- Other fruits which are included in the *zaid* crops are melon and water melon which begin to ripen in April. The crop is short-lived and finishes before the beginning of the monsoon. These fruits are largely grown in tahsil Sidhauli on the sandy banks of the Gomati and other rivers The total area covered by the *zaid* crops in 1957-58 was 1,572 acres.

The *singhara* (*Trapa bispinosa* Roxb) is a water-plant which is grown in tanks and *jhils*, its roots being in the soil beneath the water and its leaves floating on the surface.

The tahsilwise distribution of the area under sugar-cane during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is as given below:

| Tahsils | Area in 1956-57 | Area in 1957-58 |
|---|---|---|
| Biswan | 27,199 | 21,937 |
| Misrikh | 30,802 | 23,398 |
| Sidhauli | 23,161 | 22,807 |
| Sitapur | 36,153 | 31,160 |
| Total | 1,17,315 | 99,302 |

According to the report of the last Settlement (1939), the area under sugar-cane was 36,118 acres, which in 1947-48 increased to 97,529 acres and touched the highest figure (1,17,315 acres) in 1956-57. In 1957-58 it fell slightly (99,302 acres). It is clear that the area has considerably increased since the last Settlement (1939). In comparison with the western districts, the sugar-cane area in this district is not very big, but the district leads among its neighbours Unnao, Lucknow and Hardoi. The opening of three sugar-mills in the district has given a fillip to its cultivation and much attention is being paid to the improvement of its quality. Besides being consumed on a large scale by the three sugar-mills, sugar-cane is also used in the indigenous jaggery industry of the district.

## Progress of Scientific Agriculture

**Agricultural Implements and Machines**—Most of the tilling operations in the district are still carried on by means of the wooden plough, the clod crusher, the spade and the hoe. The iron plough is now replacing the indigenous wooden plough. Tractor-drawn ploughs and disc harrows are gradually being introduced in large-scale farming though highly developed tractor-drawn implements, such as drills and combine harvestors are not in use on the whole Of late pumps worked by electric motors and oil engines have been coming into use in certain parts of the district. The farmer has now begun to recognise the superiority of the new, improved implements over the old, indigenous implements handed down to him from time immemorial, and indications are increasing that improved implements are slowly and steadily gaining ground The total number of various kinds of agricultural implements in use in the district during 1956 is given below:

| Machines or implements | Total number |
|---|---|
| Ploughs | 2,02 431 |
| Carts | 71,734 |
| Sugar-cane crushers | 1,798 |
| Tractors | 130 |
| Oil engines | 128 |
| Electric pumps | 5 |
| Oil *ghanies* (crushers) | 3,021 |

Demonstrations and field publicity are carried on to popularise these implements by government and voluntary agencies, like the Agriculture Department, development Blocks, co-operative seed stores and publicity organs. 8,294 improved implements such as Victory, Meston

and Parja mould-board ploughs, Akola hoes, Singh cultivators, Sultan *kolhu,* chaff cutters,, threshers, winnowers, etc., were distributed by the Agriculture Department from 1951-52 to 1957-58. During 1960, the total number of demonstrations of the use of such implements in the field was 496 and during the Second Plan period 2,196 demonstrations were made by the end of 1960.

**Seeds**

**Seed-supply**—The means and circumstances of the farmers of this district compel them to depend to a large extent on the old methods of obtaining seeds. The Agriculture Department and the seed stores of the Co-operative Department meet the demand for improved seed. There were fifty-three seed stores in the district at the end of 1960 for the distribution of seeds of good quality to the farmers.

**Seed Saturation**—Against the goal of saturating the district with improved seed, as much as 10 per cent of the area was covered in the First Five-year Plan period. In all 18,697 maunds of seed were distributed during that period and 1,81,411 maunds during the first three years of the Second Plan. The seed saturation programme achieved by the end of 1960, the target of 86 per cent in case of wheat, 25 per cent in that of barley, 21 per cent in that of gram, 20 per cent in that of paddy and 30 per cent in that of pea. Grafts, seedlings and trees are obtainable through the Horticulture Department and nine nurseries were functioning in the district at the beginning of 1961.

**Manures**

Although the use of manure for producing better crops is not unknown to the farmers of the district, the scarcity of fuel compels them to use cow-dung more as fuel than as manure Chemical manures and fertilizers are too costly for the average cultivator for large-scale use. The general practice is to manure the fields with cow-dung, farm refuse and stable litter, but farmers are now beginning to use chemical fertilizers and green manures

**Compost Manure**—The conversion of the refuse from the town, farm and factory into compost is becoming more common, especially after the inauguration of the "grow more food" campaign of 1946. Pits are dug and filled with refuse, dung, stable litter, etc., which is allowed to decompose. Compost-making schemes are being run by the two Municipal Boards of Sitapur and Khairabad and the quantity of compost produced is about 32,000 cubic feet per annum, which is sold at Rs 3 50 per 100 cubic feet, the transport charges being Rs 2 per mile per truck During the Second Five-year Plan period, one more scheme for making compost manures has been launched in Biswan During 1956-57, the total quantity of town

compost prepared was 16.5 thousand tons, and the target for the Second Five-year Plan is 137 thousand tons. In addition to this nearly 16,000 tons of village compost were also prepared in the district in 1960.

**Green Manures**--Among the green manure crops, the popular ones are *sanai, moong* and *dhaincha*. The farmers are now taking to using green manure in their fields. An area of about 10 per cent of the monsoon fallow was covered by such crops and 3,325 maunds of green manure seed were distributed by the end of the First Plan period. The distribution during the Second Plan period (till March 31, 1960) was 7,735 maunds and an area of 15,086 acres was green manured during the same period. By the end of 1960 nearly 2,123 maunds of green manure seeds were distributed and an area of 4,144 acres was thus manured.

**Oilcake and Chemical Fertilisers**—These commodities are distributed through the seed stores. The best among the oilcakes are castor, *neem* and ground-nut cakes 149 maunds of oilcakes were distributed to the farmers in 1951-52 and, in 1960, this figure rose to 3,051 maunds. About 23,179 maunds has been distributed during the Second Five-year Plan period (till March 31, 1960).

27,925 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed during the First Plan period and 3,92,027 maunds during the Second Plan period (till March 31, 1960).

**Rotation of Crops and Fallowing**

The cultivators of this district are aware of the benefits of the system of crop rotation and many indigenous methods have stood the modern tests. The fields occupied by *arhar* and *juar* are called *masel* and are left fallow during the monsoon Fields under leguminous crops like linseed are called *del* and are sown with *kharif* crops. After every two or three years, the *rabi* fields are sown with *arhar* and *juar*. Early rice is usually followed by gram or linseed. Sugar-cane fields are rotated with *rabi* crops. These fields are also left fallow after three or four years when they become *mar* or dead. Crops are generally sown in rotation, the usual practice being to sow *rabi* crops in fields in which *kharif* crops were sown in the previous season and vice versa, for instance, sugar-cane is rotated with wheat. But in certain places there are a few tracts which are generally used for rice alone, no rotation being possible. Similarly in some sandy tracts and high-lying areas only ground-nut and *bajra* are sown and there also rotation is not possible owing to the paucity of water.

**Mixed Cultivation**

The fertility of the soil can also be maintained by mixed cultivation, which is largely practised in the district. The common crops which afford nitrogenous matter are certain pulses (*arhar, urd. moong* and *moth*) and

certain green manures (*dhaincha* and *sanai*) in the *kharif* and gram, peas and *masur* in the *rabi*. Mixed cultivation is so popular in the district that almost all the *arhar* is sown mixed with other crops.

### Agricultural Campaigns

The *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns were organized for the first time in 1958-59, the U P. method of wheat cultivation and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation both catching the imagination of the cultivators of the district. The area under the former in *rabi* 1366 F. (1958-59) was 19,500 acres and that under the latter in *kharif* of that year was 10,441 acres. *Gram sahayak* training camps were organised throughout the district and in all 33,858 *gram sahayaks* were trained during the Second Plan period (till March 31, 1960) in order to stimulate improved agricultural practices in the villages.

### Co-operatives and Agricultural Development

As the economic condition of the cultivators is dependent not only on the increase in production, but also on proper marketing of the agricultural produce, 312 service co-operatives were organised in the district since October, 1959 to March, 1960, which scattered over the development Blocks of Behta, Laharpur, Hargaon, Maholi, Biswan and Ailiya. These co-operatives render service to their members by supplying seeds, fertilisers, implements and loans of money and arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce through the Hargaon and Maholi Cane Unions which serve as Co-operative Marketing Societies in their areas Besides, there were eight large-sized societies existing in the district till March, 1960, which advance loans to their members on the basis of their credit worthiness to meet their agricultural needs. The recoveries are made in kind through the Co-operative Marketing Society, Sitapur, with which they are affiliated.

### Agricultural Diseases and Pests

These can be roughly divided into three classes, animal pests, insect pests and fungi or weeds.

**Animal and Bird Pests**—Among these can be mentioned monkeys, rats, wild pigs, rabbits, jackals, other wild animals, bats and parrots, which cause a lot of damage to crops the usual form of protection against them being fencing and vigilance.

**Insect Pests**—Caterpillars cause serious damage to paddy during *kharif*. The wingless grasshopper is a serious pest and attacks *juar* and *bajra* and is checked by the affected crops being dusted with benzene hexa-chloride. The *juar* stem borer is active from May to October and the affected plants are cut and burnt or buried deep in the ground to save the crop. Army-worms are caterpillars and appear in swarms. They destroy the green foliage of the crops and generally further harm is prevented by

thoroughly ploughing the fields after the harvest, so that the pupae are destroyed. By dusting the affected crop with Paris green, this pest can be held in check.

The sugar-cane stem borer is a pest widely distributed which attacks the crop in its early stage. If the affected canes are cut and destroyed in the beginning, its spread can be checked. The top-shoot borer and sugar-cane leaf-hoppers are also very destructive and for protection against them, the affected parts are cut and destroyed and after the harvest the fields are thoroughly ploughed. In case of localised attack wherever possible the cultivators of this district spray the fields with nicotine sulphate.

Among pests which attack fruits and vegetables, the mango-stem borer and mango-hopper cause considerable damage to the crop. Carbon disulphide mixed with sulphur dust usually proves effective in controlling these pests. The scale insects usually attack citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons and sweet lime. Spraying with resin compounds produces good results. The vegetable aphid is a widely distributed pest and has a number of species which attack cabbage, peas, radish, brinjal, etc. This pest has been effectively controlled by spraying fish-oil, resin soap, tobacco decoction or nicotine sulphate solution in water The cut worm generally attacks plants like the tomato. potato and chilli. Frequent inter-culturing and stirring up of the soil help to check this pest. The fruit-fly, a fruit sucking moth. red ants and thrips do a lot of damage to mango, guava, onion, chilli, potato, etc. Spraying with tobacco decoction and dusting with benzene hexa chloride and sulphur are found useful in countering these pests. The white ant is widespread throughout the year and mixing gammexane with the seeds to be sown is a preventive But once it has affected the field, the mixing of crude oil with the water used for irrigating the fields proves effective in killing these insects.

**Diseases**—Smut of *juar* (*kajli*) and smut of wheat do much damage to *juar* and wheat. Warming the seed in the sun before sowing has been found to be an effective cure. Blast of rice assumes formidable proportions in rice crops and the damage is considerable. Treating the seed, the use of better seed and spraying with perenox are recommended by the agricultural experts for preventing this disease *Ratua* (seeding blight) affects the crops in the seedling stage. *Bhusi* or *phafoondi* (wheat rust) occurs annually in the wheat crops and was mainly responsible for the failure of wheat crops in 1947 and 1948. Late rains are favourable for the spread of this disease. *Bhuri* (powdery mildew of the mango) affects the mango blossoms and can be effectively controlled by dusting the trees with sulphur powder during the blossoming season. It also attacks peas and other *rabi* crops. The yellow vein mosaic of lady's finger and of papaya is a virus disease which is very destructive, widespread and infectious. Systematic roguing and destroying of affected plants in the

season effectively controls the disease. There are various kinds of grass in weeds which grow side by side with the crops and weaken the plants. Proper roguing and interculturing retard the growth of these weeds. Another method usually adopted is to plough the fields deeply before sowing. In the district, the plant protection officer looks after the health of the flora of the district, and gives free advice on matters relating to the cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, orchards, etc. He also provides spraying apparatuses, dusting-machines and chemicals at moderate rates. During 1960, an area of 13,658 acres was treated against the mango-hopper, *gundhi* (a bug) and the field-mouse, and treatment of fields to prevent the attacks of different kinds of pests during the Second Plan period (till March 31, 1960) was extended to 28,497 acres.

## Animal Husbandry And Fisheries

### Live-stock

The domestic animals of Sitapur are generally superior to those of the southern districts of the Division. There are, strictly speaking, no indigenous breeds, the animals bred in the district being mainly the off-spring of imported stock. Herds kept in the district for any length of time without fresh infusions of imported blood, rapidly degenerate, especially in the upland tracts where grazing is scanty. The cattle of the district may be classed roughly as those of the *ganjar* (or lowland along the Chauka and the Ghaghra) in the east and north-east and those of the upland tracts Some of the *ganjar* cattle closely resemble those of the adjoining portions of district Kheri, but the typical bullock of the *ganjar* is probably a cross-breed between *dhamarah* (one of the other northern breeds) and the cattle of the upland which have been driven into the *ganjar* for pasture. They have a general resemblance to the *dhamarah* stock, but are smaller, finer, more active and have coarser heads, frequently with misshapen horns, and are usually grey in colour. In the upland, the most popular imported breeds are the *kathna*, *khutar* and *kulwa nakra*. These are bred along the banks of the Kathna in the Kheri and Shahjahanpur districts, being called *parihar* in the former. These imported animals are usually small, well shaped and strong. They are very serviceable and are admirably suited to the requirements of small holdings. Those held in the highest estimation are of the Khairigarh breed The bullocks used for ploughing in the *ganjar* are not popular with the upland farmers, as they do not last long and are liable to suffer from tender and swollen feet.

**Cattle Census**—At the time of the first regular Settlement (1875), the number of the cattle in the district was estimated to be 7,74,793, but this apparently included cows and young stock, because at the next Settlement the number of cattle for ploughing was returned as 2,63,003. This gave a proportion of 2.01 animals per plough, which was probably

below the mark. In August, 1899, a regular cattle census was taken, and the number of plough-cattle, including bullocks, bulls and male buffaloes, was 3,46,459, which gave an average of 2.35 animals per plough—a figure which closely approximated to the State average. At the next census (near about 1901) the number of bulls and bullocks was returned as 3,46,918 and of male buffaloes as 37,916, giving an average of 2.32 cattle per plough.

In addition to these, there were 2,10,951 cows, 77,380 bulls and 2,53,396 young stock. The buffaloes of the district are rather small in size and mediocre in quality. Generally they cost from Rs 200 to Rs 400 each and are used by poor cultivators for ploughing purposes. Those bred in the *ganjar*, however, are superior to the buffaloes of the upland parganas. The number of cattle enumerated in the census of 1920 was as follows: bulls 617, bullocks 2,59,916, cows 2,01,141, he-buffaloes 44,418 she-buffaloes 85,220, young stock 2,18,715. The number of ploughs was 1,51,363 and of carts 19,465.

The following statement gives the figures in respect of agricultural animals and implements according to the cattle censuses of 1935, 1944, 1951 and 1956:

| Items | 1935 | 1944 | 1951 | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle .. . | 7,40,477 | 6,72,210 | 6,44,372 | 6,49,214 |
| Male cattle .. | 3,91,171 | 3,96,246 | 3,84,279 | 3,91,437 |
| Female cattle . | 3,49,306 | 2,75,964 | 2,60,093 | 2,57,777 |
| Buffaloes .. .. | 2,71,823 | 2,40,464 | 2,39,736 | 2,59,521 |
| Male buffaloes . | 1,05,747 | 89,782 | 85,699 | 90,542 |
| Female buffaloes .. | 1,66,076 | 1,50,682 | 1,54,037 | 1,68,979 |
| Sheep . .. | 30,479 | 22,414 | 16,076 | 16,420 |
| Goats .. .. | 2,32,901 | 2,19,738 | 2,02,891 | 2,51,503 |
| Horses and ponies . | 17,674 | 13,371 | 11,135 | 12,507 |
| Donkeys . .. | 2,517 | 1,109 | 1,718 | 1,238 |
| Other animals .. | 410 | 34,359 | 19,017 | Not available. |
| Poultry . .. | . | 23,616 | 26,856 | 32,539 |
| Ploughs .. . | 1,66,713 | 17,461 | 1,78,306 | 2,02,431 |
| Carts . .. | 30,701 | 44,758 | 54,057 | 71,734 |

**Buffaloes**—The increase in the number of buffaloes in 1956 over those of 1944 and 1951 is more marked in the case of she-buffaloes than in that of he-buffaloes and may be attributed to the rise in the demand

for milk and milk products and to the continuous endeavours of the government to increase the number of milch cattle and to better the economic condition of the farmers.

**Development of Cattle, Buffaloes and Other Animals**

In the old days cattle breeding in the *ganjar* was conducted in an altogether unsystematic way. No care was taken in the selection of bulls and even old animals were retained in the herd. In the upland, too, similar conditions prevailed and the result was small and weedy calves. The development of cattle is essential not only from the agricultural point of view, but also for increasing the income and improving the dietary nutriments of village folk. In the beginning of the First Five-year Plan period, there were 15 bulls, 32 buffalo bulls, 11 bucks (goat), 1 boar and 1 ram in the district to improve the breed of the cattle and by the end of this period there were 69 bulls, 34 buffalo bulls, 1 boar and 4 rams. Twenty-seven milch cattle were distributed on *taqavi* 1,210 eggs for hatching and 480 birds for poultry development.

Till the end of 1958, 85 bulls, 39 buffalo bulls, 17 bucks (goat) and 5 rams were already working for improving the breed in the district. Thirty milch cattle were distributed on *taqavi* Seven calves were subsidized in 1957 and eighteen in 1958, for being brought up in healthy conditions In the year ending March 31, 1960, Rs 6,000 were spent as *taqavi* for the purchase of fifteen bulls of improved variety and during the same period Rs 2,085 was given as subsidy for the better upkeep of seventy-six calves in the district.

Under a government-sponsored scheme, the uneconomical cattle are collected and sent to *gosadans* where they are maintained by the State. In 1960, sixty-three such cattle were sent to the three *gosadans* of the district.

**Poultry**—For poultry development, a subsidy of Rs 5,000 was given to a progressive poultry breeder of the district in 1957-58.

**Artificial Insemination Centres**—At the end of 1958, there were two such centres working in the district, one in Nil Gaon and the other in Sitapur, both having been opened under the key-village scheme. During the Second Five-year Plan period (till March 31, 1960), nine artificial insemination sub-centres were opened in the district. During 1960 a total number of 3,140 cattle (female) were provided service at these centres.

**Cattle Diseases**

The most common form of cattle disease was rinderpest, locally known as *bedhan*, which at times assumed a violent epidemic form in the district. In 1901 and 1902, the deaths from this cause were reported as 390 which accounted for two-thirds of the total cattle mortality recorded

in that period. In 1903 it apparently did not make an appearance in the district and even after that very few deaths from this disease have been recorded. Another common and deadly disease is *ghatarwa* (malignant sore throat) scientifically known as *Haemorrhagic septicaemia*, which is confined to swampy tracts and carries off a large number of cattle every year. It appears to be as common in this district as in the adjoining district of Kheri. Foot-and-mouth disease also attacks cattle but the mortality resulting from this cause is very small in proportion to the number of seizures. Anthrax is not common but is generally fatal when it occurs. It is generally confounded with another disease, black-quarter (locally known as *sujna*), which is occasionally reported and generally results in death. Both the diseases prevail in the lowlying tracts of the district.

**Veterinary Treatment**—The first veterinary hospital was opened in Sitapur in 1910 and by the beginning of the First Five-year Plan period, there were four veterinary hospitals and eight stockmen centres in the district. By the end of 1960, there were eight veterinary hospitals and ten stockmen centres in the district and from 1951 to 1959 with the help of these veterinary facilities 2,33,663 cattle were treated for different disease and 38,141 useless male cattle were castrated. During 1960, the total number of cattle treated was 39,426.

**Control of Epidemics**—The scheme for the eradication of rinderpest is being implemented. There is an assistant rinderpest officer, who is assisted by seventeen stockmen and a veterinary assistant surgeon. The scheme aims at the vaccination of the entire cattle population of the district against this disease. From 1951 to 1959, as many as 4,11,960 cattle were vaccinated in the district. Proper disposal of carcasses of animals is also occupying the attention of the Animal Husbandry Department. Eighty-nine foot-baths were also constructed during the Second Plan period till 1960.

**Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions**—These fairs are generally held along with a number of religious fairs. Every year government extends help in organising cattle exhibitions in the headquarters of the district, the tahsils and the development Blocks. Gopashtami week (after Diwali) is generally the occasion for such functions. To encourage people to improve their cattle, prizes are awarded at formal functions on these occasions. During the Second Five-year Plan period (till March 31, 1960) eighteen cattle fairs and exhibitions were held in the district.

**Feeding and Housing**—The success of the activities of animal husbandry depends upon better feeding and housing facilities and the development departments endeavour to impress on the farmers the importance of good fodder and sanitary living for cattle rearing. The cultivation of leguminous crops like berseem, oats, Napier's grass, etc., which contain more

protein, has been started now and the farmers are learning the improved methods of preservation of green fodder like *juar* and *bajra* in silo pits and to keep the vitamin content of the grasses intact by making special types of hays. During 1957-58 the total area under various fodder crops was 38,849 acres

The housing conditions of the cattle are not very satisfactory. Only a few rich cultivators own separate cattle sheds and the average farmer had only the open spaces or his own courtyard where cattle can shelter during the rains and the winter.

**Domestic Animals**

In addition to cows, bullocks and buffaloes, domestic animals also include sheep, goats, horses, ponies, donkeys, mules and pigs.

**Sheep and Goats**—At the cattle census of 1904, there were 47,193 sheep and 3,77,694 goats in the district. Their number has continuously decreased at every succeeding cattle census, so much so that at the last census of 1956 the number of sheep was 16,420 and of goats 2,51,508. This decrease is said to have been due to a fall in the prices of indigenous raw wool and the deteriorating condition of the pastures. These animals are kept for the sake of their milk and flesh, for penning and for their wool

**Horses and Ponies**--At the cattle census of 1904, horses and ponies numbered 18,708 but in 1956 heir number shrank to 12,507. Their number is steadily decreasing because of the use of mechanized transport, which is cheaper and faster

**Donkeys and Mules**—The number of donkeys and mules has also come down from 2,995 in 1904 to 1,238 in 1956 Like horses and ponies they are also beasts of burden and their numbers have decreased probably for the same reason.

**Pigs**—In 1914, the number of pigs was 33,870; in 1951 it came down to 18,262; and by 1956 it again rose to 25,345 there being 25,140 in the rural areas and 205 in the urban They are raised mainly for their meat and bristles which are used in the manufacture of brushes.

**Fish**

The rivers and *jhils* of the district abound in fish The non-predacious varieties of the carps are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*) and *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*). They are caught in the deeper pools of the river and sometimes attain an enormous size, *rohu* of forty and *bhakur* of sixty pounds having been recorded Of the predacious forms or catfish, *parhan* (*Wallago attu*), *tengir* (*Myspus seenghla*), *parvasi* (*Pangasius pangasius*) and *silund* (*Silonia silondia*) are most common.

Few people follow fishing as a regular vocation. At the last census of 1951, there were 195 professional fishermen and fish-dealers in the district. They use nets and traps of various kinds, and by the help of a very small mesh, capture large quantities of immature fish which inhabit the lakes and tanks. The development work of the fisheries is carried on under the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, U. P. The fish marketing officer, Lucknow, supervises the development activities in the district. Every year about 30,000 fingerlings are supplied to private pisciculturists at the subsidised rate of Rs 4.00 per thousand plus 50 per cent of the actual transport charges.

## NATURAL CALAMITIES

### Famines

The first known scarcity of importance in this district was that of 1769, about which there is no information. The great famine of 1784, here popularly known as the *chalisa* among the Hindus and *barahsadi* among the Muslims, stalked through the whole of north India and raged for a period of two years, when hardly any rain fell. A very large number of deaths occurred in this district on account of this famine. Local traditions recount that children were disposed of by sale or even abandoned. In 1857, there was a general famine in northern India and this district did not escape its destructive effects, the scarcity being aggravated by the influx of people from more affected parts. Grain sold at eight seers for the rupee, an altogether abnormal price in those days. In 1860, 1864, 1869, and 1873, the rainfall was most inadequate and the conditions in the district almost resembled those resulting from scarcity, though the calamity did not assume very great proportions.

A far more serious visitation was that of 1877 which lasted for nearly two years. The rains failed miserably at the time when they were most needed and seriously affected the sowing, as well as the harvest of the *kharif* of that year. This coupled with the fact that large exports of grain had taken place in the early months of the year from these parts brought about an abnormal rise in the prices of grains. The highest point was reached in January 1878, when the average price of wheat was eleven seers and of barley thirteen seers to the rupee. *Bajra* and *juar,* both *kharif* crops, were even dearer. Relief measures were undertaken in September and October of the year and again in the following February till the *rabi* harvest came in when prices of grains became stabilised. Relief was accorded to nearly 25,000 persons in the poor-houses by gifts of food and clothing and regular relief work was undertaken comprising improvements in the town of Sitapur and the construction of a number of roads including the metalled branch road from Sitapur to Lucknow.

The scarcity of 1880, which affected several of the adjoining districts of Avadh, caused no serious distress in this district. In 1896-97, however, the district suffered somewhat acutely. This was in the first place due to the disastrous effects of the abnormal rainfall in 1894, and, secondly, to the early cessation of rains in 1895 and the absence of any showers during the cold weather. Distress was widespread in the upland tract, which depends chiefly on rice and pulses. Prices rose to an unprecedented height, the climax being reached in January, 1897. Test relief works were opened by government in many places and altogether 25,52,877 persons (counted by daily units) obtained help in this manner. In addition, 2,626 persons were kept in three poor-houses and over 10,000 received gratuitous relief in some form or other. The government also helped the victims of the natural calamity first by suspending a considerable amount of the land revenue demand and then by remitting an appreciable portion thereof. Large loans were also advanced to the cultivators to enable them to construct wells and to purchase seed and cattle. The death-rate reached the unusually high average figure of 37.12 per mille in 1897, the number of deaths being largest in October when there was also an unusually virulent epidemic of fever. The death rate further increased because of serious outbreaks of cholera and smallpox.

The widespread famine of 1908 affected this district as well, and there were scarcity conditions again in 1914 and 1918 but there are no details available regarding the damage or the extent of relief provided by the government. The mortality rates of these years were 59.23 per mille in 1908, about half (29.36) per mille in 1914 and 51.76 per mille in 1918.

**Floods**

The district has two distinct depressions, one in the south-west (where the river Gomati with its tributary, the Sarayan, which itself drains four tributary channels, has a flow from north-west to south-east), the other in the south-eastern parganas (where the rivers Ghaghra and Chauka, with their tributaries, flow from north-east to south-east). There are occasional floods in the former tract whereas in that of the Ghaghra and its tributaries floods are the rule. During the rains the Chauka and its many tributaries form a wide and uninterrupted expanse of water which inundates the whole of the *ganjar*.

Floods in 1910, 1923, 1924 and 1932 occurred owing to heavy rains and caused considerable damage to crops in the neighbourhood of the Gomati, the Sarayan and other streams and in other riparian tracts. In the floods in the Chauka-Ghaghra doab in 1956, nearly 1,95,925 acres of land was affected in tahsils Biswan and Sidhauli. The rivers Chauka, Ghaghra, Dahawar, Kewani and Gobraia were all in spate. This very tract had been visited by the flood in 1954 and 1955 also, and naturally therefore the economy of the people was severely impaired when their crops and other

property suffered heavy damage for the third time in quick succession in 1956. The floods of 1956 were more severe than the two foregoing ones and the disaster was aggravated by a breach in the Sarda barrage at the Banbassa head-works (district Nainital), the discharge being 3.7 lakh cusecs of water. The parganas of Tambaur and Kundri North were the worst affected. The major *kharif* crops (early paddy, maize, *arhar*, *bajra*, *urd*) were all damaged. During the floods, commodities like kerosene oil, salt, jaggery and gram were distributed free and a remission of Rs 2,10,265 in land revenue was sanctioned by the government. In 1957, floods again occurred in these tracts The damage extended to nearly 40,185 acres in tahsils Sidhauli and Biswan. The Helapara-Jairampur Bund was also breached at several places and waterlogging posed another serious problem.

During 1958, there were again widespread floods in all the four tahsils of the district. The rivers Gomati, Ghaghra, Chauka, Kewani, Dahawar and Sarayan were all in spate. The area affected by floods and by excessive rains was nearly 1,85,198 acres, and the greatest damage was caused to the *kharif* crop in an area of nearly 1,18,325 acres. One lakh forty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven persons suffered and the loss to property amounted to Rs 84,09,177.

The worst floods known in living history were those of 1960. Nearly all the rivers of the district (the Gomati, Ghaghra, Sarayan, Pirai, Kewani Gond, Chauka and Dahawar) were in spate and unprecedented floods occurred in all the four tahsils of the district. Pargana, Khairabad and Khairpur of tahsil Sitapur, Kundri South and Manwan of tahsil Sidhauli, Tambaur and Kundri North of tahsil Biswan and Gondla Mau and Chandra of tahsil Misrikh were the most badly affected areas The Gomati broke all previous records as its level rose to unprecedented height of 421.5′ at Naimisharanya on October 8, 1960. About 5,61 520 persons were affected, 28 persons losing their lives and nearly 200 head of cattle perishing 30,104 houses collapsed and nearly 5,14,846 acres of land under cultivation was destroyed. the total loss in the district in terms of money being estimated at Rs 3,55,01,107 The number of villages and towns submerged was 1 658 and the total area inundated was 6,50,087 acres. In Sitapur town itself most of the *mohallas* and localities were inundated owing to the swelling of the Sarayan Government rendered help to the flood victims and about 18,950 persons were evacuated from flooded areas to safer places Gram, salt, kerosene oil boxes of matches, flour, jaggery, clothes, powdered milk, woollen blankets, etc, were distributed. Medicines were also supplied to check the spread of diseases Other measures to alleviate the suffering of the people were also taken, such as the giving of gratuitous relief amounting to Rs 17,000, house subsidies of Rs 1,75,000, *taqavi* of Rs 5 00,000 for seeds and other purposes and loans worth Rs 75,000 for non-agricultural purposes

Floods are an annual feature of this district and are a serious menace to its prosperity The government, generally adopting the scheme formulated by the Central Emergency Relief Organization, is trying to fight the floods on a planned basis and has put up six community sheds and a multipurpose flood post costing Rs. 85,000 with the object of providing shelter for flood victims By the end of 1958, eighty villages and four roads were raised and twenty-four new bridges and the Naimisharanya drain, about four miles in length, were constructed to protect an area of 100 acres from waterlogging.

**Other Calamities**

In January, 1905, crops were damaged by frost and hail and Rs 2,41,483 was remitted on account of land revenue for the *rabi* season

The district was visited by an unusually violent cyclone on July 8, 1912 which destroyed many trees and houses.

# CHAPTER V

## INDUSTRIES

### Old-time Industries

The weavers of Khairabad (which was one of the famous centres of cloth manufacture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) have long been noted for their workmanship. In 1640 the English East India Company established a factory in Lucknow for the supply of handloom fabrics woven in Khairabad and Daryabad to England, France, Holland and some other European countries and to East Africa and East Asia. European merchants described the cloth prepared in this centre as the Kerriabauds'. The cotton industry continued to flourish in the first half of the eighteenth century also and Khairabad remained a centre for the manufacture of calico, chintz and *gazi* (white coarse cloth). That this place continued to be well known for this particular industry till the occupation of the district by the British in 1856, is evident from *Papers Relating to the Administration of Oude* (1861), which mentions (on page 102) that the city had 889 cloth merchants and 6,919 *rafugars* (darners), *julahas* (weavers), *chhipis* (printers), *dhunias* (carders), dyers, etc., all connected with cotton and the cottonyarn industry. In those days cotton was grown in plenty in the district. Cotton weaving and printing were also carried on in Biswan and a few other places. The traditional old looms were in use, but much of the handloom trade in the district, in the opening years of the present century, depended on the yarn imported from Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Agra. A survey made in 1922 revealed that 10,23,583 yards of *tapti* check and *garha* cloth were sent from Sitapur to the neighbouring districts of Kheri and Lucknow.

Biswan is an old centre for the manufacture of *tazias* which are even now in great demand during Muharram. In 1922, about 20,000 *tazias* were sold the prices ranging from 50 nP to Rs 200 per piece. It was also well known for its pottery, a speciality being the making of beautiful *gharas* (clay pots) and other vessels of common use on which floral designs were painted on a dark green ground with great skill. They had reached such a high excellence that Bandu, an artisan of Biswan, was awarded a bronze medal for his artistry in pottery at the Empire Exhibition held in London in 1886. Pottery was also manufactured in Mahrajnagar and Qutubnagar but the pottery manufactured in this district does not seem to have been exported and was chiefly meant for presentation purposes. Utensils of an alloy of copper, zinc and lead were made not only in this place but in

Mahrajnagar and Khairabad as well. The district was also noted for its carved doors which had simple floral designs executed on them. They were generally made of sal wood, which was stained black (with an application of a mixture of soot and mustard oil) to resemble ebony. Then there were the *manihars* who manufactured bangles from molten lac with a combination of *reh*, and coloured them with a dye made from lac, *reh* and lac being locally available In 1922 the price ranged from 37 nP to 50 nP for a set of twenty-four *churis* (bangles) together with a pair of *kangans*. In 1869 there were 1,728 lacemakers and embroiderers of gold and silver thread in the district

The land in several places in this district is rich in quarries of lime, salt and brick-earth. Lime is prepared from *kankar* deposits, and the mixture of lime, sand and water, applied for holding stones or bricks together, is a good substitute for a mortar of cement and tar and this material has been used in many old buildings in Khairabad In some villages near Khairabad, *lonias* used to prepare saltpetre, but the income to a *lonia* from this source, as assessed in 1922, was as low as Rs 46 in a season of five months which retarded the progress of the industry.

**Power**

**Hydroelectricity**—Power for industry is available in the district through the Sarda hydroelectric grid It is generated at the Khatima Power House in the Nainital district, from where it is transmitted at 132 thousand volts and is received at the Dohna substations which is the main distributing centre From this point the transmission bifurcates into lines of 66 thousand volts each—one following the Shahjahanpur-Hardoi-Sandila-Lucknow route and the other the Shahjahanpur-Mohammadi-Neri-Sitapur-Lucknow route It is from the latter that the power is obtained for the district. At the Sitapur substation, the high voltage is stepped down by a transformer and then distributed in the district. The old turbine station became a State concern in April 1955, and since March, 1958, connections of D. C. power are being converted into connections using A C. power In 1959-60, there were 139 industrial and 1,717 domestic consumers of electricity connected to loads of 1317 2 kilowatts and 817 167 kilowatts respectively in Sitapur town itself and 117 industrial and 750 domestic consumers connected to loads of 2125 910 kilowatts and 351 242 kilowatts respectively in other parts of the district. Of the industrial consumers twenty-two were in Biswan, twelve each in Misrikh and Mahoh, eleven in Lahatpur, ten in Khairabad, three each in Neri, Naimisharanya, Nabinagar, Keshriganj and Kotra and sixty-eight in other areas.

**Large-scale Industries**

There are three sugar-mills, a plywood factory and several engineering works and oil-mills in the district. According to a census of manufacturing

industries in Uttar Pradesh, taken in 1953, Rs 1,06,00,000 as fixed capital and Rs 1,37,00,000 as working capital were invested in the manufacturing industries of this district, which consumed raw materials worth Rs 2,24,00,000.

**The Oudh Sugar Mills, Hargaon**—Established in 1932-33, this is one of the big sugar factories in the State, employing 1,378 persons including 396 permanent workers. The capital invested is Rs 3,13,68,010 and in 1959-60 the production of sugar amounted to 10,28,540 maunds. The factory has a crushing capacity of 2,400 tons per day. A distillery is attached to it, which employs fifty-one persons and produces 4,448 gallons of alcohol per day. In 1944-45, the consumption of molasses in the distillery was 1,17,499 maunds which in 1960 rose to 6,20,597 maunds. About 3,17 397 gallons of absolute alcohol is exported from the mills annually.

**The Laxmiji Sugar Mills Company, (Private) Limited, Maholi**—This factory was founded in 1932 and employs 1,260 workers, of whom 362 work permanently and 898 seasonally The capital invested is estimated to be Rs 80,00,000 In 1960 the factory produced 5,88,829 75 maunds of sugar and 51,215 maunds of molasses. In the beginning a sulphitation plant was installed, with a crushing capacity of 750 tons per day, but now that a double carbonation plant has been installed, the crushing capacity of the factory has increased to 1,500 tons per day.

**The Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory (Private), Limited, Biswan**—This concern was founded in 1938, and employs about 949 persons of whom 181 are permanent and 768 seasonal. The factory has a capital investment of about Rs 43,12,000 of which Rs 15,00,000 constitutes the authorised capital and the rest comprises the issued and paid-up capital. The factory produced 3,09,251 77 maunds of sugar and 1,22 528 12 maunds of molasses in 1959-60 and the present crushing capacity of the factory is 887 tons of sugarcane per day Two sets of twenty-four knives each, driven by 100 h.p. steam-engines, cut the cane, and crushers of the roller split type are operated by 250 h p. steam-engines.

All the three factories use the sulphitation and double carbonation process for the clarification of sugar. The juice is received in tanks over weigh bridges and heated by horizontal or vertical juice heaters and cleaned in the carbonation tanks which are fitted with filter presses and limekilns. The juice is then led into the crystallisers where pure crystal sugar is formed. In the Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory there are fifteen open-type crystallisers without any cooling arrangement.

The sugar industry forms the backbone of the large-scale industries of the district and affords employment to 3,587 persons, and produces about 20,00,000 maunds of sugar annually In 1958 the annual wage bill amounted to Rs 17,20,205, and 28,327 units of electric power were consumed by these sugar factories.

**Plywood Products, Sitapur**—This factory, which is located in the town of Sitapur, pioneered the production of modern plywood in India, and was established in 1939-40 and employs about 485 persons. Its total investment is estimated to be Rs 17,00,000 and its annual production over 24,00,000 cubic feet of plywood. In 1958 the electricity consumed was 45,211 units and the amount paid as wages Rs 5,30,882. In that year this concern brought into production the country's first wood particle board plant In 1960 the quantity of timber consumed was 3,00,729 cubic feet and the value of the produce was about Rs 40,00,000. The timber used in this plant comes not only from the State but from Madhya Pradesh and Assam as well.

The factory was primarily equipped for the production of flush doors from sliced veneers, bonded with hot-pressed synthetic resins. During the Second World War it took up the production of high quality waterproof plywood for aircraft and naval purposes and plywood petrol jettisonable tanks for the Hurricane and Spitfire types of aircraft. After the war, the factory not only restarted the production of doors but also took in hand the manufacture of consumer goods. The us of the newly developed phenol-formaldehyde resin adhesives in the manufacture of flush doors, etc., has improved their quality and it is claimed that they can now withstand rough weather and extreme temperatures. Sitawood, India s first commercially produced wood particle board, is made by this factory and can be used with advantage for covering large areas and as a core stock for veneers To increase the scope of the factory, many species of Indian timber have been sliced here for the first time and the veneers examined for beauty, attractiveness and durability.

**Oil-mills**—The district is one of the leading oil-seed growing regions of the State. Four to five lakh maunds of ground-nut and mustard are brought to the *mandis* (markets) every year About a dozen oil mills function, with a total investment of about Rs 16,25,000, employing about 200 persons in all. Oil-seeds worth Rs 33,00,000 were crushed in 1950 yielding about 58,000 maunds of oil. The residue of ground-nut and mustard is sold separately. In 1958 two new undertakings, the J. B. Oil Industries and the Hargaon Oil Products, were established in Sitapur, which employ twenty and thirty persons, respectively, each having a capacity to crush 200 maunds of ground-nut daily.

**Engineering Works**—The number of engineering works in the district, undertaking manufacture, repair and maintenance of oil crushers (*kolhus*) and other agricultural implements was five in 1956-57. The capital invested in the industry amounts to Rs 4,03,000, and iron and steel valued at Rs 2,12,940 was imported as raw material during the same period. More than a hundred persons are employed in the industry, and the total annual output was valued at Rs 3,69,480 in 1958. The biggest concern is the Raj Engineering Works, Sitapur which was founded in 1940 with an invest-

ment of about Rs 3,21,000. In 1958 it consumed 20,828 units of electric power and its ninety-four employees drew wages amounting to Rs 1,57,913 The firm is equipped with about twenty kinds of machines and manufactures agricultural implements and garden tools of various types.

Among the other engineering works, the Jalota Engineering Works Biswan, is the oldest, having been founded in 1930 and it also undertakes the manufacture of agricultural implements.

**Small-scale Industries**

Dal and ground-nut decorticating and splitting, soap making, the manufacture of ice, *kankar* and lime, tin-smithery and furniture making comprise the small-scale industries of the district.

**Soap**--In 1958-59, there were two soap-making units in the district, the Moti Soap Works, Sitapur, and the Gram Udyog Sangh, Sidhauli. The former, founded in 1946, was in the beginning housed in a small room, but within a few years it developed into a concern with an investment of about Rs 18,000 The total capital invested in this industry was Rs 82 500 in 1959-60, ten persons were employed in it and soap worth Rs 46,148 was produced in 1959-60 by the Moti Soap Works, the production of the Gram Udyog Sangh being nil in that year. The total cost of soda and fat consumed per year amounted to about Rs 24,240. Some of the soap produced is exported to Hardoi and Lakhimpur-Kheri, but most of it is consumed in the district itself.

**Dal**--Prior to the advent of machines, dal-splitting by hand was a household industry, giving employment to a large number of men and women Now there have come into being fourteen dal-splitting mills which employ about 117 persons and are located mainly in tahsil Sitapur. The total investment in this industry is said to be about Rs 10,91 000 and the annual production of split *arhar* about 90,800 maunds worth Rs 14,48,999

**Ground-nut**--Practically every dal-mill has a decorticating unit attached About 1,19,090 maunds of ground-nut worth Rs 1,41,871 is decorticated every year. Formerly ground-nut used to be sent outside the district for separating the kernel from the shell which involved large transporting charges and considerable loss of goods in transit.

**Ice Factories**--The two ice factories, the Plywood Products and the Rampa Ice Factory (both located in Sitapur town), have a total capital investment of Rs 1,16,000. They employ nine and six persons respectively. Salt and ammonia, worth about Rs 2,846, are imported and consumed by them every year The Plywood Products commenced the production of ice in 1945, and the Rampa Ice Factory started working in 1954. They are,

however, unable to meet the entire demand of the district, which is made up by the ice imported from Lucknow. There are several ice-candy plants which do seasonal business only.

**Lime**—Cement being scarce and costly, lime prepared from *kankar* (which is locally available) is largely used in its place in this district. There are four units which do this by burning *kankar*. Of these, three use mechanical grinders operated by steam or electricity, while the rest use bullock-driven grinders. A sum of Rs 41,000 has been invested in the industry and lime of the value of Rs 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000 per year is produced in the district, some being exported to Hardoi and Lakhimpur-Kheri. The annual consumption of *kankar* is about 1,50,000 cubic feet.

**Furniture**—In the sphere of furniture making, Sitapur has considerable potentialities, as *shisham* (Dalbergia sisoo) and *sakhu* (Shorea robusta) are available here in plenty. Many units are engaged in the sawing of logs and export of planks to the neighbouring districts. The capital invested in the industry amounts to Rs 19,850. Nearly thirty workers are employed and the annual production of goods is valued at Rs 70,000.

**Cottage Industries**

The manufacture of handloom cloth, *gur* (jaggery), *khandsari*, brass-ware and tobacco, the making of *ban* and *sutli*, the production of oil and leather tanning are the principal cottage industries of the district.

**Handloom cloth**—This is a very old and perhaps the most important cottage industry of the district, which even now gives employment to about 16,600 persons During the Second World War, yarn was scarce and the government, therefore, co-ordinated its distribution through the quota system and also helped in the formation of weaver co-operatives for receiving such yarn. After the war, inflation drove the weavers into the hands of the *mahajans* (money lenders), and their indebtedness increased. The co-operatives became dormant as they functioned only for the purchase and distribution of yarn. In 1947, the Directorate of Industries extended help in the form of loans, grants and rebates and grants amounting to Rs 25,000 were given to the weavers' co-operative societies and the co operative sale depots in Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauli and Hargaon Grants were also given for opening two modern dye-houses, one each in Khairabad and Laharpur. The dye-house in Khairabad is run by the Ansar Co-operative Association and that in Laharpur by the Handloom Co-operative Society, Shahkulipur.

**Durrie making**—The district excels in the production of durries and Khairabad is famous for the reversible type known as the *selum* durrie and nearly 500 looms are working here. Other places noted for their durries are Biswan, Chilwara and Laharpur, where twenty-five, a hundred and a thousand looms respectively are working, the last producing durries and other varieties of handloom cloth and the other two turning out *farshi* (floor) durries Yarn of 3/10, 2/6, 1, 1½ and 2 counts is generally used

in the manufacture of finer types of such durries as well as in durries of the reversible type. Cheap varieties of durries are also made in Bisendi, Parsendi and Tal Gaon, the last producing durries of fine quality as well. About 30,000 weavers are engaged in this industry and the estimated value of the durries produced in this district every year is Rs 40,00,000

The Durrie-weaving Training-cum-Production Centre in Sitapur trains persons in the improved method and technique of production. The trainees are drawn from the artisan class, each receiving a stipend of twenty rupees a month.

**Other Handloom Products**—In Paintepur, about 1,000 weavers are engaged in the weaving of dhoti, bed covers, etc., and in Udnapur about 7,300 looms are engaged in preparing cheap saris and dhotis. Lungis, about 2½ yards long and 46 inches wide, with coloured check and plain designs, are also produced in both these places. These products are exported even to distant places like Ceylon, Pakistan and Burma.

**Carpentry**—Nearly 661 units are engaged in sawing and turning wood and in making doors, windows, cart-wheels, etc. More than 1,200 artisans are employed in this work and the annual output is valued at over nine lakhs of rupees.

To impart skilled training, the Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centre in Sitapur trains persons drawn from the Block and other areas. During the period of training the government awards monthly stipends of twenty rupees to each of the trainees.

A nomadic tribe from Rajasthan visits the district generally during the months of September and October and these people take up seasonal work making wheel-rims for carts and other articles of iron. They have no fixed residence and live in their black-coloured carts.

**Gur and Khandsari Industry**—This is an old indigenous industry, but its importance has greatly declined with the opening of sugar factories in the district Nevertheless about 3,000 units, manned by nearly 10,700 cultivators, are engaged in this industry in which, according to a rough estimate, a sum of about Rs 2,89,000 has been invested. Nearly 98,00,999 maunds of sugar-cane was crushed and *gur* and *khandsari* sugar worth Rs 1,60,75,600 produced in the district in 1959-60. The Directorate of Industries, U. P., is making efforts to introduce better types of clarificants and improved crushers, *karahas* (pans) and furnaces which are distributed on *taqavi*.

**Tobacco**—The 258 units of this industry, employing some 372 persons, are widely scattered in the district, Mahmudabad and Biswan being its main centres In 1956, about 20,680 maunds of tobacco (smoking and chewing varieties), were produced in the district, the annual production being valued at about Rs 4,47,000. A tobacco making society, the Tobacco Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., located in Rampur Kalan has been registered under

the Directorate of Industries. Being a cash crop, tobacco tends to replace cereals on the farms

**Leather Industry**—About 3,048 hides are available annually in the district. Cobblers, numbering 806 and grouped in 427 small units tan raw hide and make shoes, *chappals* (sandals) and others leather goods, most of the hides being exported to Kanpur. A model training-cum-production centre has been set up in Sitapur, which imparts training in the modern methods of flaying and tanning to members of the artisan class, each trainee receiving twenty rupees a month as stipend during the period of training.

**Oil Industry**—The district is one of the richest oil-seed growing areas of the State About 1,757 units employing some 3,098 persons produced edible oil, worth Rs 31,19,000 in 1956 by means of *ghanis* (oil-presses) and *kolhus* (crushers). Efforts are being made to organize this industry on co-operative lines and in 1958-59 nine co-operative societies were formed for this purpose. The total investment in the industry amounts to about Rs 1,53,000

**Other Industries**—The raw materials for the *ban* and *sutli* industry are *sanai* (*Crotolaria juncea*) and *moonj* (*Saccharum mungo*) which are available in plenty in the Misrikh and Sidhauli tahsils, where the industry is concentrated. Basket making from bamboo, *arhar* stems and other indigenous raw materials and the making of mats and hand-fans from date and palm leaves also afford employment to a number of villagers. Approximately 169 persons are employed partly or wholly in the *ban* and *sutli* industry alone who earn about Rs 30,000 per annum. There are at present five brick-kilns operating on a co-operative basis. They are situated in Baragaon, Suraicha, Mohiuddinpur, Sidhauli, Kamlapur, Kunwarpur and Bhandia. As many as twenty five fire work making units are scattered all over the district On an average, each unit employs three persons and manufactures goods worth Rs 400 per annum. Handmade country blankets are also woven in some villages. Under the Directorate of Industries, a training-cum-production centre has been opened in Sitapur, which provides training in modern techniques. new designs and appliances in different arts and crafts connected with tin-smithery. The trainees are drawn from the artisan class and get a stipend of twenty rupees a month during the period of training The brassware industry exists on a minor scale in Qutubnagar and Mahrajnagar. In addition, a large number of carpenters, blacksmiths potters and other artisans follow their own trades practically in every village

**Jail Industries**—In the district jail, Sitapur, many articles which have a ready market are produced. such as durries of different sizes and designs, *ban* and mats made of *moonj*, ropes made of hemp and mats made of *sutli*, *chicks* of bamboo and pottery. A number of prisoners are also engaged in the carpentry, blacksmithy and masonry sections. In 1958, the value of goods produced in the district jail amounted to Rs 6,510 20 nP

**Industrial Arts**

Though some of these old-time arts and crafts have now disappeared those that still continue are clay pottery and the making of *tazias* in Biswan and the weaving of *farshi* and reversible durries in Khairabad which bear attractive floral designs. The Sitapur Plywood Factory also produces beautiful pieces of furniture, including marquetry panels.

Yellow earth is found in abundance in certain parts of the district and is used for making moulds for metal utensils, particularly in the village of Mahrajnagar, tahsil Biswan. Moulds for brassware are also prepared from this mud. In Misrikh domestic pottery and coloured toys are made of clay.

**Industrial Potentialities and Plans for Future Development**

A survey of the industrial potentialities of the district shows that there are bright prospects of starting new enterprises in the spheres of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries. There is scope for starting one more sugar-mill. Several varieties of grass, wood, bamboo and the by-products obtained from the sugar-mills can provide raw materials for a paper and card-board industry As jute is grown in the district, a jute-mill can also be established here instead of all the local jute finding its way to the Kanpur and Calcutta mills as at present Hosiery, baling and bottling, dairy-farming, cold storage, weaving of lengths of jute matting* and making hand-made paper from bamboo are some of the small-scale industries that can be established in the district.

**Labour Organizations**

In this district the labour organizations registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, are 10 in number. They are the Mazdoor Sangh, Hargaon; Hargaon Oudh Sugar Mills Labour Welfare Union. Hargaon; Mazdoor Sangh Maholi, Rashtriya Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Biswan; Bhartiya Mazdoor Union, Maholi; Mazdoor Union Sugar Factory, Biswan; Sitapur Bazar Karmchari Mandal, Sitapur; Ganna Karmchari Sangh, Maholi; Zila Press Workers Union, Thompsonganj, Lalbagh, Sitapur and Raj Mazdoor Sangh Thompsonganj. Of these the first, fourth and fifth are affiliated to the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, Sitapur, the second, third and sixth to the Indian National Sugar Mill Workers Federation, the seventh and the ninth to the All India Trade Union Congress and the tenth to the Bhartiya Jan Sangh.

**Welfare Measures**

In Sitapur district there is no government labour welfare centre. The managements of the different factories look after the welfare of the workers they employ. The sugar factories and the Plywood Products. Sitapur, have each a hospital and a dispensary. There is a labour welfare officer in each sugar factory to look after the welfare of the workers. He also serves as a link between the employers and the employees and endeavours to create proper working conditions in matters of wages health and leave.

## CHAPTER VI

## BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

### BANKING AND FINANCE

**History of Indigenous Banking in the District**

Money-lending is not new to this district and has been the practice in some form or other for centuries. Formerly, the *mahajans* and the talukdars were the principal money-lenders. The talukdar advanced loans to his tenants and got a handsome amount as interest but the tenants in this district fared better than those in the neighbouring districts as rents were acceptable in grain here. This system enabled the cultivators to tide over a bad season. Nevertheless, the high rate of interest told severely upon the financial condition of all classes. Advances were made in grain, which was the commonest form of loan and were also repaid in kind. The high caste tenant had to repay the principal, the rate of interest being 25 per cent for him whereas for his less favoured low caste neighbour it was 30 per cent. Interest on cash advances used to range from two to three per cent per mensem in the case of small transactions, whereas on large loans, with a security, it varied from 15 to 18 per cent per annum. Some usurers added an interest in kind (to the ordinary cash interest) when petty loans were taken, such added interest sometimes amounting to five seers of grain for each rupee lent and was for a single harvest. Other common forms of interest were *ugahi* and *naudasi* The former was a cash loan in respect of which on every ten rupees lent a rupee per month was paid for a year. This practice still continues in the district. The latter term was applied to advances made to tenants for marriage expenses, the interest varying according to the circumstances.

In 1869 there were 666 bankers in the district, besides 1,058 grain-dealers and 1,282 merchants who also lent money to needy cultivators or petty urban business men. About one-third of the bankers resided in the Misrikh tahsil. In fact, the towns of Sitapur and Misrikh were the main centres of money transactions. Next came Biswan and Sidhauli The grain-dealers generally gave loans to the cultivators on their own terms, so that at harvest time they (the dealers) could get grain at cheap rates. The money-lenders proper, on the other hand, generally demanded a cash return.

**Rural Indebtedness**

The agriculturists in this district have generally depended on the benevolence of nature for a good harvest and whenever they found themselves in sore straits, they had nothing in reserve to fall back upon. The zamindars were no exception, as due mostly to personal extravagance

many of them were indebted. In 1901 two village banks of the co-operative credit system type were opened in this district but within two years one of these had disappeared and the other known as the Keonti Bank in Pipra (near Hargaon), was not in a flourishing condition. It was financed by the Court of Wards, which advanced a sum of Rs 470 to it and in the first year had forty-seven members hailing from four villages. It advanced forty-three loans, averaging Rs 14 50 each, for the purchase of seed and cattle at an interest of 9 per cent per annum The profit being negligible, this bank also had to be closed. A private institution of a somewhat similar nature was the bank at Biswan which was owned by Seth Raghuvar Dayal of Moizuddinpur. By 1920 it became a central co-operative bank and by 1921 it was managed by a board of nine directors, with a hundred shareholders and a working capital of Rs 81,300.

The United Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee (1929-30) estimated the percentage of debtors for the entire district to be 50 and according to the report of the Settlement of 1939 the percentage of indebted cultivators in 1930 in tahsil Sidhauli was forty two. The average debt in the period before the world slump was slightly less than two years rent. During the slump prices fell and resulted in an increase in the number of indebted tenants, in impairing their capacity to pay back the debt and in the accumulation of debts. The rates of interest charged by the money-lenders were exorbitant In the absence of adequate control and owing to the debtor being ignorant of the provisions as the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, fair rates of interest were not applied. The excessive amount of interest reduced the margin left for the subsistence of the agriculturist and he was forced down to a low economic level.

The Second World War was beneficial to the agriculturist as the high prices of grain gave him good returns in terms of money. But as the prices of cloth, oil, agricultural implements, live-stock, etc, were very high he was unable to repay many old debts.

In 1951-52 the Reserve Bank of India undertook a survey of rural indebtedness in the district. According to its report the debt per family had decreased considerably during the period after 1929-30.

According to the *All India Rural Credit Survey* (1956) Vol. I, Part I, page 68, in Sitapur 31 55 per cent of the cultivators were indebted and this figure was the lowest quoted for any other district in the country. The distribution of debts per family showed greater incidence on agriculturists. The average debt for indebted family was Rs 198 among cultivators, Rs 178 among non cultivators and Rs 196 amongst all families. Fewer families among non-cultivators were indebted. and the debt per indebted family was found to be lower in comparison with that of the cultivators. In one year the average debt of a cultivator had shown an increase of 150 2 per cent, that is, from Rs 25 it rose to Rs 62. In the case of non-cultivators,

the percentage of increase was 69 8. But only a few of the needy cultivators and non-cultivators borrowed money. 23 8 per cent of the cultivators, 4.8 per cent of the non-cultivators and 20 7 per cent of all families were classified as borrowing families. The average amount borrowed was found to be Rs 187 per borrowing family and Rs 41 per family among the cultivators, whereas among the non-cultivators the average amount borrowed was Rs 176 per borrowing family and Rs 9 per family. For all the families it was Rs 186 per borrowing family and Rs 39 per family. Generally these borrowings supplemented the deficit family budgets. It was found that though a cultivator's family borrowed Rs 187, its expenditure, which included capital and agricultural, non-farm and family expenses, was Rs 270. About 60 per cent of the total borrowings were spent by an agrarian family on family expenditure. This shows that a larger slice of borrowings is spent on non-productive items but usually these are essential items of family expenditure. Hence the borrowing families find it difficult and sometimes fail to repay their debts completely which naturally go on accumulating. The survey shows that only 22 5 per cent of indebted cultivating families, 8.9 per cent of indebted non-cultivating families and 21.5 per cent of all indebted families could repay their debts. On an average cultivators, non-cultivators and all families repaid 16 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 15 7 per cent, of the borrowings respectively. In the case of cultivators repayments formed 10 3 per cent of the outstanding debt and repayments. The figures for non cultivators and all families are 2 7 and 9 9 per cent respectively. 96 8 per cent of the total repayment was made from the current income, 1 8 per cent from the sale of assets and the remaining 1 4 per cent from fresh borrowings. Only a few families resort to fresh borrowings in order to pay their old debts.

Litigation, marriages and deaths often upset the budgets of the families. The average family expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies was estimated at Rs 81 for a period of a year for cultivators, Rs 18 for non-cultivators and Rs 73 for all families. An agriculturist is not deterred by his indebtedness from borrowing further in order to meet the expenses required in performing ceremonies and other social functions.

A majority of the cultivators (91.3 per cent) had holdings ranging from 1 6 to 6 acres Their yearly income was below Rs 1,000 per holding. A small fraction (8.3 per cent) of the cultivators whose holdings were between eight and ten acres earned a gross income of Rs 1,000 to Rs 3,000 from their produce. The apex was formed by 0 4 per cent of the cultivators who earned from an average holding of 40 acres a gross income of above Rs 5,000 from their produce

The people of an average village were divided into ten divisions (the statistical term for one such division being a decile), the cultivators who are placed in the first of the ten divisions are called the 'big cultivators'; with the next two deciles the average of the group broadly represents the 'large cultivators'. The next four deciles form the largest single group which

occupies the middle of the scale and represents the 'medium cultivators' who comprise two-fifths of all the cultivators and hold one-third of the total land under cultivation. The last three deciles grouped together represent the 'small cultivator'. He is often both the cultivator and the agricultural labourer. The relevant data about the state of indebtedness of the cultivators in 1951-52 are given below:

| | Big cultivators | Large cultivators | Medium cultivators | Small cultivators |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of indebted cultivators .. | 26.1 | 33.6 | 35.2 | 24.7 |
| Average debt per family (in rupees) . | 111 | 84 | 68 | 32 |
| Average debt per indebted family (in rupees) . . . | 426 | 251 | 194 | 131 |
| Proportion of borrowing families (per cent) .. .. .. | 14.8 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 19.2 |
| Average amount borrowed per family (in rupees) .. . | 48 | 65 | 3 | 31 |
| Borrowing of each class as percentage of borrowing of all cultivators | 11.4 | 45.0 | 33.7 | 21.3 |
| Proportion of repaying families as percentage of borrowing families .. | 30.8 | 22.3 | 27.1 | 45.1 |
| Average amount repaid per family (in rupees) . . | 7 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Repayments as percentage of outstanding debt and repayments . | 5.9 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 14.5 |
| Average expenditure (in rupees) per family on all items including litigation | 469 Rs 131 on consumer goods, Rs 225 on marriage, etc | 345 Rs 99 on consumer goods, Rs 175 on marriage, etc. | 152 Rs 55 on consumer goods, Rs 61 on marriage, etc. | 79 Rs 41 on consumer goods, Rs 19 on marriage, etc. |

The All-India Rural Credit Survey further divided the cultivators into upper strata and lower-strata cultivators, according to the area in descending order of land cultivated. An average cultivator of the upper strata incurred an expenditure of Rs 93, whereas his credit needs amounted to Rs 518. The corresponding figures for the other class are Rs 37 and Rs 168. This disparity between expenditure and the need for credit naturally results in indebtedness and keeps the economy at subsistence level. These figures are, however, only approximations.

**Urban Indebtedness**—No survey in the urban indebtedness of the district has been undertaken but indebtedness in the towns is generally confined to the lower-income groups and has no peculiar features.

**Debt Relief Legislation**—Debt relief legislations enacted after the depression of 1928—32 fall into two categories, those which primarily provided protection to the person of the debtor and his property and those that sought to scale down the debts. As these Acts provided for an exemption from attachment or sale in execution of a decree for debt of land which was needed for the maintenance of the agriculturist and his family, in practice they led in many cases to a reduction of debts, which could sometimes be very large.

The United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, provided among other things, for the payment, in instalments, of debts on mortgages and debts without mortgages at a low rate of interest.

The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided for an unconditional stay of execution proceedings against tenants and proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000. This measure was a precursor of the United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, and the United Provinces Regulation of Credit Act, 1940, which sought further to protect the debtor The former was intended particularly to replace the United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, but in addition it provided for the payment of interest at low rates on sums borrowed. Although no substantial amount of reduction of debt as such was secured in the district, these measures prevented forced liquidation on a large scale of the property of the debtors.

**Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers**

In the urban areas of district private credit is provided by local *mahajans* and by money-lenders (generally Rastogis) of Lucknow and Moradabad Well-to-do local Punjabis have also taken to this business In the rural areas different kinds of credit agencies function: relatives, professional money-lenders, co-operatives, landlords, traders and commission agents, the first two getting the lion's share. According to the report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey, an average cultivating family of the district borrowed 76 8 per cent of its total borrowings from relatives, 18 9 per cent from professional money-lenders, 4 1 per cent from landlords and co-operatives and the rest from other sources. A majority of the non-cultivators also prefer to take loans from relatives failing which they go to professional money-lenders. In terms of debt an average cultivating family owed 56.3 per cent to relatives, 31 per cent to professional money lenders, 8.5 per cent to landlords and only 4 per cent to co-operatives and commercial banks. An average non-cultivating family owed 68.8 per cent to relatives 26 6 per cent to professional money-lenders and the remainder to others. Agriculturist money-lenders charge interest at 18 to 25 per cent. A majority of the loans is given against personal securities and

only a small percentage against a guarantee by a third party. Rastogis and Punjabis advance loans on the old system of *ugahi* whereby they recover twelve rupees for every ten rupees advanced by taking back a rupee a month over the period of a year. The local *mahajans* charge an interest of 2 per cent per month and some of them even charge 37½ per cent per annum.

**Government Loans**—Borrowings from government in this district are negligible. Loans are taken to buy live stock, seeds and manure and for bunding and reclamation of land. These loans are advanced for one to five years. For bunding and land improvement the period of the loan ranges from three to five years. The government rate of interest is 5 to 6 per cent per annum. The loans are generally advanced against the security of immovable property.

**Joint-stock Banks**

Six joint-stock banks which are functioning in this district (and which were set up here in the year mentioned against each) are the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Biswan (1920), the U P Co-operative Bank Ltd, (1915), the Central Bank of India Ltd, (1931), the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, (1909), the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, (1939), and the State Bank of India (1926) and with the exception of the first, which has its office in Biswan, all are situated in Sitapur town

The U. P. Co-operative Bank advances loans to non agricultural consumer co-operative and to the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Biswan, which in its turn advances loans to agricultural primary co operative credit societies. The District Co-operative Development Federation and the co-operative unions have also opened their accounts with the bank in Biswan. The State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, Ltd, the Allahabad Bank Ltd, and the Punjab National Bank, Ltd finance the sugar factories, engineering works and the plywood products The banks also grant loans against government securities, shares and life assurance policies. Mercantile advances are granted against pledges or hypothecation of bullion agricultural produce, merchandise or documents of title thereto bills of exchange or promissory notes and against other approved securities Banks have thus been financing the various transport and exchange transactions. The rate of interest charged by the banks is usually 6 per cent per annum. Indigenous bankers charge traders 12 per cent per annum when advances are made to them for assembling and storing their goods

**Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies**

The co-operative movement has been steadily growing in the district. In the year of its origin (1912) there were eight primary societies with a membership of 332. In five years three more primary societies were organized, the membership going up to 554. In 1917 loans amounting to

Rs 14,367 were distributed by these societies at an interest of 15 per cent per annum. Three years later the Central Co-operative Bank, Biswan, was established, which advanced loans to forty-two societies at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. The number of societies continued to multiply and in 1926 there were eighty-eight, with a membership of 2,729. These societies advanced loans worth Rs 58,987 at 15 per cent interest in that year and the loan advanced by the bank to the societies amounted to Rs 52,236. In 1937, the number of societies increased to ninety-four and the bank advanced to them loans amounting to Rs 95,672. Within the next ten years 230 primary societies had come into existence and the bank distributed a loan of Rs 1,67,915 to them. In 1946-47 it reduced the rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent on advances made to member societies which, in their turn, charged only 12 per cent interest from their members. A branch of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was opened in the district in 1945, the main function of which is to finance the District Co-operative Development Federation At the beginning of the First Plan period there were 402 co-operative societies and by the end of that period the number had risen to 613 and the membership from 9,870 to 19,192. The co-operative societies of the district advanced loans amounting to Rs 9,26,372 during the First Plan period and by the fourth year of the Second Plan period 1,051 co-operative societies were organized and a sum of Rs 54,21,032 was advanced in short-term loans to members By the end of March 1959, they had recovered Rs 20,18,653 The Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Biswan, the District Co-operative Development Federation, Sitapur, and the Co-operative Marketing Society, Sitapur, are the three central co-operative societies functioning at the district level.

The Rural Credit Survey (1951-52) examined the working of nine co-operative credit societies of this district. These societies advanced loans amounting to Rs 8,585 in the year ending June 30, 1951 The majority of the loans were of less than Rs 100 which formed 48 7 per cent of the entire amount lent Of every hundred loans given, twenty-one were for less than a year and the rest for one to three years. Some of the loans (14.8 per cent) were given without any security while the rest were advanced against a guarantee of a third party. The rate of interest charged ranged from 9.3 per cent to 12½ per cent The agriculturists used 66 9 per cent of the number of loans for capital expenditure in agriculture, 17 4 per cent on current expenditure on farms and non-farm business and family expenditure consumed about 13.1 per cent. Most of the loans were repaid, only 17.3 per cent remaining unpaid with an accumulation of interest The trend is to put the loans taken from co-operative into productive channels The members of seven out of nine co-operative credit societies paid their loans as soon as their produce was sold.

The working capital of the central unions is Rs 6,67,072, their owned capital Rs 1,85,680 and the share money is Rs 80,392. The main work of

these unions is to distribute improved seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements.

The primary societies of the district receive loans at 6¼ per cent and the large-sized societies at 5¼ per cent from the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Biswan, which has an owned capital of Rs 9,60,331, a working capital of Rs 30,65,249 and a share capital of Rs 8,51,213. By December, 1960, the Bank had advanced Rs 55,66,423.

The credit needs of the agriculturists are still not fully met. More than 50 per cent experience difficulty in meeting the expenses in respect of current agricultural operations such as purchase of seed and fertilizers, availing themselves of irrigation facility, etc. The case of lower-strata cultivators is even worse. Even many who are better off and require capital for the purchase of land and implements, making improvements on their land and for reclamation, etc, are unable to get all the money they require. The majority requires loans for two to five years and the rest for one to two years. They are willing to pay interest at 3 to 5 per cent, and quite a large number of the lower-strata agriculturists are ready even to pay as much as 5 per cent.

**Other Societies**—During and after the Second World War, as there was a great scarcity of consumer goods, two consumer co-operative stores and thirteen development unions were formed in the district to cater to the requirements of the people. In 1948-49 the District Co-operative Development Federation was started in Sitapur town to arrange for the supply of consumer goods on wholesale rates to its members. It is the biggest co-operative unit in the district and has a working capital of Rs 1,77,206, an owned capital of Rs 39,186 and a share capital of Rs 22,111. It acts as agent for the Government Cement Factory, Churk, Tata Iron and Steel Products, the Government Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private), Ltd, Sindri, Bihar. It also runs a number of brick-kilns. In 1948-49 a co-operative marketing society was established in the Sitapur *mandi* (grain market) with twelve large-sized societies. The State Government is a shareholder of this society. In 1957-58 its business in respect of cereals and household goods amounted to 16,227 maunds. It also supplied the requirements of the Sitapur jail in 1957-58. This organization integrates co-operative credit with marketing schemes. Urban co-operatives receive loans on easy terms from the U. P. Co-operative Bank, Sitapur branch.

**Cane Unions**—In 1959-60, the total membership of the four cane unions in the district was 82,778, and the cane area under them was 93,050 acres. Their working capital is Rs 32,73,735, owned capital Rs 20,17,832 and reserve funds Rs 5,12,026. The funds of the union are made up largely of the commission on sugar-cane supplied to factories and interest on loans advanced to members for the purchase of agricultural implements, manure and seed and for their maintenance till the new crop comes in.

### General and Life Insurance

Prior to the nationalization of life assurance, there was no branch or sub-branch of any insurance company in Sitapur, except of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of Calcutta, which maintained a kind of inspectorate office. This company could secure business to the extent of four to six lakhs a year. The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. did business of about a lakh of rupees per annum through its local inspector. On the nationalization of the business the Life Insurance Corporation opened an office in Sitapur, the strength of the staff on September 1, 1956 being two inspectors and two assistants. By the end of December, 1960, the staff had increased to forty and the business worth Rs 46,82,400 had been secured by the insurers.

### Currency and Coinage

From April 1, 1958, the decimal coinage system was adopted in the country and began to be used in the district as well. Sometimes, however, the ignorance of the villagers about the decimal coinage is exploited by unscrupulous people.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

### Course of Trade

At the time of the annexation of Avadh, the district had unmetalled roads and bridges, and a metalled road running from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur passed through Sitapur town Communication was also possible by the Ghaghra and the Gomati. These means of communication promoted the trade of the district, which was mainly in grain According to the report of the first regular Settlement (1875), the town of Nabinagar was a flourishing market from where rice from Keshriganj was exchanged for cotton and salt from the North-West Frontier Province (of Agra) The yearly value of the sales averaged Rs 1,00,000, and the octroi collection which went to the talukdar, amounted to Rs 1,100 per annum In Baragaon, imported cotton, salt and iron were exchanged for locally produced sugar, and the average annual sales there amounted to Rs 57,852. In Mahmudabad town there was a colony of *thatheras* (brass-smiths and coppersmiths) who were engaged in the manufacture of brassware. Merchants from Lucknow and other places crowded the Mahmudabad markets, and the sales there averaged Rs 1,14,801 per annum. In the Paintepur market wheat and other grains were exchanged for different commodities and the annual sales averaged Rs 1,31,060. In Bansura, thirty-nine miles south east of Sitapur as the crow flies, there was an opium godown and the district exported opium to distant places like China, from which the government earned a large revenue. *Tazias* and tobacco (manufactured and raw) were sent from Biswan to eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In the Biswan market the annual value of the sales was about a lakh and a half rupees. In Thompsonganj market goods (textiles, etc.)

from Europe were available in plenty which were purchased by a few rich Indians and the Europeans living there. In Khairabad, a large annual fair, first started by the government in 1859, was held outside the town in January which lasted for ten days. A cattle and horse fair was also started in connection with this fair. Dealers in Kashmiri shawls and Birmingham jewellery and elephant merchants from Assam could also be seen doing their business in this fair. The value of goods sold here was considerable. The town itself was a good trade centre and the annual turnover in its markets amounted to over Rs 3,00,000. With the coming of the railways, Sitapur eclipsed Khairabad and its trade importance declined. Country boats laden with grain moved down the Sarayan river into the Gomati and from there to Lucknow Eight miles to the west of the Ghaghra is the Chauka, another large river of the district. It flows into the Ghaghra at Bahramghat in Bara Banki district, about twenty miles from the Sitapur border. This place was connected with Lucknow by a railway line, even before the railways were laid in the Sitapur district Bahramghat was a ready outlet for grain and other country produce from the eastern parganas of Sitapur.

After the annexation (1856), wheat found its way to the United Kingdom. It was collected in Sitapur, Sidhauli, Kamlapur, Biswan and Misrikh and was packed in gunny bags each holding two maunds The Corn Trade Association of England regulated the quality of grain exported from this district, which had to be guaranteed by the exporters as not containing more than 2 per cent of other grains and no dirt at all. Besides agricultural produce saltpetre, hardware, *tazias*, tobacco, textiles, bones and skins were also exported from the district Seven hundred maunds of saltpetre, 200 maunds of hardware, 15,000 *tazias*, 5,000 maunds of raw tobacco and 6,000 maunds of pounded tobacco leaf, 10,23,583 yards of textiles (woven cloth) and 12,000 skins were exported in 1922 to Hardoi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, Lakhimpur-Kheri and Nainital and bones were sent even to foreign countries.

In that year the district imported 300 maunds of old utensils from Kanpur and other districts for the purpose of making brassware and 9,21,225 lb, of mill yarn from Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Agra

The railways accelerated the pace of trade and poured foreign goods into the markets of the district. In 1886-87, nine years after the first regular Settlement, the Lucknow Kheri section of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway was opened. In 1910 Sitapur town was connected with Balamau and Shahjahanpur by the East Indian Railway and in 1911 Sitapur, Biswan and Mahmudabad were linked to Chaukaghat through a line of the Bengal and North Western Railway. Foreign goods (textiles, hardware, etc.), replaced local goods, forcing unemployment upon the artisans. But the railways gave an impetus to the movement of grains, *gur* (jaggery), oilseeds and tobacco.

Demand for sugar and facilities of transport offered by the railways resulted in the establishment of three sugar factories, one each at Maholi (1932), Hargaon (1932-33) and Biswan (1938). This factor together with the introduction of the Sarda Canal contributed to the increased cultivation of sugar-cane, which replaced wholly or partly wheat and *arhar* in many farms. This trend is visible even today.

**Exports and Imports**

**Exports**—The district is a surplus area in food-grains, which are exported to different regions of the State. From the Biswan and Mahmudabad grain markets wheat, paddy, *arhar* (a pulse), gram, maize, *juar* (millet) and barley are diverted to eastern Uttar Pradesh From the Sidhauli grain market the same cereals, with the exception of *juar*, maize and paddy, are sent to Lucknow and Kanpur. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is a deficit area and receives a fair portion of the agricultural produce of the district and jute finds its way to the jute factories in Kanpur Most of the exports are handled by the railways but in recent years motor trucks have begun playing an important part in the movement of commodities and are in use in large numbers on the Lucknow-Sitapur and Sitapur-Kanpur routes. Below is a list of the principal agricultural commodities exported from the district, during the year 1956.

| | Maunds |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 40,000 |
| Barley | 40,000 |
| Gram | 25,000 |
| *Arhar* | 90,000 |
| Ground-nut | 3,50,000 |
| Mustard-seed | 70,000 |
| Linseed | 70,000 |
| *Gur* (jaggery) | 4,00,000 |
| Jute (of poor quality) | 1,00,000 |
| Tobacco | 9,50,000 |

With the change in the course of the Chauka, maize has replaced paddy in the *ganjar* tract which, in earlier years, produced paddy for local consumption and for export. Though some paddy is exported to eastern Uttar Pradesh, the district is deficient in this food-grain

Among other things, sugar, molasses, plywood products, durries, hides and skins, *munjhans*, brassware, ground-nut oil and agricultural implements are the principal exports of the district. The plywood of Sitapur finds a ready market all over the country, the chief importing States being Delhi, Punjab and West Bengal. Sugar is exported to West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Kerala. The exports of plywood products and sugar in 1956-57 were valued

at Rs 26 lakhs and Rs 3.50 crores respectively and plywood products worth Rs 20,88,976 were exported in 1959-60. Durries worth about Rs 40 lakhs are exported every year to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi and Nepal, the main exporting centre in the district being Khairabad. The value of hides and skins exported annually (which go mostly to the leather factories in Kanpur) is about Rs 6 lakhs. Brassware and copperware worth about a lakh of rupees are sent out to neighbouring districts. Edible oils, *munj ban* and bristles worth Rs 6,00,000, Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively are also exported every year. Though a large number of agricultural implements is manufactured in the district only a small portion is exported to eastern Uttar Pradesh. The export pattern of the district shows the predominance of cereals and groundnuts followed by sugar and products of cottage industries.

**Imports**—The important items of import annually from this district (with the approximate value of each) are given below:

| Item | Value (in rupees) | Weight (in maunds) |
|---|---|---|
| Cloth (mill-made) | 1,00,00,000 | .. |
| Brassware (non-ferrous metals) | 6,00,000 | .. |
| Engineering goods | 8,00,000 | .. |
| Cycle and cycle parts | 7,00,000 | .. |
| Kerosene and Petroleum products | 15,00,000 | .. |
| Yarn | 65,00,000 | |
| Salt | 14,00,000 | |
| Ironware | 50,000 | .. |
| Hosiery goods | 35,000 | .. |
| Electrical goods | 1,00,000 | .. |
| Medicines | 5,00,000 | .. |
| Timber | 25,00,000 | .. |
| Hydrogenated oil | 6,00,000 | — |
| *Kirana* goods | 3,00,00,000 | .. |
| Stationery | 70,000 | .. |
| Cigarettes and *biris* | 10,00,000 | .. |
| Rice | .. | 10,000 |

Most of the imports come from Kanpur and a small portion from Lucknow. The district supply officer controls the price as well as the distribution of cement, galvanized corrugated iron sheets, mild steel bars and certain articles of iron and steel. The importers of cloth, yarn and cotton have to obtain licences from him for dealing in these commodities.

## Trade Centres

A number of trade centres in the district serve as distributing points for goods, imported as well as locally produced. The town of Sitapur itself, through its wholesale and retail markets, is the main distributing centre. Each tahsil has also its own trade centre for the disposal of goods, and weekly or bi-weekly markets are held in the villages all over the district. Village *hats* (markets) and bazars receive the goods from the tahsil market. The village producer goes to the big *mandis* and his goods are marketed by the *arhatias* (wholesale commission agents), the transaction between them being known as kutcha-*arhat*. The former has to pay to the *taula* (person who does the weighing) a seer of the commodity which he sells to the *arhatia* and 50 nP. per Rs 100 of the selling price as weighing charges. In addition to this he has to give the *arhatia* an extra seer for every forty seers sold to him and has to make certain other payments to him as indicated below :

| | |
|---|---|
| *Banagi* | 1 seer per cart |
| *Dana* | 7 seers per cart |
| Commission | Rs 1.50 per Rs 100 (of selling price) |
| *Jhari* | 48 nP. per cart |
| *Dhalta* | 1 seer per maund |

The *arhatia* in his turn makes the following payments to any buyer who is usually another *arhatia* and also has to give him a quarte of a seer for every forty seers sold, the transaction between them being termed pakka *arhat* :

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dhalta* | 4 chhataks per maund |
| *Katauti* | 78 nP. per Rs 100 (of selling price) |
| *Gaushala* | 12 nP. per list of items |
| *Palledari* | 37 nP. per Rs 100 (of selling price) |

## Regulated Markets

There are no regulated markets in the district

## Wholesale Markets

An all-purpose wholesale market is located in the town of Sitapur in Thompsonganj (near the district courts), which is mainly an assembling market and also serves as a distributing centre for commodities like *gur, arhar, urd,* mustard and ground-nuts, and about a dozen commission agents operate in this market Here there are no hard and fast rules for retail or wholesale business. Most of the wholesale dealers have their own retail business as well.

A large number of articles entering the municipal limits of Sitapur is subject to toll tax, those exempted being postal, government, municipal or district board articles, personal luggage of passengers and of government servants on transfer or tour, clothes meant for the laundry, opium and articles on which excise duty is chargeable, arms and ammunition, empty jute or gunny bags not exceeding sixteen in number, cereals up to ten seers and oil-seeds up to five seers, oil-cakes, hand-woven yarn and khaddar, articles meant for marriages and dowries, agricultural machinery and published material (like newspapers). The following statement gives the toll tax (in rupees) levied on some of the important articles, the amount depending on the mode of transport used in their import:

| Commodities | Carriers | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trucks, buses, lorries (per maund) | Carriages drawn by animals | | | Hand carts | | Camels | Ekka, tonga, rickshaw, etc. | Horse, pony, mule, buffalo, ox | Cycle or bamboo pole | Head load |
| | | One animal | Two animals | Three or more anima | Big | Small | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Cereals except oil-seeds, *chura*, grain, *chabena*, *lava*, *maida* | 0.06 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| Oil-seeds .. .. | 0.08 | 0.87 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| Cotton cloth, other articles made of yarn, silk and woollen garments | 0.25 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| Molasses . .. .. | 0.06 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 1.00 | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.12 |
| General merchandise, hosiery, tea, glass bangles and biscuits | 0.19 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 4.50 | . | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| *Kirana* articles .. .. | 0.19 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 4.50 | .. | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Machinery and its spare parts except agricultural machinery | 0.16 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 4.50 | | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products .. | 0.19 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | .. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Durries and carpets .. .. | 0.25 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 5.50 | .. | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 |
| Plywood . .. . | 0.25 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 11.00 | 7.00 | . | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |

**Mandis**—In the past a large number of *mandis* was located in the district. With the passage of time, however, smaller ones have been absorbed by the bigger ones. Formerly, Misrikh and Maholi had prosperous *mandis*, but now they exist only in name and the agricultural goods which were sold there are diverted to Sitapur town. Among the flourishing *mandis* in the district may be mentioned those in Sitapur, Biswan, Mahmudabad, Sidhauli, Kamlapur, Keshriganj, Hargaon, Laharpur, Khairabad, Tal Gaon and Ghazipur, the first four being the largest The volume of business transacted in 1959-60 in Sitapur was in respect of 5,000 maunds of wheat, 8,000 maunds of barley, 65,000 maunds of gram, 1,00,000 maunds of *gur*, 1,50,000 maunds of *arhar*, 20,000 maunds of peas, 5,000 maunds of paddy, 9,00,000 maunds of oilseeds, 30,000 maunds of *juar* and 20,000 maunds of maize. The Biswan *mandi* is the main marketing centre for paddy in the district, and next comes the Mahmudabad *mandi* In the *mandi* in Sidhauli brisk business in *arhar* takes place. The Laharpur *mandi* has a name for handloom products (durries, etc.) and business worth Rs 10 lakhs is transacted here annually The Ghazipur *mandi* also shows the same amount of business in durries. Laharpur, Biswan and Sidhauli are tobacco-producing areas and pargana Chandra is noted for its *gur*. The *mandis* in Laharpur, Biswan and Sidhauli have a big trade in tobacco and *gur*.

There are seven fair-price shops in the town of Sitapur which sell wheat, rice, *ata*, *maida* and *suji* to card-holders. Besides nintecn flood relief shops have been opened in the flood-affected parts of the district (two in Biswan and one each in Sidhauli, Misrikh, Naimisharanya, Nil Gaon, Laharpur. Maholi, Kunwarpur, Ataria. Sclu Mau, Qutubnagar, Akbarpur Kalan, Mahmudabad, Hargaon, Mahrajnagar, Sadarpur, Singhnapur and Sitapur (for rural areas) for supplying at reasonable rates, wheat and rice to people living there A large number of retail shops are spread all over the tahsils and urban centres. In the village markets, generally held once or twice a week, commodities, such as cereals, vegetables, *kirana*, handicrafts (durries, brassware, etc.) and salt are sold whereas in the smaller ones only a few commodities usually required by people are on sale.

### Fairs and Melas

Fairs held in the district are mainly of religious origin and barring the Parikrama fair they are all of local significance Fairs, in the past, were not only occasions for brisk trade, but also afforded opportunities for social and cultural activities which character they still retain. About two hundred fairs (a list is given in Table XI of the Appendix) are held in the district, mostly on the days of religious festivals, such as Dasehra (Ramlila and Dhanush Yajna), Krishna-janmashtmi, Naglila, Muharram. etc. At several places bathing fairs are also held on the full moon day of Kartika.

In more than half the fairs the gathering does not exceed 1,000 per fair; in about thirty-five it is between 2,000 and 5,000 per fair and in only less than ten fairs is the attendance more than 5,000 per fair. Tahsil Sitapur is the venue of the largest number of fairs (sixty-two). Next comes tahsil Misrikh with forty-nine, followed by Biswan and Sidhauli with forty-two and thirty-one respectively.

The most important gathering is that connected with Naimisharanya and Misrikh, generally known as the Parikrama. On this occasion pilgrims from neighbouring places and also from distant parts of India visit these sacred places. They start their pilgrimage at Naimisharanya at the beginning of the dark half of the month of Phalguna and finish it at the Dadhichi tank in Misrikh on the eleventh day. The attendance goes on increasing till the day of the full moon of Phalguna when it swells to 1,00,000. The Amavasya fair (which falls on the fifteenth day of the dark half of every month) at Naimisharanya (pargana Aurangabad) attracts more than 10,000 persons at a time, the number swelling to 50,000 on the day of Somwati Amavasya. The fair attracts dealers in durries, plywood, brassware, agricultural implements, toys, etc., who do a brisk trade. Khairabad, in tahsil Sitapur, is the venue of a number of fairs and an exhibition (instituted by government soon after annexation and revived in 1901) is annually held for ten days in January which attracts several thousand persons including cattle sellers and considerable trade is carried on. In the village of Dharanagar tahsil Sidhauli, the Dhan-nag fair is attended by 15,000 persons on the day of the full moon in Kartika.

## Trade Associations

The seven trade associations which operate in the district (their offices being in the town of Sitapur) are the Sitapur Merchants Association, Jail road; Regional Oil Millers Association; Sitapur Durrie Weavers' and Commission Agents' Association, Namak Mandi; Sitapur Vyapar Mandal, Sitapur, Namak Mandi; Retail Cloth Association, Loha Mandi; Refugee Cloth Association, Laxmi Market and Surrafa Association, Thompsonganj.

## Weights and Measures

The strange but old custom according to which the cultivator has to part with an extra seer whenever he sells forty seers of his produce still prevails in the *mandis*. The weights and measures used in this district are the *seer* (eighty tolas), *pansera* (five seers) and maund. Tola, *masha* and *ratti* are measures of weight used for weighing precious metals and other rare commodities like pearls, musk, saffron, etc., and the yard of thirty-six inches is the standard measure of length.

## CHAPTER VII

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Trade Routes And Highways And Modes Of Conveyance—Old And New

### Trade Routes and Highways

Khairabad had been the headquarters of an important sirkar under the Mughals and continued to be the seat of a *nazim* under the nawabs of Avadh. The numerous unmetalled roads that emanate from it in all directions owe their origin to this important position of the place According to the *Oudh Gazetteer* (1877, Vol. III, p. 369), the principal metalled roads in the district then were those running from Sitapur to Lucknow and from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur (both now forming the national highway) the former (Sitapur to Lucknow) passing for thirty-three and a half miles through the district with stages at Jalalpur (eleven miles), Bahadurpur (ten and a quarter miles) and Jaiparpur (ten miles) and the latter (Sitapur to Shahjahanpur) for twenty-three miles with a stopping-place at Maholi, fourteen and a half miles from Sitapur and the rivers (which have bridges) crossing these two roads being the Gond (popularly known in the district as the Gone) and the Sarayan respectively. The principal unmetalled roads were : that running from Sitapur to Lakhimpur, the only stage within this district being Selu Mau (ten miles from Sitapur), the road not crossing any river, that from Sitapur to Hardoi, the distance within this district being twenty-one miles and the stages Ramkot (seven miles) and Dadhanmau (fourteen miles), and the rivers Sarayan and Purai (also called the Pirai in the district), both having bridges, being crossed by the road, that from Sitapur to Mahmudabad and Gonda via Bahramghat, its total length within this district being thirty-seven miles, the stages being Sarayan (eight miles), Biswan (about thirteen miles) and Mahmudabad (nearly seventeen miles) and this road crossing the Gond which was bridged. that from Sitapur to Bahraich via Chahlari Ghat which passed for nearly forty-one miles through this district, the stages being Sarayan (eight miles), Biswan (about thirteen miles), Rasulpur (eleven miles) and Chahlari (nine miles) and the road crossing the Gond (which was bridged) and the Chauka (having a ferry), that going from Sitapur to Mallanpur (towards Bahraich) via Laharpur, which passed for thirty-four miles through the district, the stages being Kasrela (seven miles), Laharpur (ten miles), Chandi (eleven miles), Tambaur (six miles) and Mallanpur (six miles), the rivers touched being the Gond, the Kewani, the Ghaghra, the Ul, the Kathna, the Chauka and the Gobraiya, all except the first being unbridged and communication being effected by means of ferries and fords ; that from Sitapur to Mehndighat via Bargadiaghat, which passed for twenty-three and a half miles through this district the stages being Ramkot (seven and a half miles), Misrikh (eight

miles) and Bargadiaghat (eight miles) and the road crossing the rivers Sarayan, Purai and Behta, all of which were bridged; that running from Sitapur to Sandila via Nimkhar (Naimisharanya) which ran for twenty-one and a half miles within this district, the stages being Ramkot (seven and [illegible] miles), Misrikh (eight miles) and Naimisharanya (six miles) and the rivers crossed being the Sarayan the Purai and the Behta, all of which were bridged; that going from Sitapur to Naimisharanya via Machhrehta, which ran for twenty-five miles within the district, the only stages being Machhrehta (fourteen miles) and Naimisharanya (eleven miles) and the rivers cutting across the road being the Sarayan and the Behta (both bridged); that from Sitapur to Kasta and Mitauli which passed for fifteen and a half miles through this district, with stages at Sadatnagar (fourteen miles) and Bhatpurwa (one and a half miles), the only river crossed being the Sarayan, which was bridged, that from Sitapur to Pihani in Hardoi which ran for twenty-six and a half miles within this district, the stages being Maholi (fourteen and a half miles) and Kulhabarnagar (twelve miles) and the road crossing the rivers Sarayan, Purai and Kathna, all of which were bridged; that running from Bari to Mahmudabad which was only nineteen miles long, the stages being Bhandia (seven miles) and Mahmudabad (twelve miles).

Since then improvements in the means of communication in the district have been effected The Sitapur-Biswan road was metalled in 1901 and the Biswan Jahangirabad portion of it in 1909, which connected the eastern lowland (*ganjar*) with the Biswan railway station. The metalling of the Hargaon-Laharpur road in 1907 08 connected the town of Laharpur with the Hargaon railway station. The Sitapur-Lakhimpur road was metalled in 1910, and the Sitapur-Hardoi road in 1927. These roads have opened up the south-western and the central parts of the district.

The eastern lowland of the district is the worst from the point of view of communications, the main outlets being Biswan and Laharpur. Almost all the rivers and nullahs in the area are unbridged, and the unmetalled roads are useless in the rainy season, the exceptions being the pile bridges across the Ghaghra on the Laharpur-Shahpur and the Laharpur-Tambaur roads. With the introduction of the railways several railway feeder roads, such as those of Kamlapur, Khairabad and Mahmudabad Junction have been constructed. In addition to the Lucknow-Shahjahanpur road, about seventy miles of roads inside the district were metalled, bridged and drained in 1922. In the same year about 106 miles of second-class unmetalled roads were bridged and drained throughout.

The roads are now generally classified as national and provincial highways, major and other district roads and village roads. The expenditure on the maintenance of the national highway is met by the Central Government The provincial highways are maintained exclusively by the Public Works Department of the State and the major and other district

roads and village roads by either the State Government or the Antarim Zila Parishad. The municipalities and other local bodies maintain roads situated within their jurisdiction. Canal roads (running parallel to canals) are maintained by the Canal Department, but they are generally meant for departmental officers only.

**National Highways**—The total mileage of the only national highway in the district, the Shahjahanpur-Sitapur-Lucknow road, is 55 miles, 2 furlongs and 130 feet. It is bridged and drained throughout. A cement concrete bridge has been constructed on the Sarayan in place of the old wooden pile bridge. This road keeps close to the western side of the North Eastern Railway as far as the Sitapur Cantonment, and after that turns north-west and passes through the parganas of Maholi and Chandra and goes on to Shahjahanpur.

**Provincial Highways**—The district is well served by the provincial highways, which are metalled, bridged and drained throughout, their total length in the district being 66 miles 2 furlongs and 287 feet. Such highways are the Sitapur-Hardoi road which is 23 miles and 187 feet in length, the Sitapur-Lakhimpur road which is only 17 miles and 4 furlongs long and the Sitapur-Bahraich road which is 25 miles, 6 furlongs and 100 feet in length. The Sitapur-Bahraich road beyond Jahangirabad is at present kutcha.

**Major District Roads and Other Roads**—Besides these national and provincial highways, there are a number of link and railway feeder roads in the district which are maintained by the Public Works Department. the chief being mentioned below :

| | Miles | Furlongs | Feet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hargaon-Maholi road .. . . .. | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| Sidhauli-Biswan road .. . .. .. | 17 | 2 | 110 |
| Sidhauli-Mahmudabad road .. .. .. | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Railway feeder and other roads .. .. . | 8 | 6 | 424 |

Under the Second Five-year Plan the Naimisharanya feeder road as far as Vyasa Gaddi (about three miles) is being widened and improved and will afford greater convenience to the large number of pilgrims who visit Naimisharanya every year. The Public Works Department also maintains about fifty miles of cement concrete tracts in the area of the sugar factories of the district. More tracts and painted roads of this kind are under construction for the benefit of the agriculturists who bring their produce to sugar factories by bullock-carts.

**Roads under the Charge of District Board**—The Antarim Zila Parishad has twenty two metalled roads with a total length of 43 miles 3 furlongs and 500 feet and thirty-three unmetalled roads, 359 miles in length. The

longest metalled road is the Hargaon-Laharpur road and the Sitapur-Mallanpur road, forty-one miles in length, is the longest unmetalled road manitained by the Parishad. The roads of the Parishad generally serve to connect the important places inside the district.

The impact of development on rural life has resulted in the construction through self-help of a large number of inter-village roads and roads connecting villages with main roads of the district. During the First Plan period, the *gaon sabhas* constructed 196 miles of unmetalled roads and repaired another 460 miles through *shramdan* (voluntary labour). At a number of places bridges and culverts were also made. These efforts were continued by the villagers during the Second Plan period also when 234 miles of unmetalled roads were constructed and 1,527 miles were repaired. Being kutcha, most of these roads are fit for use only in fair weather During the rains only carts driven by sturdy bullocks can ply on these roads. They are, however, traversable by jeep in the remaining part of the year.

In the eastern parganas, which comprise the *ganjar* areas, floods often play havoc. In the rainy season several roads are under water, and traffic becomes difficult. The best description of the communications in the district is the common saying, "Communications are good in the *uparhar*, fair in the terai and poor in the *ganjar*".

## Modes of Conveyances

*Papers Relating to the Administration of Oude* (1861, p. 1) gives an idea of the conveyances that moved on these roads about a century ago There were 733 palanquins, 959 horses, about 6,000 ponies 1,131 camels, 159 elephants, about 1,000 bullock-carts, 29 buggies and 31 ekkas.

Elephants and buggies were owned by well-to-do persons, and horses, ponies and bullock-carts were used generally by the ordinary people. Camels were used specially for the transportation of cereals and other commodities to the grain markets Ekkas were generally used in urban areas. Bullock carts, pulled by a pair of bullocks, were common. but those carrying heavy loads employed three to seven bullocks. These had the added advantage of being able to traverse difficult terrain which other types of conveyances could not do. In 1859 the talukdars arranged a horse fair Misrikh to promote the sale of horses, which. however, was not a success as out of 300 horses brought for sale, only a few were sold.

**Urban Areas**—The vehicles used for transportation in Sitapur town are cycle rickshaws, tongas and bicycles. According to the records of the Municipal Board, there were 317 cycle rickshaws, 31 tongas and 564 bicycles plying here in 1959-60. With the introduction of cycle rickshaws, which are economical for both the owner and the passenger, ekkas have more or

less disappeared from the scene and tongas also have been relegated to a secondary position. The majority of cycle rickshaw pullers ply hired cycle rickshaws, and only a few are owners. Their average daily earning ranges from two to three rupees out of which the driver has to pay a rupee or so to the owner for twelve hours' hire. Many people own a number of such rickshaws as it is a safe investment with a high margin of profit, the number of owners registered with the Municipal Board being 177 in 1959-60. They have to pay six rupees a year for a cycle rickshaw as registration fee, whereas the drivers (whose number in 1959-60 was 400) have to pay Rs 1 75 each. A cycle rickshaw carries two passengers and a tonga three, with some luggage as well. In 1959-60 the number of tonga owners was twenty-seven and that of drivers was thirty-three and the charges they had to pay to the Municipal Board per vehicle per year were Rs.7 and Rs.1 50 respectively.

Bicycles, being handy and within reach of even the poorer section of the people, are popular in the town, particularly with employees in offices, students, servants, milk vendors, hawkers, etc. The number of bicycles registered with the Municipal Board was 564 in 1959-60, but it is believed that about as many unregistered bicycles ply on the roads in the district.

There are very few motor-cars in the district, the owners generally being officers who are posted here. Costly horse-drawn vehicles which were owned by talukdars and big zamindars are things of the past.

**Rural Areas**—Bullock-carts still form the backbone of rural transport. They are used for many purposes and can be taken out even on kutcha roads and at all times of the year, the farmer being able to use the bullocks in his field whenever required. His bullock-cart carries the agricultural produce from the field to the threshing floor and then from there to the grain market. On his way back, he loads it with other commodities required for himself and his family. The bullock-cart is used for carrying village people to fairs, etc. Some farmers occasionally ply their bullock-carts on hire also. Lighter and smaller bullock-carts, drawn by one or two bullocks, also transport a smaller number of passengers from one place to another. In the eastern part of the district they are called *addhas* and in the western part as *laharus* Their low cost of running them makes them very popular in the countryside. The number of bullock-carts in use in the villages in 1957-58 was 71,734.

Cycles are popular even in remote villages. People come to the tahsil and district headquarters on cycles, covering many miles of foot-paths. Ekkas are also found in some roadside villages. There are also 7,224 horses and ponies in the district for carrying people and goods from one place to another, the majority being owned by village traders and the rest by prosperous farmers.

### Bus Service

The bulk of passenger traffic from Sitapur town to the tahsils and other district towns is carried by the buses of the U. P Government Roadways. The bus service supplements the railways by carrying passengers who generally travel for short distances At present the Government Roadways operate on the following routes in the district :

| Route | Number of buses |
|---|---|
| Sitapur-Lucknow | 5 |
| Sitapur-Lakhimpur | 4 |
| Sitapur-Biswan | 1 |
| Sitapur-Jahangirabad | 1 |
| Sitapur-Mahmudabad | 1 |
| Sitapur-Kanpur | 1 |
| Sitapur-Shahjahanpur | 5 |
| Lucknow-Lakhimpur | 3 |
| Lucknow-Shahjahanpur | 1 |
| Lucknow-Bareilly | 1 |
| Lakhimpur-Aira (in Kheri district) | 1 |
| Lakhimpur-Lagucha (in Kheri district) | 1 |

Private buses also run on the following roads of the district, their number being indicated against each: Sitapur-Tambaur via Hargaon and Laharpur (4), Sitapur-Hardoi (6), Sitapur-Mallawan (in Hardoi district) (3). Sitapur Mokamganj (2) and Hargaon-Tambaur via Laharpur (3).

Before the Second World War, the railway had the monoply of transporting goods from one place to another. The movement of troops and war material, however, became their first concern as soon as the war broke out. and this necessitated an ancillary means of transport and motor trucks began to be employed on a large scale for civilian purpose. They enjoy certain advantages over the railways They load and unload goods at the places convenient to the sender and as there is no need of transhipment anywhere. the danger of leakage or loss is minimized. The private transport companies which operate in the district are: Lakshmi Transport, Mehrotra Transport, Nigam Transport and Capoor Transport, all of which have their headquarters in Sitapur town.

Trucks are owned by individuals and the companies serve as commission agents, the commission generally being 5 per cent on the freight of goods carried. Transport rates are not fixed and are usually settled by the parties concerned A truck carries 140 to 200 maunds of goods.

### Railway

**North Eastern Railway (metre gauge)**—The section of the Rohilkhand Kumaun Railway from Lucknow to Sitapur was opened on November 15, 1886, and that from Sitapur to Lakhimpur on April 15, in the following year. The railway stations on this line in the district are Ataria, Sidhauli, Kamlapur, Barai Jalalpur, Khairabad, Sitapur, Jharekanpur and Hargaon

The Sitapur-Chaukaghat branch of the Bengal and North Western Railway was laid in the year 1911, which connected Biswan in the middle of the district with Mahmudabad in the south-east. These two railways have now been merged into the North Eastern Railway which came into existence after the integration of the Indian railways on April 14, 1952.

The metre gauge station, Sitapur is located near the Sitapur Cantonment Station and lies on the Bareilly-Lucknow main line. It is connected with Burhwal (in district Bara Banki) by a branch line, which was opened on March 13, 1911 and which enters the Sitapur Cantonment area from the north crossing the river Gond two miles west of Parsendi by a girder bridge. The railway stations in this line in this district are each at Mahmudabad, Sarayan, Biswan, Ramaipur and Parsendi.

**Northern Railway (broad gauge)**—In Sitapur district there are two branch lines of the Northern Railway, one between Balamau and Sitapur and the other between Roza and Sitapur, the former having been opened on March 9, 1910, and the latter on June 18, 1910. Prior to July 1, 1925, these branch lines belonged to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which was later amalgamated with the East Indian Railway. With the regrouping of the railways in 1952 these lines were brought under the jurisdiction of the Northern Railway.

**Movement of Goods**—The commodities which come into the district by rail are coal, cotton-manufactured goods and cloth, iron and steel, kerosene oil, wood, jute gunny bags, salt, cycle parts, fresh fruits and general merchandise. At times the railways also bring large quantity of cereals for the government grain reserve which is near the City station. The inward movement of goods is heavier at the Sitapur City Station and at the Hargaon, Biswan, Sidhauli and Maholi stations The following statement gives the trend and volume of the imports at the important stations of the North Eastern Railway in the district :

In maunds for (1951-52)

| Station | Coal | Cotton goods | Iron and steel | Kerosene oil | Salt | Wood | Jute gunny bags |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biswan . | 16,797 | 601 | 7,531 | 8,785 | 8,388 | 3,180 | 3,192 |
| Hargaon | 33,413 | 1,701 | 6,546 | 3,782 | 6,097 | 6,900 | 1,519 |
| Khairabad . | . | 323 | 104 | .. | 5,057 | . | . |
| Sidhauli . | 7,629 | 42 | 562 | 3,411 | 14,672 | 6,073 | 1,022 |
| Sitapur | 11 875 | 14,796 | 7,913 | 3,777 | . | 1,20,070 | 14 |

The railways also move sugar-cane and cereals from the railway stations in the interior to the factories and urban centres.

The outward traffic consists of grain, durries, plywood products, raw jute, oil-seeds, tobacco and sugar. 1,01,995 maunds of grain, 3,351 maunds of oil-seeds and 3,803 maunds of cotton goods moved outward from the Sitapur City station in 1951-52. Sugar is chiefly exported from the railway stations of the factory towns. The Biswan and Mahmudabad railway stations sent out raw jute weighing 2,115 and 1,369 maunds respectively in 1951-52. The inward and outward goods traffic of the railways reflect the economic condition of the district, and there is no doubt that the railways have accelerated the pace of trade.

## Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

**Waterways**—Till the first regular Settlement the rivers Ghaghra, Chauka and Gomati provided, in the district, communication by water, a considerable traffic passing through the Ghaghra. But now this river has shifted into the Bahraich district and touches only the south-eastern boundary of the Sitapur district. The river Chauka, which was navigable throughout the year, now dries up in the hot season owing to the deflection of its current into the Dahawar. The Gomati, though navigable all the year round, was seldom used as a waterway on account of its sinuous course. Apart from these causes, the construction of the railways and the development of road transport in the district have lessened the importance of traffic by river, the canals being used only for purposes of irrigation.

**Bridges**—All the existing P. W. D. metalled roads are bridged throughout the district, and traffic can pass on them in all sorts of weather, there being, however, no bridge across the rivers Kewani and Chauka on the Sitapur-Bahraich road which is unmetalled from mile twenty-nine to mile thirty-nine. Except the bridges on the rivers Gond, Sarayan and Purai in mile twelve of the Sitapur-Bahraich road and in miles three and twelve of the Hargaon-Maholi road respectively, which are wooden pile ones, all the bridges on the P. W. D. metalled roads are pakka, the important being the above-mentioned wooden pile bridge on the river Gond, the four pakka bridges across the rivers Gond, Sarayan, Purai and Kathna on the Lucknow-Bareilly national highway in miles forty, fifty-four, fifty-six and sixty-seven and another on the Gomati in mile twenty-one of the Sitapur-Hardoi road.

The Hargaon-Laharpur road, which is the only important metalled road of the Antarim Zila Parishad, has a pakka bridge on the river Gond. The major unmetalled roads of the Parishad are those along which heavy traffic used to pass in the days of the nawabs and most of the rivers and streams crossed by them were bridged. The following old bridges (under the charge of the Parishad) still exist on the unmetalled roads of the district—the Kom Ghat (pakka) bridge across the river Sarayan on the Bari-Chandra road, the Gwali bridge (a pakka bridge of the times of

the nawabs) across the Behta on the Khairabad-Nimsar road, the Dhandhari (pakka) bridge across the river Behta on the Misrikh-Machrehta-Jalalpur road, the Rahimabad bridge (a pakka old bridge) across the river Saraan on the Khairabad-Rahimabad-Nimsar road, the Kasrela bridge (a very old pakka bridge) across the river Gond on the Sitapur-Kasrela-Laharpur road, the Rasora pile bridge across the river Sarayan on the Sitapur-Ramkot-Wazirnagar road, the Kisanpur pile bridge across the Ghaghra *nadi* on the Nabinagar-Shahpur road, the Nabinagar pakka bridge across the river Kewani on the Nabinagar-Shahpur road, the Ramnagar pakka bridge across the Masalmi *nadi* on the Biswan-Mahmudabad road, the Lachhampur pakka bridge across a local nullah on the Biswan-Mahmudabad road, the Samli pile bridge across the river Samli on the Mahmudabad-Thangaon road, and the Chaunari pile bridge across the river Chaunari on the Mahmudabad-Thangaon road.

In the Behta development Block, two big and important pakka bridges were constructed across the Gobraia and the Bana *nadi* during 1953—57. The Gobraia bridge (populrly known as the "Queen of Behta") has been constructed at a cost of Rs 13,600, two-thirds of which was paid as subsidy by the State Government. The bridge on the Baha *nadi*, costing about Rs 16,500, has been constructed between Behta Pakauri and Tambaur; it is eighty-four feet in length with seven round spans ten feet in diameter and is known as the 'Pride of Behta". A pakka bridge across the river Ul on the Lakhimpur-Shahpur-Mughalpur road is under construction.

**Ferries**—In the absence of bridges many rivers are crossed by ferries The Antarim Zila Parishad, Sitapur, operates the following ferries:

| Tahsil | Name of ferry | Income from sale (in rupees) (1959-60) |
|---|---|---|
| Biswan | Bamhela | 3,000 |
| | Bari Sitauli | 1,050 |
| | Belwa | 3,100 |
| | Bohranala | 100 |
| | Chandrawapur | 900 |
| | Daheli | 4,000 |
| | Gadausa | 2,000 |
| | Gwari | 80 |
| | Kathkola | 1,550 |
| | Khanipur | 1,900 |
| | Manpur | 1,400 |
| | Patti | 2,600 |
| | Rayee | 300 |

| Tahsil | Name of ferry | Income from sale (in rupees) (1959-60) |
|---|---|---|
| | Samarya | 300 |
| | Sheopuri Nala | 5 |
| | Simrawan | 450 |
| | Zalimpur | 55 |
| Misrikh | Panhaiyaghat | 305 |
| Sidhauli .. | Bansuri | 650 |
| | Chandauli | 700 |
| | Gobwar | 30 |
| | Jairampur | 100 |
| | Kathuwanala | 85 |
| | Khanipur | 600 |
| | Kishunpur | 55 |
| | Ramghat | 600 |
| Sitapur | Raipur | 180 |

The Jahangirabad ferry on the river Kewani in mile twenty-nine of the Sitapur-Bahraich road and the Rasulpur ferry on the river Chauka in mile thirty-one of the Sitapur-Bahraich road, both in tahsil Biswan, are under the supervision of the Public Works Department which looks after them through contractors.

**Hotels Rest-houses and Dharmsalas**

The old-time institution of the serai has now been replaced by that of hotels and rest houses Some hotels and rest houses that are situated in the town of Sitapur are the Minto Hotel and Restaurant (near the railway station) on the Lucknow road, the Marwari Hotel (between the railway station and the town market) where only vegetarian dishes are served and the Eye Hospital Restaurant (situated in the Eye Hospital premises) which has limited accommodation for a brief stay.

There are four dharmsalas in Sitapur town, the Vishnu Kumar dharmsala, the Seth Gobind Ram Bool Chand Daruka dharmsala, the Seth Khoob Chand Nand Ram dharmsala and the Murlidhar dharmsala. Of these the last-named is meant only for marriage parties on the payment of a nominal rent. In the others also the charges are quite low, twelve naye paise on account of lighting and the same amount for the use of a cot per day being charged All the dharmsalas are owned and run by rich business men of the town and have a manager, a chowkidar and a sweeper each.

**Dak-bungalows and Inspection Houses**

There are thirty-three inspection houses and a dak-bungalow in the district; the latter which is located in Sitapur town being managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad. Of the inspection houses twelve are situated in Sitapur tahsil, ten in Misrikh, eight in Sidhauli and three in Biswan. The Public Works Department maintains four inspection houses, one each in the Sitapur and Biswan and two in Misrikh tahsils; nine inspection houses in tahsil Sitapur, six each in Misrikh and Sidhauli and two in Biswan are under the Sitapur division of the Sarda canal, and two each in the Sitapur, Misrikh and Sidhauli tahsils are maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad.

**Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones**

**Post-offices**—Originally the post-offices were located in tahsils and police-stations and the mail was carried and distributed by the police. This system was superseded about 1865, and a regular postal service was instituted, the district being divided into a number of circles to which mail was carried from the headquarters by runners and distributed by the local offices.

In 1872, the postal management was taken over by the Central Government and in about 1904 (in addition to the head post-office in Sitapur) there were seven sub-post-offices, one each in the four tahsil headquarters and in Khairabad, Mahmudabad and Kamlapur, and thirteen branch post-offices in different parts of the district and all the post-offices are under the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Central Government.

The list of post-offices (given in Table XIV of the Appendix) shows that the district contains 150 post-offices, of which five are in Sitapur town and the rest are located in different tahsils and villages. Runners carry the mail to branch post-offices and village postmen distribute it. Extra-departmental delivery agents and runners are also employed on a part-time basis. Twenty-seven post-offices in the district also have savings banks, the number of depositors in 1959-60 being 45,107.

**Telegraph Offices**—The district is served by eleven telegraph offices, two being located in Sitapur and one each in Biswan, Hargaon, Kamlapur, Khairabad, Laharpur, Mahmudabad, Maholi, Misrikh and Sidhauli.

**Telephone Service**—The district has in all eleven public call offices, one each in Biswan, Khairabad, Maholi, Mahmudabad, Hargaon, Laharpur, Sidhauli, Misrikh and Naimisharanya and two in Sitapur town. The number of main connections working in the district is 180, the number of extensions being forty-six.

**Telephone Exchange**—The Telephone Exchange, Sitapur, is housed in the same building in which the Sitapur city post-office is accommodated There are also small automatic exchanges in Biswan and Maholi sub-post-offices which are controlled by the Sitapur Telephone Exchange.

## CHAPTER VIII

## MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

As no systematic survey, sociological or economic, has so far been undertaken in the district on the subject of miscellaneous occupations, the information given in this chapter is based on that contained in the Census Handbook, 1951, and as obtained from official and non-official agencies

Like other rural districts of Avadh, the district of Sitapur has a high percentage of agricultural population which was 83 9 in 1951 as compared with 74 2 for the entire State. 89.4 per cent of the total rural population of the district is engaged in agriculture and even artisans and traders, such as *kumhars* (potters), *sonars* (goldsmiths and silversmiths), *lohars* (blacksmiths), *barhais* (carpenters), *koris* or *julahas* (weavers) and *banias* (grocers), resort to agriculture as a subsidiary means of subsistence. Even those employed in the urban areas as industrial and transport workers, labourers, domestic servants, etc., often return to their homes in rural areas during the sowing and harvesting seasons, the percentage of urban population engaged in agriculture in this way being 17.7

The remaining 16 1 per cent of the population of the district has to find non agricultural avenues of employment, 5 4 per cent being engaged in production other than cultivation, 2 9 per cent in commerce, 0.4 per cent in transport and 7.4 per cent in other services and miscellaneous occupations The last group includes persons employed in public and private services and in professions, such as medicine, law and teaching who live mostly in the headquarters town. They are served by tailors, barbers, washermen, gardeners, transport workers and domestic servants who form an appreciable proportion of the urban population.

There are three sugar-mills in the district employing 3 587 workers—2,618 seasonal and 939 permanent. The Plywood Products engages 485 and the prominent engineering works in the district about a hundred persons. The small-scale and cottage industries which produce durries, oil, tobacco, *gur* and *khandsari*, soap, *dal*, ice furniture, and other articles of wood, etc, afford employment to more than 34,000 persons

The district has the usual set-up of district and tahsil offices, local bodies, educational institutions, banks and the like in addition to a few departments and offices of the State and Central Governments

The number of persons in the employ of the State and Central Gov-

**State Government—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Collectorate | 199 |
| Treasury office | 15 |
| Land records Office | 465 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land reforms office | 38 | |
| Settlement (consolidation office) | 278 | |
| Relief and rehabilitation office | 2 | |
| Collection office | 324 | |
| District planning office | 296 | (includes 16 women) |
| District agriculture office | 147 | |
| District live-stock office | 48 | |
| District panchayat raj office | 32 | |
| Prantiya rakshak dal office | 16 | |
| District co-operative office | 130 | |
| District harijan welfare office | 7 | |
| District supply office | 16 | |
| Industries department | 34 | |
| District information office | 11 | |
| District cane office | 229 | |
| Irrigation department | 280 | (includes a woman) |
| District registrar's office | 11 | |
| District labour inspector's office | 4 | |
| U. P. government roadways | 107 | |
| Sales tax office | 20 | (includes a woman) |
| Police force and its offices | 1,991 | (including 1,170 village watchmen) |
| Provincial armed constabulary and training centre | 1,176 | |
| Office of police motor vehicles officer | 50 | |
| Civil surgeon's office | 177 | (includes 42 women) |
| Office of the district medical officer of health | 125 | (including 11 vaids and hakims, 12 compounders and 29 women |
| District jail | 75 | |
| District employment exchange | 11 | |
| District judge's office | 146 | |
| Office of the executive engineer, Sarda Canal | 275 | (includes a woman) |
| Office of the executive engineer, Hydroelectric division | 231 | |
| **Central Government—** | | |
| Central excise office | 77 | |
| Income-tax office | 24 | |
| Railways | 347 | |
| Posts, telegraphs and telephones | 270 | |
| The State Bank of India | 49 | |
| Evacuee property office | 5 | |
| **Local Bodies—** | | |
| **Municipal Boards—** | | |
| Sitapur | 494 | (includes 73 women) |
| Biswan | 91 | (includes 13 women) |
| Misrikh-cum-Nimsar | 71 | (includes 15 women) |
| Khairabad | 89 | |
| Waterworks, Sitapur | 12 | |
| District Board | 1,933 | (includes 148 women) |
| Town Areas (two) | 47 | (includes 3 women) |

The State and Central Governments and even the local bodies provide amenities for their employees in the form of provident fund benefits, life assurance, free medical treatment, housing and dearness allowances, loans to officials (earning up to Rs 6,000 per annum), pensions, advances for purchase of bicycles, etc. Moreover, security of service and gradual promotions are an added incentive to government service The Railways provide residential quarters on nominal rents, free or concession passes for travel, rest rooms and uniforms for their employees and free education for their children Government employees can form such departmental associations and unions in order to safeguard their service interests as are recognized by the authorities.

The collectorate officials have their association, known as the Ministerial Collectorate Officials' Sub-association, Sitapur, which is affiliated to the Provincial Collectorate Ministerial Officials' Association and looks after the interests of its members. There is also the Zila Anjuman Chaprasian, Sitapur, for Class IV employees of the collectorate to protect the interests of its members There is a family welfare centre in the police lines with a woman teacher for the education of the children of policemen. A women's clinic has also been set up locally for them The North Eastern Railway employees and *mazdoors* (labourers) have formed separate unions

**Learned Professions**

**Education**—In 1951 the number of persons employed as lecturers in intermediate colleges was 50 (28 men, 22 women) and those employed in schools as teachers numbered 851 (755 men, 96 women). The number has considerably increased since then with the opening of more schools every year, mostly in rural areas, there being 285 employees (including 37 women) in intermediate colleges, 106 in higher secondary schools, 96 (including 34 women) in normal schools, 358 (including 82 women) in junior high schools, 1,661 (including 109 women) in primary schools, and 8 men and 12 women in other schools on March 31, 1960 Employees in government offices under the Education Department numbered 10, one being a woman.

Teachers in schools and colleges enjoy the benefits of provident fund to which the institutions make their own contributions; they have their own associations which protect and promote their interests. The pay scales and other amenities given to teachers in government institutions are generally better than those allowed in private or aided institutions

**Medicine**--In March, 1960, the number of men and women in medical profession was 1,341 including 62 registered allopaths (53 men, 9 women), 649 *vaids* (634 men and 15 women), 142 hakims (all men), 312 registered homoeopaths, 3 dentists, 54 compounders (51 men and 3 women), 33 nurses (women), 17 midwives, 12 trained *dais*, and about 57 other persons employed in hospitals and dispensaries (excluding scavengers, cooks, dhobis, etc). The chemists' and druggists' employees number 68 Private medical

practitioners generally have their own clinics, dispense their own prescriptions and charge no consultation fees from patients in their clinics. Registered doctors are members of the Sitapur branch of the Indian Medical Association, which looks after their interests.

**Law**—The number of persons on the roll of the Bar Association in March, 1960, was 116, there being no *mukhtar* now in the district. Clerks of lawyers and petition writers numbered 170 and 50 respectively. The abolition of zamindari and the establishment of *nyaya* panchayats have adversely affected the legal profession, which, in a talukdari district like Sitapur, was considered very lucrative Some of the members of this profession are also members of local bodies and associations, the State legislature and official and non-official committees.

**Engineering**—The offices of the Sitapur Provincial Division, Public Works Department, the Sarda Canal, Sitapur Division, Irrigation, and the Hydroelectric and Tube-well Divisions, have their own engineers and overseers. Besides, there are a number of private engineers and contractors who engage technical personnel like overseers and draftsmen to help them in the execution of their work. The number of building and road contractors in 1951 was sixty-one and that of canal contractors thirteen.

**Domestic Servants**—Domestic servants are engaged mostly in the towns; in the rural areas they get employment with some of the well-to-do families and are employed for the purpose of grazing cattle or for doing house-work. In the urban areas, particularly in the town of Sitapur and Khanabad, domestic servants are employed by people who are not badly off They hail mostly from the neighbouring district of Kheri and from Gonda and also from the hills, and are paid monthly in cash or in cash and kind and in some cases the employer also gives them food, clothing and living accommodation The high cost of living has made it difficult for the majority of people to engage whole-time servants, and many domestic servants like *kahars*, who usually get thirty rupees a month without food and fifteen rupees with food, clothing and (in some cases) quarters, and cooks work on a part-time basis In 1951 there were 4,934 domestic servants (4,384 men, 550 women), 121 watermen (88 men, 33 women), 181 cooks (101 men, 80 women), 20 private motor-drivers and cleaners. 42 *karindas* of zamindars and 297 gardeners (283 men, 14 women).

**Barbers**—In 1951 there were 17,943 *nais* (men barbers) and 119 *nains* (women barbers) in the district. The barber had and still has a distinct place in Hindu and Muslim families, especially in villages. Barbers, both men and women, perform important services on such occasions as ***mundan***, marriage, death, etc. The old practice of having a family barber is, however, dying out. In the past barbers helped in negotiating marriages, but with the growth of the means of communication and changes in outlook parents themselves arrange matches through personal approach, friends or

correspondence. In towns the relationship between a barber and a customer is purely professional. Hair-cutting saloons are becoming popular in towns where people can get quick and cheap service. The poor are content with the roadside barber who can still be seen in any town. The charges for a shave vary from six to twelve naye paise and for a hair-cut from 25 to 50 naye paise.

**Washermen**—There were 1,307 washermen in the district in 1951. Most of them live in the towns and the neighbourhood. They charge eight rupees for a hundred clothes or 6 to 12 naye paise per garment. The institution of laundries and dry-cleaning shops in the headquarters town is of recent development. In laundries the washing charges vary from 12 naye paise to 25 naye paise per garment and are about half for smaller articles of clothing.

Economic conditions today have led people and housewives in towns, like their counterparts in villages, to do much of their washing themselves, the pressing being got done either in laundries or by professional persons who can be seen going from house to house equipped with an iron for this purpose.

**Tailors**—In 1951 the number of tailors, including makers of hats and caps and darners, was 1,817. Tailoring flourishes mostly in the towns, the old class of tailors, including seamstresses, who did fine hand-sewing and embroidery, are not generally seen now. New fashions and designs introduced in men's, women's and children's garments have sent up tailoring charges. Hand-stitched garments like *kurtas*, however, still fetch good wages. In the villages, tailoring is a simple art and is limited to the cutting out and sewing of ordinary garments, such as *kurtas*, shirts, coats pyjamas and *bundis* (jackets).

**Other Occupations**—In 1951 the number of persons engaged in other professions was as follows 1,355 family priests, 1,123 *bharbhoonjas* (grain parchers), 1,059 carpenters, 806 *halwais* (sweetmeat sellers), 768 blacksmiths, 773 dancers, singers, musicians and wrestlers, 591 potters, 516 masons, 428 wood-cutters. 409 makers of disposable leaf plates and bowls, 318 *gwalas* and milkmen, 309 tonga and ekka drivers, 237 *munj* rope, twine and string makers, 204 basket-makers, 195 fishermen, 149 grass cutters, 89 *kalaigars*. 70 *putwas*, 45 *manihars* or makers of glass bangles, beads and necklaces, 38 cobblers and 31 herdsmen and shepherds.

The wages of these people vary according to their skill and capacity and are paid in cash or kind or in both.

# CHAPTER IX

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

### Livelihood Pattern

The people in this district earn their livelihood by working in either the agricultural or the non-agricultural sphere. According to the census of 1951, those belonging to the former category comprised owner-cultivators, tenant-cultivators, cultivating labourers and non-cultivating owners of land (including agricultural rent receivers) and dependants of all these four classes. Those of the latter category are employed in production (other than cultivation), industry, commerce, transport and other services. The statement below shows the percentages of the population engaged in these two categories (according to the census of 1951) :

| Livelihood category | District | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Owner-cultivators and their dependants | 73.8 | 78 7 | 13 0 |
| Tenant-cultivators and their dependants . .. | 5 9 | 6.3 | 2 1 |
| Cultivating labourers and their dependants .. | 2 6 | 2.8 | 0 4 |
| Non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants | 1.6 | 1 6 | 2 2 |
| Total | 83 9 | 89 4 | 17 7 |
| **Non-agricultural—** | | | |
| Production (other than cultivation) .. .. | 5 9 | 4.1 | 20 2 |
| Commerce .. .. .. .. | 2.9 | 1.5 | 20.4 |
| Transport .. . .. | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2 9 |
| Other services and miscellaneous sources . | 7 4 | 4.8 | 38 8 |
| Total . | 16.1 | 10.6 | 82.3 |

Of the total population of the district 59.6 per cent comprises of non-earning dependants. The percentage of non-earning dependants of the agricultural population is 59 5 and that of the non-agricultural population 60.2. Non-earning dependants are mostly women and children. The earning dependants form 7 9 per cent of the total population, 8.6 per cent of the agriculturists and 4.3 per cent of the non-agriculturists. The remaining 32.5 per cent of the total population of the district is made up of self-supporting persons, their proportion among agriculturists being 31.9 per cent

and that among non-agriculturists 35.5 per cent. On an average a self-supporting person maintains two non-earning dependants A distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of the non agricultural occupations classified according to various economic divisions is as follows .

| Economic divisions | Persons |
|---|---|
| All industries and services .. .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| Mining and quarrying .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof .. .. .. .. .. | 147 |
| Construction and utilities .. .. .. .. | 193 |
| Primary industries, not elsewhere specified .. .. | 222 |
| Transport, storage and communication .. .. .. | 270 |
| Processing and manufacture, not elsewhere specified .. | 701 |
| Health, education and public administration . . | 762 |
| Commerce .. .. . .. . | 1,588 |
| Processing and manufacture of food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof .. .. .. . | 2,337 |
| Services not elsewhere specified .. . . | 3 760 |

## General Level Of Prices And Wages

### Prices

For the period prior to 1856 no authentic records of the prices of food-grains as they obtained in the district are available. After the annexation (which took place in 1856) prices generally rose. From 1861 to 1865 the average price of wheat was 30.1 seers for a rupee but during the following ten years it was 23 0 seers, the increase being due to the abnormal price of wheat in 1866 and in 1869 when the harvests were poor From 1861 to 1870 barley averaged 38 seers, *juar* (millet) 31 4 seers, gram 28 3 seers and rice 18 3 seers for a rupee. The last year of low prices was 1876 when wheat averaged thirty-two seers for the rupee, a figure far in excess of the maximum attained in any subsequent year. From 1877 to 1881 prices soared owing to scarcity at the beginning and the average for wheat was only nineteen seers per rupee. The next five years saw a marked fall, wheat averaging 22 85 seers, but after 1886 a pronounced rise set in again From 1891 to 1900, except for the abnormal seasons of 1896 and 1897, the averages were about 15 seers for wheat, 23 53 seers for barley, 21 13 seers for *juar*, 21.45 seers for gram and 13 seers for rice. The rising trend was less evident in the case of coarse grains which constituted the bulk of the food of the people. The prices of the cheapest varieties of grains, such as *kodon* and *sawan* (both coarse grains) were not recorded but they also registered a considerable rise. During 1896 and 1897 prices rose to unprecedented height, the climax being reached about the middle of January, 1897, when wheat was sold at 8 seers for a rupee and maize and *juar* at 10.5 seers a rupee. The prices then were at a far higher level than those reached during the decade following the annexation and the rise was generally considered to be permanent, temporary variations depending upon the quality of the harvests. The reasons for this rise in prices were said

to be the depreciation of the rupee and the opportunities of increase in export afforded by the extension of railway, the latter resulting in a tendency towards the equalization of prices which affected Sitapur—a surplus district where grain had always been cheaper because of the absence of export facilities. The effect was not peculiar to the district, but was felt throughout the province. After 1897, however, prices recovered the old level of 1887—96 and showed no further signs of increase. Prices again reached a very high level during and after the First World War and these rates were maintained till the arrival in 1929-30 of Australian and Canadian wheat in the market, which sold at a cheaper rate than Indian wheat. The result was that the prices of all food-grains were lowered, the drop in the case of wheat being the greatest. On account of the world-wide economic depression, prices fell sharply in the beginning of 1930 and by 1931 they had reached the level of 1891—1900. Consequently heavy remissions had to be granted in respect of rent and land revenue for the financial years ending March, 1932 and 1933. In 1932 the prices rose a little when wheat was sold at 12.5 seers for the rupee, but in the following years a steady decline was recorded, wheat averaging 14.5 seers. The slump in prices continued till 1936; markets remained dull and the prices kept on fluctuating between 15.5 seers (in 1934) and 13 seers (in 1936). In 1937, prices again showed an upward trend, wheat averaging eleven seers per rupee. From December, 1937, however, a marked decline in prices set in and wheat averaged fifteen seers in September, 1938. The fall in prices was the result of a collapse in speculative activities caused by restrictions placed by banks on credit facilities. The price level shot up with the declaration of the Second World War in September, 1939, when wheat averaged twelve seers to the rupee. The rise was due largely to the intense activity of the speculators, but other factors like the increase of exports from the district to the eastern districts (like Gorakhpur and Azamgarh where sugar-cane had, to a great extent, supplanted the cultivation of wheat) as well as the holding back of stocks in anticipation of a further shortage, contributed to the rise in prices. To ease the situation profiteering was declared to be an offence under the Defence of India Ordinance No. V of 1939, and then on December 10, 1939, the prices of food-grains were fixed in consultation with the leading grain-dealers of the town and were revised thereafter every now and then, keeping in view the prices obtaining in the neighbouring districts and other local conditions. Severe restrictions were placed on the movement of food-grains to stop their export in large quantities by rail. As the tone of the markets improved these restrictions were withdrawn after ten or eleven days. In the next month food-grains were not easily available in the local markets, partly because of the reluctance of the cultivators (who could not sell at higher prices than those fixed by government) to bring their stocks into the market and partly because

the dealers held back their stocks to force up the prices still further. With the collaboration of some of the grain merchants of the towns of Sitapur and Misrikh, who voluntarily met the public demand for a number of days from their own stocks, the crisis, which the district would otherwise have faced, was averted. In March the rates of agricultural produce, particularly of wheat and gram obtaining in the markets, were higher than those fixed under the orders of the district authorities. In September, the market rates per rupee were wheat 11 5 seers, barley 16 seers, rice 8 seers and gram 13 seers In the second fortnight of June, 1941, as prices were going up in the markets and conditions did not appear likely to improve, there being no inter-district co-ordination in the matter of price control, the prices were revised three times during the revenue year ending September, 1941 A price advisory committee, consisting of seven officials, seven representatives of business men and five of consumers and agriculturists of the district, was formed During this period great difficulty was experienced in getting grain, particularly wheat from the open market at a reasonable rate To avoid the hardship caused by scarcity and to meet the emergency, the government opened its own retail shops in Sitapur, Sidhauli, Biswan, Mahmudabad, Misrikh, Maholi and Naimisharanya, which sold grain worth only two rupees at a time to a person at the fixed rate In spite of these price control measures the upward movement, which had started with the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, continued and the market rates in September, 1942 were: wheat 6 5 seers, barley 8 75 seers, rice 4 0 seers and gram 8 25 seers per rupee In the beginning of 1943 the food situation eased somewhat with the arrival of new grain, the government retail shops were closed on March 18, the orders of price control in respect of all food-grains were lifted by March 25 and in the first week of April, 1943, all restrictions on the import and sale of food-grains were also removed. The abolition of control resulted in profiteering and a tremendous rise in prices and by September, 1943, wheat registered a rise of 136 per cent, barley of 113 per cent, rice of 166 per cent and gram of about 106 per cent, the rates being. wheat 2.75 seers barley 4 0 seers, rice 1 5 seers and gram 4.0 seers for a rupee. Prices, however, began to come down from October, 1943, the lowest level being reached in the beginning of June and in July, 1944, when wheat sold at 3.75 seers, barley at 7 0 seers, rice at 3.75 seers and gram at 6.75 seers per rupee. The slight rise during September, 1944, was attributed to scarcity of food-grains in the neighbouring districts, which led to direct export of food grains from this district. The prices of certain essential commodities other than agricultural products were controlled through control orders issued from time to time. The prices of sugar, salt and kerosene oil remained under control all along and were kept at a level which may be styled as low in comparison with that of the prices of food-grains. The prices and distribution of cloth were controlled under orders of the Central and Provincial Govern-

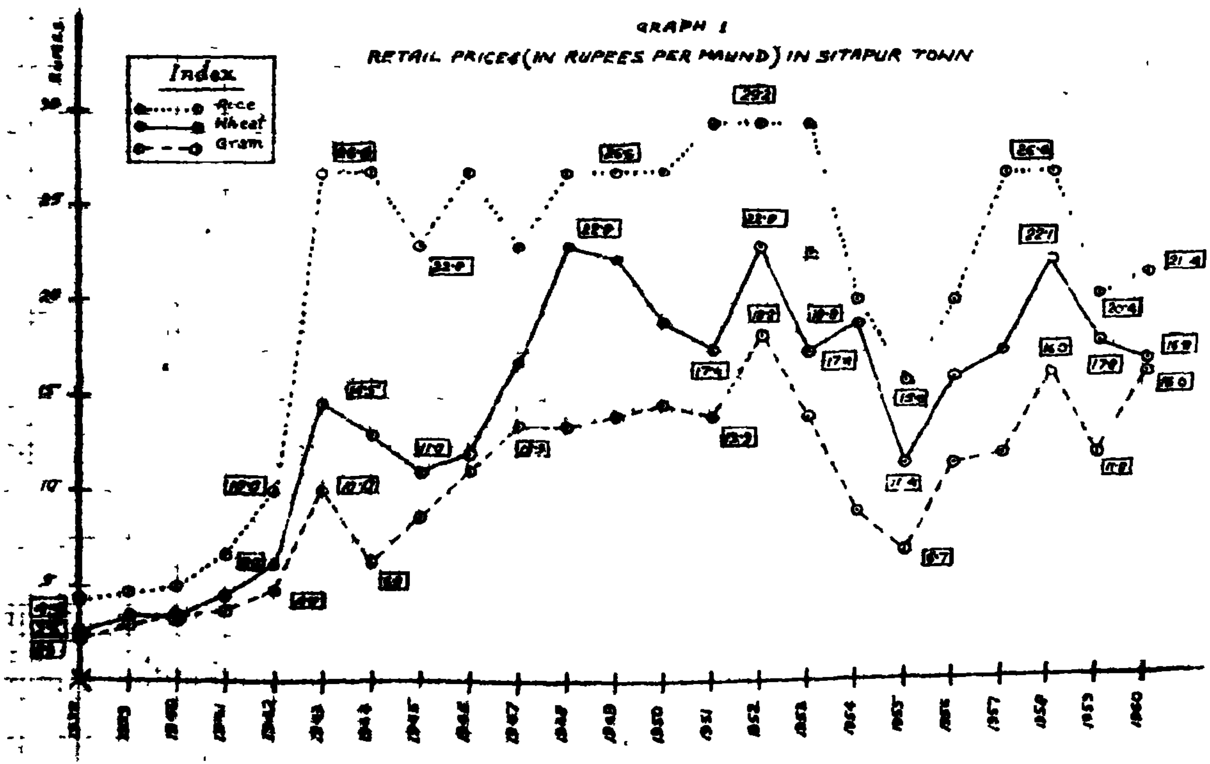
ments, although the orders in respect of the prices became effective only after they had been stamped on the cloth, which was made obligatory by government on December 31, 1943. The prices of drugs and allied products were fixed by the Drugs Control Order in November, 1943. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was enforced in 1944 and the prices of most of the commodities and common consumer goods were controlled under this ordinance

The different commodities in respect of which several government schemes (the standard cloth scheme, iron scrap metal scheme, brass utensils scheme and processed food-stuffs scheme) were started. could be supplied to consumers at reasonable prices, providing relief at a time when general dearth of common consumer goods was being experienced.

As distribution of food-grains was mostly controlled, retail prices were made to follow the fixed wholesale prices. The prices prevailing in June, 1944, remained stationary during 1945 and the beginning of 1946. In the revenue year ending September, 1947, prices rose on account of collections under the compulsory grain procurement scheme which, however, received a set-back on account of the difficulties in correctly estimating the existing yield of industrial holdings. It was not easy to procure grain from the cultivators as the government was reluctant to adopt coercive measures although inducements in the form of facilities in obtaining consumer goods were given The scheme did not succeed in bringing down the level of prices, which continued to soar both in rural and in urban areas. The highest prices recorded of wheat and barley during the revenue year ending September, 1949, were 1.5 seers and 2.4 seers per rupee, respectively. The price of gram during this year remained the same as in the previous year. This abnormal rise was generally attributed to the withholding of grain by the cultivators for their own use or in expectation of a further rise in price, to the difficulties in transport and the decrease in the acreage under food-grains due to an increase in the acreage under sugar-cane. The prices of *kharif* crops remained almost the same as in the previous year. In August, 1948, the prices of cloth were again controlled, but they were slightly higher than those which prevailed during the previous period of control. The coupon system which prevailed then was now replaced by the ration card system to provide the consumer with facilities for exercising his discretion in the purchase of the cloth of his choice. Under this scheme, the cultivators were allowed to purchase cloth, kerosene oil, cement and other manufactured goods in exchange for grain. In the revenue year ending September, 1950, the wheat crop was good and a downward trend in price became perceptible immediately, its rate from April, 1950, being over two seers for a rupee as compared with 1.75 seers in the previous year. The price of barley was much lower. rice maintained the same level and gram showed little change. The level remained more or less steady till February, 1955, but from March prices tended to come down. The fall in

GRAPH I

RETAIL PRICES (IN RUPEES PER MAUND) IN SITAPUR TOWN



the prices of rice was only slight, but in the case of other food-grains it was considerable. In September wheat registered a fall of 65 per cent, barley of 20 per cent and gram of 33.3 per cent over the prices prevailing in September, 1954, the rates per rupee being wheat 3.5 seers, barley 6.8 seers and gram 6.0 seers. In order to support the prices government started the purchase of wheat and the prices started rising rapidly and continued to rise during 1956 and 1957. The rates prevailing in September, 1957, were wheat 2.31 seers, gram 3.37 seers, barley 3.31 seers and rice 1.5 seers. It was thought at first that this sharp rise might be only a temporary phase, but prices began to be stabilised at this high level without any prospect of recession in the near future. As a result of this government opened fair-price shops where wheat could be had at the rate of 2.62 seers per rupee. This scheme lasted from November, 1956, to the middle of April, 1957, and brought about an improvement in the situation. From October, 1957, to September, 1958, the prices of food-grains continued to show an upward trend with a slight fall about the middle of the revenue year 1957-58. This rise in prices was ascribed to the yield of the *rabi* crop of 1365 *Fasli* (1957-58 A. D.) throughout the district and even all over the State. This naturally resulted in poor arrivals to the markets. Though all kinds of food-grains were available in the market, their prices were prohibitive and to bring down the prices, government opened thirteen fair-price shops--Six in Sitapur town and one each in Khairabad, Laharpur, Mahmudabad, Misrikh-cum-Naimisharanya, Biswan, Ataria and Gondla Mau--for the distribution of wheat at the rate of 2.62 seers per rupee. This step eased the situation to some extent but the rates prevailing in the open market in September, 1958, were much higher than those of the previous year. Prices came down further in the next two years and in September, 1960, they were: wheat 2.37 seers, gram 2.50 seers and rice 1.87 seers per rupee.

The retail prices of rice, wheat and gram from 1938 to 1960 have been tabulated below and illustrated in the corresponding graph:

*Retail Prices in Rupees Per Maund in Sitapur Town*

| Years | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food-grains— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice .. | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 22.8 | 26.6 | 22.8 | 26.6 |
| Wheat .. | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 16.6 | 22.8 |
| Gram . | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 |

| Years | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food-grains— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice .. | 26.6 | 26.6 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 20.0 | 15.6 | 20.0 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 20.4 | 21.4 |
| Wheat . | 22.1 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 17.4 | 18.8 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 22.1 | 17.8 | 16.8 |
| Gram . | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 18.2 | 13.9 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 16.0 |

**Wages**

**Urban Wages**—The information given below is confined to the municipal limits of Sitapur town and relates to selected classes of urban wage-earners like the casual labourer, porter, domestic servant, chowkidar, herdsman, gardener, wood-cutter, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, motor-driver, washerman, barber and scavenger.

The common wage for casual labour is Rs 1 50 per day, which is roughly 50 per cent higher than the corresponding wage for ordinary agricultural labour in rural areas The wages of a porter for carrying a maund of load are twenty-five to thirty-one naye paise per mile. The monthly wages of domestic servants are paid either "without food" or "with food". "With food" they are eight to twelve rupees per month, and "without food" twenty-five to thirty rupees per month In terms of a casual labourer's daily wages the monthly wages (without food) of a domestic servant amount to seventeen to twenty days' wages Chowkidars are usually paid thirty rupees per month, their wages being thus on a par with the domestic servants' wages (without food). Gardeners are paid at monthly rates, the usual wages being twenty-five rupees per month The charges of a wood-cutter for turning a maund of wood into fuel are twenty-five naye paise. Generally rates for grazing cattle, paid to a herdsman, are a rupee per month in case of a cow and two rupees for a buffalo. As regards the skilled labourer (like the carpenter), he is engaged on the basis of daily wages, the usual rate being three rupees per day The blacksmith is paid either at daily or at piece rates, the former being four rupees.

The piece rate for fixing an iron tire on the wheel of a bullock-cart is a rupee per tire. The piece rate for the tailoring of a long-sleeved cotton shirt is Rs 1 25 and that for a long-sleeved cotton blouse is seventy five naye paise The rates for washing clothes are fixed either per piece or per hundred garments and are usually six to twelve naye paise per garment depending upon its size or eight rupees per hundred clothes. The barber's charges are twelve naye paise for a shave and thirty-seven naye paise for a hair-cut.

**Rural Wages**—In this district agriculture is the main occupation in the rural areas and is practised according to age-old methods; modern implements and mechanized methods of farming have not yet come into common use. Consequently a large number of persons is engaged in simple agricultural operations such as ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting, irrigation, reaping and threshing, a common feature being the casual nature of the employment taken up as against the more or less permanent employment afforded in urban areas. This is partly due to the seasonal character of these occupations and partly to the limited demand for a particular type of work in the villages. More than one occupation is

followed not infrequently by one and the same person or class of persons. Thus all agricultural operations are done by the same group of workers, the nature of the wages differing not only from occupation to occupation but also from village to village : daily or monthly wages (in cash or grain); one or two meals given every day as well as some parched grain, etc., and six monthly payments at the time of the harvest, or annual payments (usually confined to such workers as ploughmen who generally work throughout the year) as shown below :

| Wage earner | Payment | Period |
|---|---|---|
| Weeder | Cash or grain | Daily. |
| Reaper | Cash and grain | Daily |
| Labourer for irrigation | Cash | Daily |
| Ploughman | Cash or grain | Daily, monthly. |
| Carpenter | Cash and grain | .. |
| Blacksmith | Cash or grain | .. |
| Barber | Cash and grain | Annually |
| Washerman | Grain | Annually or six monthly at piece rate |
| Scavenger | Cash | Monthly |

Most of the heavy work is done by men, women labourers generally being employed for lighter work, such as weeding, threshing, etc. Sometimes children are also employed in the field, but between women and children the employers show a definite preference for the former. The working hours are usually from sunrise to sunset with a break for the morning and midday meals and an interval of one or two hours for rest. Casual labourers are employed on daily wages and are paid in cash as shown below :

| Nature of labour | Wages (in rupees) |
|---|---|
| Sowing | .50 to 1.00 |
| Weeding | .75 to 1.[illegible] |
| Reaping | .87 to 1.72 |
| Harvesting | About 1.00 |
| Ploughing | .69 to 1.12 |
| Grazing (per animal) | .75 to 1.00 (per month) |

**Relative Rise in Prices and Wages**

The following statement and the corresponding graph (number II) show the relation between the wage and price indices obtaining in August of the years 1916, 1928, 1934, 1939 and 1944, the indices of prices being based on unweighted arithmetical averages of the prices of different commodities :

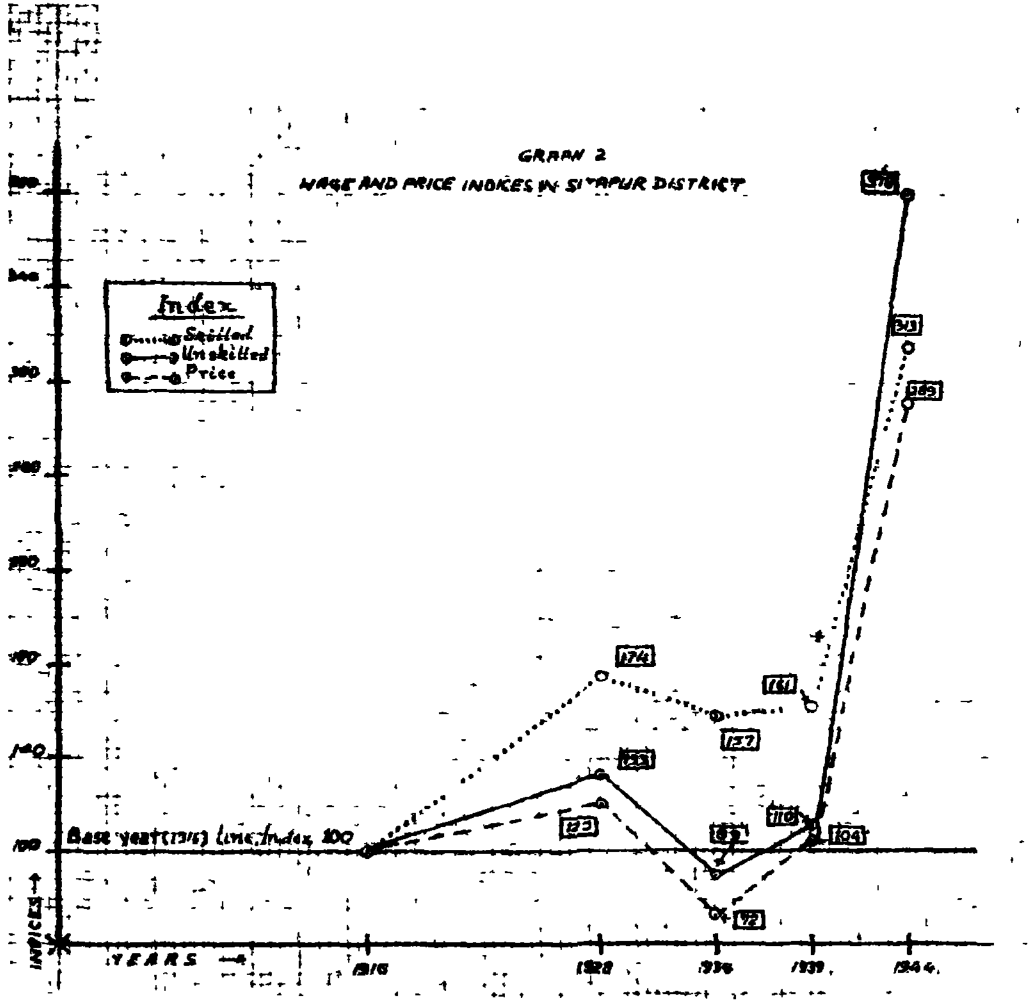
| Year | | Prices | Wages | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unskilled labour | Skilled labour (carpenter) |
| 1916 | .. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1928 | .. | 120 | 133 | 174 |
| 1934 | .. | 72 | 89 | 157 |
| 1939 | .. | 104 | 110 | 161 |
| 1944 | . | 289 | 378 | 313 |

The level of prices reached during the First World War (1914—18) was much lower than that recorded during the Second World War (1939-44). The highest level of the former was, however, recorded about the year 1925, as indicated by the 1928 indices which represent the second highest level of the entire period The lowest level, that of 1934, was due to a widespread slump in prices which had set in about a decade after the First World War. In 1939 prices began recovering and were reverting to the pre war level when the Second World War broke out in September, 1939. After this the price index continued to rise and in 1914 it stood as high as 289 and went up further in succeeding years. As for wages, those for both skilled and unskilled work increased or decreased with the rise or fall in prices, although not in the same proportion. In the district when prices were rising (till August, 1943) wages also rose, though not in equal proportion and thereafter, when prices began to fall and went down considerably by December, 1944, wages either did not fall or, at any rate, did not record a proportionate fall, with the result that wages were actually on a higher level than prices, in comparison with their level in August, 1939. The wage indices in respect of both skilled and unskilled labour were last recorded in 1944, and wages have since gone up considerably.

Industrial wages and wages on agricultural farms of fifty acres or more have been fixed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which was enforced in this district in 1953. According to this Act, the minimum rates of wages in respect of industrial employments, such as employment in oil-mills and in the tobacco, lac and leather industries, etc., have been fixed at twenty-six rupees per month of twenty-six working days, where payment is on a monthly basis and at the rate of a rupee a day in other cases. The

GRAPH 2

WAGE AND PRICE INDICES IN SITAPUR DISTRICT



rates fixed in all cases are for employees above 18 years of age. The minimum rates of wages include basic wages, cost of living allowance or dearness allowance and the cash value of commodities supplied at concessional rates where so authorised. Agricultural wages in respect of all cultivators of fifty acres or over were fixed for adults at the rate of a rupee per day or twenty-six rupees per month without perquisites, and for children at the rate of 62 naye paise or sixteen rupees per month without perquisites.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

The percentage of the population depending on agriculture as its principal means of livelihood has been increasing ever since 1911 when it was 70.6; it rose to 78.9 in 1921 and to 83.9 in 1951, a rise of 34.2 per cent over the figures of 1921, although the cultivated area increased only by 1.1 per cent during the same period. This has resulted in progressive fragmentation and subdivision of holdings and increase in presence on impoverished soil. There also appears to have been a gradual decline in village arts and crafts. The cumulative effect is a fall in the proportion of agricultural workers and a corresponding rise in that of their dependants. The proportion of such workers to the total population of the district in 1951 was only 40.4 per cent as against 52.8 per cent in 1921. The proportion of non-earning dependants has consequently increased from 47.2 per cent in 1921 to 59.6 per cent in 1951. All this is indicative of increasing unemployment and underemployment. The census of 1951 reveals that of the total population of 13,80,472 persons only 5,60,847 are gainfully employed.

Cottage industry is a special feature of the occupational pattern in the district. Generally all the members of a family participate in turning out the finished products. The technique of these industries is transmitted from one generation to another, creating a family tradition. The present-day economic pattern of society, however, has had an influence on these people. Cheap foreign or mill-made articles which catch the fancy have crippled the trade of those engaged in cottage industries, compelling some of them to work as manual or skilled workers in the modern large-scale industries.

**Employment Exchange**

The Sitapur Employment Exchange was established in April, 1949, but was wound up in 1953, for reasons of economy. It was re-established on October 2, 1957, and in the very first month provided employment to four persons against twenty-three vacancies notified by employers and 900 unemployed persons got themselves registered with the Exchange.

From November, 1957, to August, 1958, the monthly average of persons registered for employment was 370; that of the vacancies registered was 32 and that of persons provided with employment was 23. From September, 1958, to September, 1960, the monthly average of persons registered for employment was 704; that of the vacancies registered was 111 and that of persons provided with employment was 73.

## NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Efforts to improve the conditions of the people in rural areas were first made in 1936 when a rural development association was formed at the district level. A rural development inspector, assisted by an assistant rural development inspector, a scout master, seventeen circle organisers and sixteen *gram* (village) organisers, was made responsible for the programme of rural development in the district, the initiative and responsibility for its execution resting with the district officer through the rural development association, which had a non-official chairman. With the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, the rural development scheme received a set-back till May, 1947, when with the coming of independence, the rural development association was replaced by the district development association and development problems were tackled on a planned basis. The main objectives of the First Five-year Plan (1951–56) were the development of the land and reforms relating to it through democratic methods and the over-all development of the people. Under the scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956–61) industrialisation was included without minimising the importance of agricultural development. The national extension service scheme covers the different aspects of the programmes of planning and development and primarily aims at educating the people through self-help, etc.

Originally, the evolution of a development Block covered three phases—national extension service, intensive development and post-intensive development, but from April 1, 1958, the distinction between these three stages has been abolished and two stages (Stage I and Stage II), clearly distinguishable from each other, have been introduced. Stage I is the intensive development phase in which the people's participation is made the basis of community development, and the panchayats are required to take an active part in the formulation of plans for their areas. Stage II, which is the post-intensive phase, has been designed to intensify and to further the operation of community development. The period of operation of the Stage I and Stage II Blocks is five years and the ceiling of expenditure for a Block of each type is Rs 12 lakhs and Rs 5 lakhs respectively. In view of the renewed emphasis on agricultural production each Block before entering Stage I has a year's period of pre-extension activity, exclusively in the field of agriculture.

The national extension scheme was introduced into this district on October 2, 1953. Accordingly, with due regard to the existing tahsil boundaries and the local administrative set-up, the district was divided into nineteen Blocks, nine active and ten Shadow, three of the latter being in the pre-extension Stage, each with a population ranging from 65,000 to 84,000 and covering 72 to 114 *gaon sabhas*. The Shadow Blocks have neither any fixed budget nor any special staff, the development work being carried on by the *gaon sabhas* with the help of the staff of the Revenue, Panchayat

and other government departments, who are posted within the Block area. All the development schemes are financed out of the district quota of the State self-help grant and the local development grant of the Government of India. Details about these Blocks, as on April 1, 1960, are given below :

| Tahsil | Block | Date of inauguration | Stage | Number of *gaon abhas* | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sitapur .. | Aliya .. | .. | Shadow .. | 97 | 66,869 |
| | Hargaon .. | January 26, 1954 .. | Stage II .. | 99 | 75,768 |
| | Khairabad . | .. | Shadow . | 90 | 65,312 |
| | Laharpur . | October 1, 1959 .. | Stage I . | 72 | 51,552 |
| | Parsendi .. | .. | Shadow . | 88 | 73,290 |
| Biswan | Behta Pakaur .. | October 2, 1954 .. | Intensive Development. . | 100 | 79,124 |
| | Biswan . | April 1, 1957 .. | Stage I . | 115 | 84,778 |
| | Reosa .. | .. | Shadow .. | 102 | 84,278 |
| | Sakaron .. | .. | Shadow .. | 97 | 81,354 |
| Misrikh | Gondla Mau .. | October 1, 1959 .. | Stage I .. | 95 | 71,803 |
| | Machrehta .. | .. | Shadow . | 82 | 67,725 |
| | Maholi . | October 1, 1959 .. | Pre-extension | 84 | 68,204 |
| | Misrikh . | October 1, 1956 .. | Stage I .. | 75 | 68,120 |
| | Pisawan .. | April 1, 1960 .. | Stage I . | 111 | 70,671 |
| Sidhauli | Kasmanda .. | April 1, 1960 . | Pre-extension | 84 | 73,713 |
| | Mahmudabad .. | .. | Shadow .. | 87 | 72,725 |
| | Pahla (Rampur Kalan) | April 1, 1960 . | Pre-extension | 100 | 71,095 |
| | Rampur Mathura | April 1, 1958 .. | Stage I .. | 78 | 73,884 |
| | Sidhauli . | January 26, 1955 .. | Stage I . | 96 | 70,971 |

The resources of certain Departments (Agriculture, Co-operatives, Animal Husbandry, Panchayat Raj, Cane, Harijan Welfare and Social Welfare—Women and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal) have been pooled in the district in order to achieve co-ordination the district planning officer acting as the captain of a team made up of the heads of offices so pooled under the planning organisation. His job is to co-ordinate or correlate their activities and he works under the supervision of the district officer, who in his turn, acts on the advice of the Antarim Zila Parishad, (a body to which all the functions and duties of the district planning committee have been transferred) ; it consists of all members of the quondam district planning

committee and five elected members of the erstwhile District Board. The district officer is the *adhyaksha* (president) and the district planning officer is the chief executive officer of the Antarim Zila Parishad, which will continue to function as an interim body till the formation of the Zila Parishad after the enactment of a law.

The pattern of administration at the Block level is the same, each Block having a Block development officer, who is assisted by a number of assistant development officers, all specialists in their own subjects. At the lowest rung of the ladder is the village level worker of whom there are ten in a development Block, each working in a clearly defined circle. He is a multi-purpose person who is responsible for the all-round progress of his circle and is being guided by the group level worker. In each Block there is a development committee which has a non-official, permanent and elected president and two elected vice-presidents, the Block development officer being *ex-officio* secretary.

The measure of success achieved in the First Plan period and the progress so far made under the Second Plan has, in most cases, been given in the relevant chapters of the present volume. The following paragraphs have, therefore, been confined to giving a resume of some of the activities carried on under the Information and Panchayat Raj Departments and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal.

**Information Department**—A district information centre equipped with a radio set, books on popular subjects, magazines and newspapers has been set up in the headquarters town There are other information centres, one each in the Block headquarters of Hargaon, Behta Pakauri, Misrikh, Biswan, Sidhauli, and Rampur Mathura and also a tahsil information centre in Laharpur Under the community listening programme the district information office supplied to the *gaon sabhas*, at concessional rates, forty-five radio sets during the First Plan period and seventy-six during the first three years of the Second Plan period. An audio-visual set is taken round the district to give shows about the progress of development work and of other governmental activities. The Hargaon and Behta Pakauri Blocks have their own audio-visual sets.

**Panchayat Raj Department**—The *gaon* panchayat constitutes the lowest rung in the ladder of development organisation; its sphere embraces the self-help programme of community work, such as the construction of roads, bridges, culverts, multi-purpose buildings, etc., and this is implemented by the *gaon sabhas* out of their own funds with a proportionate grant-in-aid from the government received through the Antarim Zila Parishad. During the First Plan period, 14 miles and 140 yards of metalled and 196 miles, 1 furlong and 90 yards of unmetalled roads and 12 miles 2 furlongs and 189 yards of lanes were paved; and 460 miles, 5 furlongs and 185 yards of unmetalled and 3 furlongs of metalled roads were repaired.

By the end of March, 1959 (during the Second Plan period), 14 miles, 5 furlongs and 23 yards of metalled and 225 miles, 2 furlongs and 189 yards of unmetalled roads have been constructed. Seven bridges and fifty-nine culverts during the First Plan period and fifteen bridges and 297 culverts during the first three years of the Second Plan period were also constructed in order to keep the feeder roads and bullock cart tracks passable even during the rainy season For lighting purposes, 1,679 kerosene oil lamp-posts were installed during the First Plan period and 192 during the first three years of the Second Plan period. Mention may also be made of the construction of 130 *Gandhi chabutras* (platforms) and 116 panchayat *ghars*, including five that are kutcha, during the First Plan period and thirty-one panchayat *ghars* and nine *Gandhi chabutras* by March 31, 1959, under the Second Plan period. The panchayat *ghar* serves as panchayat office, library-cum-reading-room, dispensary, school, seed store, guest house, etc. The *gaon sabhas* of the district collected panchayat tax amounting to Rs 3,59,275 19 during the first three years of the Second Plan period.

**Prantiya Rakshak Dal**—The activities of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal fall under three heads : social, village defence and development. During the First Plan period the district unit of this organisation deputed 2,983 volunteers to make arrangements in different local fairs, established a children's park in Sidhauli and organised 378 sports meets and 311 wrestling bouts in different fairs. In the villages, 108 defence societies were formed and 1,011 persons were given training in the use of arms. It organised 135 development camps, in which 15,049 persons participated and development works, such as the levelling of roads and paths, cleaning of villages, planting of trees, etc, were undertaken Similarly, during the first three years of the Second Plan period, it deputed 3,995 volunteers in different local fairs, organised 802 sports meets, arranged 136 wrestling bouts, formed forty-four village defence societies, and organised 129 development camps in which 5,148 persons participated.

# CHAPTER X

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Sitapur forms part of the Lucknow division which is one of the eleven administrative areas into which the State of Uttar Pradesh is divided. There is a commissioner who holds charge of the Division with his headquarters in Lucknow He is the link, or rather the official channel, between the districts under him and the government and is responsible for the orderly administration as well as the planned development of the districts placed under his charge.

### District Subdivisions

For purposes of general and revenue administration the district of Sitapur has been divided into four tahsils—Sitapur, Biswan, Sidhauli and Misrikh. The Sitapur tahsil lies in the north of the district and is made up of the five parganas of Sitapur, Ramkot, Khairabad, Hargaon and Laharpur. The Biswan tahsil is in the east and is composed of the three parganas of Biswan, Tambaur and Kundri North. The Misrikh tahsil is in the west and contains the parganas of Misrikh, Maholi, Chandra, Aurangabad, Korauna, Machrehta and Gondla Mau. To the south and south-east lies tahsil Sidhauli, comprising the parganas of Bari, Manwan, Mahmudabad, Sadarpur, Kundri South and Pirnagar.

### District Staff

The district is the basic unit of administration in the State and is in the charge of a district officer who holds a key post and is the pivot of the district administrative machinery. In Sitapur, as in the rest of Avadh, he is designated deputy commissioner (after the pattern of the non-regulated provinces though the distinction of regulated and non regulated provinces no more exists). As district magistrate he performs the duties and exercises the powers conferred on a district magistrate under the *Code of Criminal Procedure* and many special acts. He is the highest authority in the district as regards the maintenance of law and order. As a collector, one of his most important duties is to collect government revenue and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Another equally important duty of the deputy commissioner, in his capacity as collector, is to maintain land records and to help the rural population in times of natural calamities such as drought, floods, etc.

The deputy commissioner with the entire revenue staff at his disposal and with the co-operation of the police commands a position of great authority. He is also responsible for the execution of the schemes of

planning and development in the district, his main function here being the co-ordination of the activities of the different nation-building departments.

The deputy commissioner has under him four subdivisional officers with whose help he runs the district administration, each holding charge of a subdivision (which here is co-extensive with a tahsil) Each tahsil (in the charge of a resident tahsildar with a *naib* tahsildar to assist him) is subdivided into parganas and each pargana into *lekhpal* circles. The four tahsils of the district are divided into eighteen *kanungo* circles—four each in tahsil Sitapur and Sidhauli and five each in Biswan and Misrikh—and 406 *lekhpal* circles. The charge of *kanungo* circle which comprises a part of a pargana or sometimes even more than one pargana, is held by a *kanungo* and that of a *lekhpal* circle by a *lekhpal* (*patwari*). The subdivisional officer exercises, within his subdivision, powers of both an assistant collector and a first-class magistrate. Further subdivisions into parganas and *lekhpal* circles are purely for purposes of revenue administration. For magisterial work in connection with criminal justice, there are, in addition to the subdivisional magistrates and judicial officers, three honorary special magistrates with first-class powers The erstwhile benches of honorary magistrates (having third-class powers individually but exercising second-class powers when sitting as a bench) in Khairabad, Misrikh and Biswan, were disbanded in 1952, 1953 and 1956, respectively The court of the bench magistrates in Sitapur (exercising first-class powers), which had also been disbanded in 1958, was restored in 1959 with second-class powers One more bench with second-class powers was established for the Mahmudabad Town Area in 1959 The deputy commissioner is also assisted by a number of other officers chief among whom are an additional district magistrate and additional collector (judicial), three judicial officers, a district planning officer-cum-project executive officer, a treasury officer, a settlement officer (consolidation) and a district supply officer-cum-town rationing officer and rent control and eviction officer

In the district organisation, the administration of justice is conducted by the judiciary, the highest judicial court in the district being that of the district and sessions judge As district judge his is the highest civil court and as sessions judge the highest criminal court.

The superintendent of police heads the police force in the district and is assisted by two deputy superintendents. For purposes of police administration the district has been divided into two circles and sixteen *thanas* which are placed under the charge of circle inspectors and station officers respectively. Below the subinspector there is a head constable and under him several constables whose number varies according to the size and amount of work in the *thana*.

**Other District Level Officers**

The other district level officers are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments. These officers are:

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies

Civil Surgeon

Commandant, Pradeshik Armed Constabulary

District Agriculture Officer

District Cane Officer

District Employment Officer

District Harijan Welfare Officer

District Industries Officer

District Information Officer

District Inspector of Schools

District Live-stock Officer

District Medical Officer of Health

District Social Welfare Officer (Women)

Executive Engineer, Sitapur Division, Sarda Canal (Irrigation)

Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Sitapur Provincial Division)

Sales Tax Officer

Subdivisional Officer, Sitapur Sarda Hydel Division, Shahjahanpur

Superintendent of Jail

**Central Government Offices**

**Ministry of Finance—Income-tax Department**—For purposes of the collection of income-tax, Sitapur is the headquarters of an administrative unit comprising the districts of Sitapur, Kheri and Shahjahanpur. The circle is divided into two wards, A and B, each in the charge of an income tax officer. The jurisdiction of the income-tax officer of ward A extends over the district of Sitapur (excluding the towns of Laharpur, Biswan, Misrikh and a portion of the town of Sitapur), the whole district of Kheri, all the companies (with limited liability) and all cases of wealth tax of the three districts. The income-tax officer, ward B, exercises jurisdiction over the remaining portions of Sitapur district and Sitapur town and over the whole district of Shahjahanpur and all salary cases of the three districts There is an inspector attached to both the wards. For appellate work the Sitapur unit falls under the assistant appellate commissioner, Kanpur circle, and for administrative purposes under the inspecting assistant commissioner, Lucknow range.

**Central Excise**—The superintendent of central excise, with his headquarters in Sitapur, is in charge of the Sitapur circle which comprises the Sitapur district (except tahsil Sidhauli which falls in the Lucknow circle) and the district of Lakhimpur Kheri There are in all five central excise ranges within the district of Sitapur (excluding tahsil Sidhauli): Sitapur multiple officer range (having jurisdiction over tahsil Misrikh and a portion of tahsil Sitapur), Laharpur multiple officer range (comprising some portion of tahsil Biswan), inspector's multiple officer range Biswan (with jurisdiction extending over a portion of tahsil Biswan); sugar factory at Biswan, and Tambaur range (comprising a portion of tahsil Biswan) The commodities dealt with by the department are tobacco, vegetable, non-essential oil, vacuum pan sugar and *khandsari* sugar. Besides the superintendent, the executive staff posted within the circle consists of three deputy superintendents, fifteen inspectors and thirteen subinspectors

**Ministry of Transport and Communication—Posts and Telegraph Department**—The superintendent of post-offices, whose headquarters is in Sitapur, is in charge of the postal division of Sitapur which comprises the districts of Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri.

**Ministry of Railways—Railways**—An assistant engineer of the North Eastern Railway, who is entrusted with the maintenance of railway tracks, buildings, bridges and roads from a point just outside Daliganj to Mailani and from Mailani to Kauriaghat, has his office in the premises of the Sitapur N E R junction railway station. He is assisted by three permanent way inspectors, two assistant inspectors of works and one sub-overseer.

# CHAPTER XI

# REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

### Fiscal History

Details about the early fiscal history of this district are not known but the general pattern seems to have conformed to the agrarian system of ancient India, the salient characteristics of which were the ownership of the soil by the State (which dealt with the cultivator direct), the land revenue ordinarily amounting to one-sixth of the produce (paid either in cash or in kind) and the land being handed down as private property from generation to generation without any fear of alienation provided the taxes were defrayed regularly.

In mediaeval times Sher Shah Sur and after him Akbar, the great Mughal, put the agrarian and revenue administrative system on a firm and scientific footing which continued, with slight modifications, till the time of the annexation of Avadh (1856) Incidentally it will be interesting to note that Raja Todar Mal, the celebrated revenue minister (first of Sher Shah and then of Akbar), is said to have been born in Laharpur of this district.

The modern fiscal history of the district, under the British, begins with the summary Settlement of 1856, which was made, soon after the annexation, by the first deputy commissioner of Sitapur with the actual proprietors of each village and in the eastern parganas (which then belonged to the Mallanpur district) it was made on the basis of the records of the *kanungos* No details of this Settlement are available as all the records pertaining to it were destroyed in the disturbances of 1857-58.

In 1858, the then deputy commissioner took up the work of the Settlement afresh The policy of the government relating to the previous Settlement of 1856, which had been received with hostility, was abandoned and the talukdari system was declared to be the 'ancient, indigenous and cherished system of the country' The system of assessment adopted, however, was that of the first summary assessment, the demand (amounting to Rs 9,39,897) being fixed at half of the assets of each village computed from the old records of the *kanungos* Although this demand was light, it was unequal in its incidence All the old villages of the talukdars were restored to them, but the decision in case of conflicting claims was postponed till the regular Settlement.

### First Regular Settlement

Operations began with the demarcation of village boundaries and the preparation of village maps The next step was the revenue survey which lasted from 1862 63 to 1865-66 Side by side, the Settlement survey (also

known as the *khasra* survey) was conducted and after its completion, the village records were prepared and the work of assessment proper was begun, pargana by pargana, though the cases connected with the Settlement went on till February, 1872.

The assessment work conducted in the three southern parganas of Bari, Mahmudabad and Manwan, revealed that the rents were mainly paid in kind, and as there were constant fluctuations in produce and prices all attempts at minute valuation were given up and two rent rates, one of Rs 6 per acre on irrigated and the other of Rs 4 on unirrigated land, were adopted. These were intended to be average rent rates but it was found that they could be treated only as maximum rates. This difficulty was overcome by getting the returns compiled in each village of the area under different crops which were classified according to a table of comparative values, the cultivators also being classified according to their capabilities and the assets of the village being calculated by converting the landlords' returns of produce into money at the current prices. The system, being rough and ready, was not of much help in actual practice, it was found inordinately excessive and the demand in 104 out of 395 villages assessed had, therefore, to be revised. The result was a reduction of 6¼ per cent giving an increase varying from 25 per cent in Manwan to 48 per cent in Mahmudabad, over the summary demand.

A fresh system was, therefore, adopted in the assessment of next eight parganas and the work was marked by a more careful computation of rent rates and by the application of a greater variety of rates to a greater variety of soils. The villages were divided into two or more classes in each pargana, and ordinarily three rent rates were applied to each class one for irrigated land, one for unirrigated land—good and middling—and third for unirrigated *bhur*. These rent rates ranged from four in Kundri South to twelve in the parganas of Misrikh, Gondla Mau and Aurangabad. The assessment of the five parganas of Sadarpur, Kundri South, Gondla Mau, Korauna and Aurangabad resulted in an increase on the summary Settlement ranging from 19 per cent in the first to 68 per cent in the last pargana. In three parganas, Misrikh, Machhrehta and Chandra the increase was as great as 51½ per cent in the first, 83½ per cent in the second and 117 per cent in the third. The rent rates fixed for Chandra were the same as those applied to Aurangabad and proved to be excessive as they did not take into account the general poverty of the parganas and the indebtedness of the proprietors.

The revision of Chandra was undertaken in March, 1868, resulting in large reductions, the ultimate demand being only 73 per cent in excess of the summary Settlement. The system followed in assessing the remainder of the district was that of classifying the villages of each pargana as good, middling and bad on the basis of information received from the local officials and zamindars or through personal inspection and assigning the soil in each village to three classes, *goind, manjhar* and *upathar*, and finally preparing

an irrigated and unirrigated rent rate. As unirrigated *goind* was found to be non-existent, fifteen rates were obtained in each pargana. In the case of the cash-rented land, the rent rate was arrived at on the basis of the actual sums paid, though elsewhere the rates were obtained by valuing the estimated out-turn of grain in terms of cash, taking the average harvest prices of the five preceding years as current prices. For *bhur* land special low rates were assumed. The settlement of pargana Maholi (tahsil Misrikh) on these lines yielded an increase of 45¾ per cent on the summary demand. In the Sitapur tahsil, Pirnagar (now in tahsil Sidhauli) showed a decrease of 22 per cent on the summary Settlement, but elsewhere the increase varied from 17½ per cent in pargana Sitapur to 71½ per cent in pargana Laharpur. Though the same system of assessment was adopted in the Biswan tahsil, the lowlying parganas were leniently treated The result was an increase of 20 per cent in pargana Biswan, 52½ per cent in Kundri North and 57 per cent in Tambaur.

According to the report of this Settlement the net revenue came to Rs 13,18,056 but subsequently, when certain modifications were made in the sandy tracts along the Gomati and the Kathna (specially in the Gondla Mau and Misrikh parganas), the figure finally arrived at was Rs 13,03,693 which gave a general increase of 38 per cent over the old demand and an average incidence of Rs 1-6-10 per acre of cultivation A mass of litigation arose in the wake of the Settlement operations though the number of 17,290 claims preferred in the district was far less than in several of the southern districts of Avadh. Of the 16,027 cases decided in court, during a period of eight years (the rest having been either withdrawn, dismissed for default or prosecution, decided *ex parte* or adjusted by compromise), 9,017 were dismissed and 7,010 were decreed—the proportion of successful suits being larger than usual. The successful claims included 1,335 cases of proprietary title and 1,332 of shares in villages. Applications for sub-settlement were comparatively few; most of them were rejected and decrees were given only in forty-seven instances, of which all but six were in talukdari estates. Claims for subordinate rights chiefly related to lands held as *sir*, *nankar* and similar holdings The district developed rapidly during the currency of the first regular Settlement and prices rose greatly, the appreciation in the value of agricultural produce being over 30 per cent The preliminary estimate contemplated an addition of 57 per cent to the expiring demand

**Second Regular Settlement**

The second regular Settlement of the district (except the assessment of alluvial *mahals* which were treated separately) lasted for a little less than four years—from November, 1893 to August, 1897. The assessment was made on the basis of the existing maps and village papers, and a noticeable feature was that there was very little litigation The cost, too, was small, being less than Rs 15 per square mile—a much lower figure than that of any other district of Avadh. The settlement was sanctioned generally for

a period of thirty years, the term expiring in 1927 for tahsil Sidhauli, in 1928 for Misrikh, in 1929 for tahsil Sitapur and in 1930 for tahsil Biswan, the date in each case being June 30. The existence of large precarious areas comprising the lowlying portion on the east and the *bhur* lands in the west and the transitional and insecure character of the rental system presented numerous difficulties in the assessment. The system followed in the case of cash-rented land was to deduce the rent rates after eliminating special rents from the verified and accepted rent rolls ; but in the grain-rented areas (where the records were frequently unreliable) the returns of the estates under the Court of Wards, private accounts, etc , were examined and then general rates were evolved, although these were modified from time to time on account of peculiar local conditions and were not rigidly applied The recorded rent rate of tenants' land for the whole district worked out at Rs 1 8-1 per acre, but the average rate accepted was only Rs 1 1-9 for land comprising 86 8 per cent of the whole area assessed. In precarious tracts specially allowance was made for fluctuating cultivation which was decided with reference to the circumstances obtaining in a particular village The assessed area was 8,81,129 acres which was less than the average cultivation of the preceding five years by 16,827 acres The assets thus obtained, after making deductions for fallow, rejecting excessive rents and allowing for the difficulty of collection, amounted to Rs 36,36,925 and this was further reduced by an allowance of Rs 1,00,640 for improvements and Rs 42,012 for proprietary cultivation The gross revenue assessed for the district excluding the alluvial *mahals*, was Rs 16,15,760 representing 13 3 per cent of the assets and indicating an increase of 31 per cent with an incidence of Rs 1 83 per acre of cultivation. The actual revenue was fixed at Rs 15,40,768 or 28 8 per cent higher than that of the first Settlement. In order to avoid a sudden increase, the final demand was to be reached by progressive stages spread over an interval of eleven years.

**Alluvial Mahals**--The majority of alluvial *mahals* was settled for five years only under the ordinary rules, some *mahals* were given a long term settlement, subject to the conditions of fluctuation, and some others were settled unconditionally for the full term. In pargana Biswan the alluvial *mahals* numbered twelve and consisted of four whole villages and portions of three others Two of the whole villages, Amirti and Basdaha, were settled unconditionally in 1899 for a long term at Rs 1,315 and the rest of the mahals were settled in 1900 at Rs 1,970 for a quinquennium In pargana Tambaur there were fifty eight whole villages nine parts of villages classed as alluvial. Ten villages were settled conditionally in 1899 for a long term at an aggregate revenue of Rs 5,755 ; seventeen others were settled for the full term for Rs 10,385, and the rest were assessed in 1901 at Rs 19,154 for five years only The greater portion of Kundri North was similarly treated In 1901 eleven villages and portions of two others were assessed for five years, at a revenue of Rs 5,170. Five villages were

settled conditionally for the full term in 1899, at Rs 2,258, and eighteen villages and portions of two villages for a total demand of Rs 11,150. In Sadarpur all the ten alluvial villages were settled in 1899 for Rs 12,745 for the full term unconditionally. Kundri South contained eighteen whole villages and two parts of a village (Chandauli) which were assessed in 1902 for five years at Rs 775 ; two of the eighteen villages, Dehla Dharmahar and Tarwa Mankapur, were settled in 1899 conditionally for a long term at Rs 1,475 and the remaining sixteen for the ordinary full period at Rs 15,205. The alluvial *mahals* yielded a revenue of Rs 87,377 of which a sum of Rs 25,955 was included in the ordinary revenue also, and so the final demand for the entire district stood at Rs 16,02,190.

**Third Regular Settlement**

The work of this Settlement commenced in 1925 and finished in 1938 with two breaks—from July, 1927, to October, 1928, due to a change of programme, and from February, 1932, to April, 1936, due to the abnormal economic conditions resulting from the general slump all over the world. A new system, that of aerial survey, was adopted in the district except in the case of fifty villages of tahsil Sitapur which were surveyed in the ordinary way The *khewat* and *khatauni* were also attested in full The actual operations connected with assessment began in October, 1929 The old classification of soils was abandoned and a new one was adopted (which combined the features of both the conventional and the natural classifications) according to which the soils were classified as *kachhiana* , *goind* I and II ; *dumat* I, II, III and IV , *bhur* I, II and III ; *dhan* I, II and III and *tarai* I, II, III and IV Soils which required a distinction based on irrigation were also classed as wet and dry. It was found that the area of good level land was rather high owing to the comparatively small proportion of sloping land or of that scoured or disfigured by *usar*

The district was divided into fifty-nine assessment circles on the basis of topography , tenants were classified according to caste and each caste was subdivided into three classes—those whose rents had not been enhanced during the preceding ten years, those whose rents had been enhanced within those ten years, by agreement of the parties or the order of the court, and those who had been admitted to holdings during those ten years. Owing to the fall in prices the last two classes were further divided into two subclasses in tahsil Biswan and in parganas Laharpur and Kundri South . those whose rents were enhanced or who were newly admitted prior to the slump, and those whose rents were enhanced or who were newly admitted after the slump. In the remaining tract figures were computed for tenants whose rents were contracted since 1930 in order to ascertain the prevailing level of rents during the slump period.

Circle rates were determined after analysing previous rents by the method of unit value (the weighted average rent of a unit of soil in the

village expressed in terms of a common standard); and these rates made full allowance for the fall in prices. The grain-rented areas were substantial in tahsils Misrikh and Sitapur where separate grain rents were fixed. In the *ganjar* tract, however, the grain-rented area was valued at cash rates less 25 per cent with a further reduction in those villages in which the proprietor's share was found to be less than half the produce. Circle rates were modified in 400 out of 2,366 villages, according to the character and level of rent in each village.

The incidence in rupees per acre on the accepted assets was 5 8 and 7 4 for statutory privileged and non-privileged tenures respectively, 4 5 and 6.5 respectively for non-statutory privileged and non-privileged tenures, 5 2 for *sir*, 4.3 for *khudkasht* and 5 1 for grain rented tenures. The accepted assets of the cash-rented area were 20 per cent below the recorded rental and they left a small margin for any shortage in the collection of rents after abatement The recorded rental was reduced from Rs 14,50,000 to Rs 37,19,000 The rental, after allowing for the remission due to a fall in prices, was Rs 36,33,000 so that the new rental was only slightly over 1 per cent above the rental after remission

The total area assessed was 9,58,000 acres and was 91 per cent of the holdings area, the remainder consisting mostly of poor and precarious soils. The assessed area included 9 43,000 acres of *khalsa* land which was 15,000 acres or 1 6 per cent less than the average cultivated area for thirteen years (from 1925 to 1938) and 6,000 acres less than the cultivated area of the year of Settlement.

The tenants were classed as under-proprietary, exproprietary, occupancy, and statutory and non-statutory. In addition, there were the following types of holdings *sir* and *khudkasht*, grain-rented area, favoured area, and rent-free and un-rented area.

The total accepted assets of the *khalsa* area and of the revenue-free and government-owned areas were Rs 58,27,000 and Rs 1,05,000 and their assessment Rs 20,09,000 and Rs 40,000 respectively. The net assets and revenue for the whole district thus worked out to Rs 59 32,000 and Rs 20 49,000 respectively, the latter being 34 5 per cent of the former and the incidence Rs 2.1 per assessed acre. The new revenue showed an increase of Rs 3,51,000 on the expiring demand the enhancement amounting to about 21 per cent of the expiring revenue and 17 per cent of the new one.

To facilitate the transition from the demand after remission to the new demand, the full expiring demand was re-imposed for the first three years, except in tahsil Sidhauli (excluding pargana Kundri South) where the new demand had been imposed in 1931 and remissions given on the new and not on the old demand.

**Post-Settlement Period**

While Settlement operations were in progress, the U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 was passed which provided security to the tenants and conferred hereditary rights on all statutory and certain non-occupancy tenants Restrictions were placed on the powers of the proprietors in respect of ejectment of their tenants, rent rates were fixed, *nazrana* (premium) was prohibited and the acquisition of further *sir* by landlords was barred. But even this Act could not remove all the difficulties and sufferings of the peasantry, for the landlords still stood as intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil. It was thought that nothing short of a revolution in the tenure system could be of real help to the peasantry and the first important step in this direction was the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act of 1949 under which, on payment of ten times the rent of his holding, a tenant was granted a declaration ensuring the reduction of the rent by half and freedom from ejectment. As a result 17,337 persons in the district were given such a declaration in respect of an area of 16,82,197 acres, Rs 33,18,627-5-8 being deposited (by June 30, 1952) in the U P Zamindari Abolition Fund.

The U P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, marked the end of the class of intermediaries whose rights were vested in the State and the compensation they were to receive was assessed at Rs 2,50,33,291.36 of which Rs 1,73,41,600 was paid to them in bonds and Rs 61 22,383 01 in cash by the end of June, 1960. All *sir* land not sublet, groves of the intermediaries and land in respect of which declarations were issued under the Act of 1949, became *bhumidhari* land by operation of law. The *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue assessed on the whole village. The total amount of land revenue for the district stood at Rs 75,28,623 at the end of 1367 *Fasli* (1959-60) The enhancement brought about by the zamindari abolition was Rs 55,10,222 in the revenue demand, as all rents formerly paid to the intermediaries were now paid direct to the State

Another great change introduced by the Act of 1950 relates to the establishment of *gaon samajs* 1,756 of which have been established in the district—446 in tahsil Sitapur, 447 in Sidhauli, 415 in Biswan and 448 in Misrikh.

Since the abolition of zamindari, an integrated scheme for the collection of revenue has been introduced in the district and such dues are collected direct by government from *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* with the help of 138 *amins*, who work under the supervision of fourteen collection *naib*-tahsildars The ultimate responsibility for collecting the land revenue lies with the deputy commissioner who is assisted in this work by four subdivisional officers and an equal number of tahsildars. As an experimental measure ten land management committees were entrusted with the work

of collection within their circles for which they were paid a commission at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, but only one of them, the Bishun Nagar Land Management Committee in pargana Khairabad, achieved some degree of success.

In the normal course, the next Settlement will take place after a lapse of forty years from the date of vesting and will be governed by the provisions of the U. P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and the rules made under it

## LAND REFORMS

### Relations between Landlord and Tenant

**Historical Background**—The present status of the tenant in this district is the result of a long evolutionary process

In ancient times the king had a share in the produce of the land in return for which the subjects were protected by the State. Each village community was more or less self-contained Payments were generally made in kind, the first charge on the harvested produce being the State's and the next that of the priest and of the village servants like the barber, the washerman, the blacksmith, etc.

During Muslim rule, the revenue system was revolutionized by rulers like Sher Shah Sur (1510–15) and Akbar (1556–1605) who based it on the principles of the correct measurement of the cultivated area, the classification of the soil and the settlement of the share of the government after ascertaining the average production The government realized its share, which was ordinarily one-third of the gross produce, in kind or cash direct from the peasantry. The result was that in Akbar's time the relation between the cultivators and the government was direct, which gave the former a certain amount of stability But under his successors the practice of allotting large areas as jagirs to the courtiers and officers gradually brought into existence a class of persons who derived its power from the emperor but got its substenance from the land In course of time with the help of the armed forces which they maintained the jagirdars became virtual owners of their estates. They were thus the forerunners of the landed aristocrats who later, in Avadh, came to be known as talukdars.

From about the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century to about the end of the nineteenth, Avadh was ruled by the nawabs and district Sitapur formed a part of their kingdom Under them revenue was collected by *ijarah* (contract) or by *amani* (trust) · under the former, contractors collected the revenue from the cultivators from whom they exacted as much as they could although they themselves paid only a fixed amount to the government , under the latter, the revenue was collected direct by the officials of the State Thus two classes of intermediaries, the talukdars and the *chakledars*, came into existence. It was found that whenever the revenue was collected direct the amount fell and the nawabs reverted to

the farming system. The success of either system depended upon a strong central machinery which did not exist and the power of the talukdars and *chakledars* increased as that of the nawabs declined, leaving the cultivators as badly off under the one system as under the other. Gradually the *chakledars* transformed themselves into landlords like the talukdars. They were allowed to keep troops and to build *garhis* (forts) and they used their power not only to oppress the people but also to resist the authority of the nawabs. The cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent, and there were no records of the rights of different parties having an interest in the land.

After the annexation in 1856, the summary Settlement was made with the actual proprietors of each village, but the records were destroyed in the disturbances of 1857-58 and the details are not available. When the struggle of 1857-58 was over and Avadh was reoccupied by the British, all proprietary rights in land of the landholders who had taken part in this struggle against the British were confiscated and only such landed proprietors who had been loyal to the British were given back their lands on the condition that they remained loyal to the government. Consequently the Settlement work was taken up afresh in 1858 and the talukdari system was declared to be the indigenous and cherished system of the country. Thus the Settlement was made with the talukdars and it left the position of the subordinate proprietors undefined and insecure.

During the next six decades or so three Acts were passed to regulate the relations between the landlords and tenant and to improve the condition of the latter. The Oudh Rent Act of 1868 conferred the right of occupancy on every tenant who, within 30 years before February 13, 1856, was in possession as proprietor of some portion of land in a village. This Act codified the rights of the landlords and the tenants for the first time but it did not materially change the position of the ordinary cultivators who continued to be at the mercy of the talukdar or the zamindar. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 (Act XXII of 1886) gave the tenants security from ejectment, at least for seven years, limits were placed on the enhancement of rent and, in case he was ejected, the tenants could now get compensation for any improvements made by him The tenancies were still not heritable and did not prevent the zamindars from demanding *nazrana* (premium) from the tenants. The Oudh Rent Act of 1921 (Act IV of 1921) raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, gave protection to the heirs of the statutory tenants, the landholders could admit tenants on special conditions and the restriction imposed (in the previous Act) on enhancement of rent was done away with. But even this Act did not secure for the cultivators undisputed rights of occupation and protection from illegal exactions. Nevertheless it marked an important stage in the evolutionary process of tenancy legislation in Avadh. From a complete absence of laws in 1856 a stage was reached where the tenants'

rights were recognised. Up till 1939 the legislation in Avadh was separate from the laws obtaining in the province of Agra and it was by the U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 that a uniform tenancy legislation was made for the whole of the State. Moreover, this Act provided security of tenure, heritable rights and freedom from enhancement of rent. The rent rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited, and acquisition of further *sir* by landlords was barred. The tenants could make improvements on their land without the consent of the landholder. But even now the tenancies were not transferable and the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to remain embittered as the sufferings of the peasantry were not removed by this Act and it was realized that no reform would benefit the cultivators materially unless the whole structure of the tenure system was changed. This required the elimination of the large body of persons which was interposed between the State and the tiller of the soil. The achievement of this step had to wait till after independence and it was in 1949 that the U. P. Agricultural Tenancy (Acquisition of Privileges) Act was passed, which was followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) which came into force on July 1, 1952, in this district with the result that there came into existence 97,144 *bhumidhars* (peasant proprietors) with permanent, heritable and transferable rights and 4,06,836 *sirdars* with heritable rights.

### U. P. Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1952

In Sitapur district the area donated under the Act is 1,602.11 acres, of which an area of 380.10 acres was distributed to landless persons by December, 1959.

### Consolidation of Holdings

The work of the consolidation of holdings in the district was begun with tahsil Sadar in December, 1959 The area under operation is 3,15,667 acres, of which the cultivated area is 2,57,520 acres, the total number of plots being 5,17,490. By the end of June, 1960, surveys in respect of 210 villages having 1,01,185 plots, were completed, and about 9,000 mistakes were corrected in the map and the annual registers. The records corrected so far relate to eighteen villages with 5,841 plots as a result of which there has been an increase of Rs 697 13 in the land revenue. The work is carried on by a settlement officer, assisted by a staff of about 637 persons, under the direct supervision of the district officer who is *ex-officio* deputy director of consolidation.

## Administration Of Taxes Other Than Land Revenue

### Excise

Excise (*abkari*) has been an important source of revenue. During the regime of the nawabs of Avadh *abkari darogas* collected a considerable

amount of revenue from this source, but after the annexation the excise administration was put under the charge of a separate department. The U. P. Excise Act, 1910, governs the excise administration in the district and regulates the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs. No intoxicant can be imported into the district without a permit and the payment of duty, and no intoxicant can be exported or transported unless the duty has been paid. Liquor and other spirituous preparations can be manufactured only under licences issued by the excise commissioner. The rates of excise duty are fixed by the State Government.

For purposes of excise administration the district has been divided into three circles. Circle I, known as the City circle, comprises parganas Sitapur, Khairabad and Ramkot of the Sitapur tahsil and parganas Misrikh, Maholi and Chandra of the Misrikh tahsil, and the bonded country spirit and drug warehouse and the power alcohol mixing depot in the district headquarters are also attached to it The whole of Biswan tahsil, parganas Laharpur and Hargaon of Sadar tahsil and pargana Sadarpur of Sidhauli tahsil constitute Circle II or the Biswan circle. Parganas Machrehta, Aurangabad, Korauna and Gondla Mau of Misrikh tahsil and the entire Sidhauli tahsil, except pargana Sadarpur, from Circle III of the Sidhauli circle. and the bonded warehouse in Sidhauli is also attached to it. Each circle is in the charge of an excise inspector who inspects excise shops and prevents illicit distillation or unlawful possession and transport of excisable articles. He is assisted by the local police in the detection and prosecution of excise offences. The administrative control over the excise inspectors (two of whom have their headquarters in Sitapur and one in Biswan) vests in the assistant excise commissioner, Lucknow range, but the deputy commissioner is responsible for the excise administration in the district the actual work being delegated to an officer of the rank of a deputy collector, who is designated the district excise officer.

Liquor—For a short period after 1857 the vend of country spirit in the district was in the hands of contractors to whom the right of sale was leased by public auction. In 1861 government distilleries were started in each of the tahsil headquarters, but that in Misrikh was closed at an early date. The Biswan and Sidhauli distilleries functioned till 1884 and 1892 respectively, and thereafter the one at Sitapur alone catered to the needs of this, of the Kheri district and of other adjoining tracts. In 1909, this distillery was also closed and three bonded warehouses, one each in Sitapur, Sidhauli and Biswan, were started and the exclusive right of supplying liquor to the district was given to the contractors. The auction system has been in force in the district since 1909, except for a period of eleven years from 1922-23 to 1932-33 when the graduated surcharge system was in vogue. There were 214 shops in the district for the sale of country spirit in 1890-91, but their number has now come down to forty-eight.

In 1947-48 the total sale of country spirit in the district was 30,585 gallons. It went on decreasing during the next three years, the consumption in 1950-51 being 22,874 gallons , it rose to 24,930 gallons in 1951-52 and again fell to 19,703 gallons in the next year. There was a small increase in 1953-54 but after that there was again a gradual fall, the consumption figures standing at 17,384 gallons in 1956-57. In 1957-58 the consumption rose to 29,354 gallons but in 1959-60 it again decreased to 28 050 gallons. The receipts from country liquor have come down from Rs 9,07,819 in 1947-48 to Rs 2,72,095 25 in 1959-60 In the case of foreign liquor the graduated surcharge system has been in vogue in the district since April 1, 1926, and the receipts amounted to Rs 1,255 61 in 1959-60.

**Opium**—Opium is consumed by habitual opium addicts; it is also used for medicinal purposes and for smoking in the form of *chandu* and *madak*. Opium smoking, however, is an offence punishable under the U. P. Opium Smoking Act, 1934

The use of opium was prevalent in the district but for some time past its consumption has been on the wane. Its sale was 277 seers in 1947 48 but fell to 223 seers in 1948-49, in the next two years it increased and stood at 315 seers in 1950-51. Since then its consumption has been going down every year—from 211 seers in 1951-52 to fifty-four seers in 1956-57 and to only about four seers in 1959-60 The stoppage of poppy cultivation in 1956 did much to prevent the use of crude opium The gradual rise in the retail price, the effects of the graduated surcharge system, the curtailment of the hours of sale, the introduction of the quota system in 1950-51, the imposition of restrictions on the sale of opium to opium addicts only under the U P Opium (Restriction on Oral Consumption) Rules, 1955, and the enhancement of the issue price of opium from Rs 300 to Rs 450 per seer, seem to have been largely responsible for the steep fall in consumption. Since April 1, 1959, the sale of opium has been prohibited throughout the State, and only registered addicts, who hold permits granted by the deputy commissioner on the recommendations of the civil surgeon, can purchase opium direct from the Sitapur treasury.

The receipts from opium in 1947-48 amounted to Rs 1,00,784, but in 1959-60 these stood at Rs 2,989 50 only.

**Hemp Drugs**—Hemp drugs include ganja, bhang and charas and constitute a major item of excise revenue. The hemp plant grows spontaneously in the northern tracts of the district There is little illicit manufacture of these drugs, but there are occasional cases of illicit possession of green ganja and bhang

In the case of bhang, the auction system has been in vogue since 1936-37. The contractors obtain their supplies from the bonded warehouse on payment of the price and the duty, and sales are conducted through the thirty-one shops located in different parts of the district. The quantity

of bhang sold in 1947-48 was 3,813 seers which increased to 5,86[illegible] and 5,8[illegible] seers in 1948-49 and 1949-50, respectively. In 1950-51, it decreased to [illegible] seers, but in 1951-52 it again rose to 6,885 seers. The same pattern was noticeable during the next two years—decrease followed by increase. Except for the year 1957-58, when there was a slight increase, the consumption has been going down since 1953-54, the total being 7,627 seers in 1959-60.

Formerly ganja was imported from Central Asia but with the stoppage of its import, indigenous ganja took its place, which was inferior in quality. The sale of ganja was restricted to permit-holders from April 1, 1956 and its consumption in the district showed a phenomenal decrease from 556 seers in 1947-48 to three seers in 1956-57. Like charas (the sale of which was stopped in 1943-44) ganja is also now a prohibited article since April 1, 1957.

**Toddy**—The fermented liquor obtained from the palm-tree is known as toddy. *Nira* (fresh toddy), unlike fermented toddy, is a drink that does not inebriate. The small number of palm-trees in the district probably accounts for the low consumption of toddy which is a poor man's drink apparently because of its cheapness. There are eight toddy shops in the district which are settled under the contract system. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs 43,833 in 1947-48, but fell to Rs 35,500 and Rs 34,777 in 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively. From 1950-51 to 1953-54, they showed a marked increase, but in 1954-55 there was again a decrease, the receipts amounting to Rs 61,916 only. After that they showed an increasing trend and amounted to Rs 72,655 in 1956-57. In 1957-58 the receipts fell to Rs 61,428 but again increased to Rs 66,223 in 1958-59 and Rs 80,170 in 1959-60.

**Excise Revenue**—The total excise revenue of the district in 1948-49 was Rs 13,25,814, the highest figure ever reached. For the subsequent years, the figures are as follows :

| Year | Excise Revenue (in rupees) |
|---|---|
| 1949-50 | 11,68,210 |
| 1950-51 | 11,17,926 |
| 1951-52 | 12,08,750 |
| 1952-53 | 9,93,141 |
| 1953-54 | 10,54,486 |
| 1954-55 | 9,99,850 |
| 1955-56 | 8,44,598 |
| 1956-57 | 9,09,763 |
| 1957-58 | 9,24,191 |
| 1958-59 | 10,71,202 |
| 1959-60 | 11,81,248 |

whole the decrease in revenue is the outcome of the falling due to adverse economic conditions, increased restrictions on of opium, ganja, etc., and the measures being taken by the government to educate the masses by bringing out the evil effects of intoxicants.

Sales Tax

Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act 1948, as amended from time to time. Every dealer is taxed at the rate of 3 pies per rupee on his previous year's turnover of Rs 12,000 or above

Sitapur falls within the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner, sales tax, Lucknow range, and the district is in the charge of a sales tax officer

The total number of assessable dealers in 1959-60 was 791 ; of these were dealers in *kirana*, soap, dyes and colours, 184 in oil-seeds and food-grains, 52 in bullion and ornaments, 10 in bricks and 36 in iron, steel and hardware, 36 were restaurant and hotel keepers, 29 general merchants, 28 dealers in brassware, 28 in timber and furniture and 26 in medicines, were cloth merchants and the rest were engaged in miscellaneous trades.

The yearly net collection of sales tax from 1957-58 to 1959-60 were Rs 1,93,181.92 Rs 3,52,082.79 and Rs 7,73,279.52 respectively, the more important trades yielding the following income to government in 1959-60 :

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Sugar | 1,92,334.48 |
| [illegible] | 1,08,755.63 |
| Oil-seeds and food-grains | 93,197.73 |
| Oil | 60,029.26 |
| *Kirana, etc.* | 59,327.42 |
| Bullion and ornaments | 38,709.96 |
| Timber and furniture | 22,425.41 |
| Bricks | 18,547.5[illegible] |
| *Banaspati* (vegetable ghee, | 18,342.81 |
| Medicines | 17,472.19 |
| Bicycles | 16,786.78 |
| Cloth | 14,699.34 |
| General merchandise | 14,322.[illegible]9 |
| Iron, steel and hardware | 13,224.81 |
| *Biris* | 10,820.00 |

## Stamps

Stamps are of two kinds, judicial and non-judicial, the former including court-fees and the latter being used on bills of exchange and to pay

duty on impressing documents, etc. The income from this source includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The average of the receipts for the five years from 1955-56 to 1959-60 is Rs 3,81,523 2 per annum, of which a sum of Rs 1,16,714 4 was derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps and Rs 2,64,808 8 from court fees and stamps for copies. The receipts have recorded a substantial increase since 1952-53, the average stamp revenues for the ten years from 1942-43 to 1951-52 being Rs 2,76,500 per annum This rise in revenue is largely due to increased litigation after the coming into force of the U. P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and the U P Agricultural Income Tax Act. These stamps are sold through stamp-vendors who are licensed and controlled by the district magistrate They receive their supply from the treasury and sub-treasuries.

## Registration

Prior to 1892, the deputy commissioner held the office of the district registrar but with the constitution of the Avadh judgeships in that year the work was transferred to the district judge, and the district of Sitapur was amalgamated with that of Kheri to form a single registration circle. In 1889 there were eleven registration offices, but now there are only four, one each in Sitapur, Sidhauli, Biswan and Misrikh, and each is in the charge of a sub-registrar. As the work in the offices in Misrikh and Biswan is light the sub-registrars there are part-time officials. Despite the fact that the registration work has decreased during the last fourteen years, the income has gone up owing to the enhancement effected in the registration fees in 1948 and then again in 1957 The average of the annual receipts from the expenditure on registration for the quinquennium ending 1959 was Rs 98,621 58 and Rs 31,239 89 respectively.

## Tax on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1935, as amended by U P. Act XL of 1958. For the purposes of this tax, the district falls within the jurisdiction of the regional transport officer, Lucknow.

## Income-tax

One of the most important sources of central revenue is the income-tax. During the years 1945 46 to 1956-57, the lowest number of 110 and the highest number of 809 assessees having an income up to Rs 5 000 per year were recorded, respectively, in 1946-47 and 1958-59, with a demand of Rs 25,635 and Rs 2,15,000. The highest number of assessees having an income above Rs 5,000 per year was 1,097 in 1956-57 but the highest amount of tax levied on such assessees was Rs 10,50,000 in 1951-52. As against this the lowest number (259 assessees) was recorded in 1946-47 giving the lowest

demand of Rs56,515. Details of the realization of income-tax in this district for the fifteen years ending 1959-60 are given below :

| Year | Under Rs 5,000 per year | | Over Rs 5,000 per year | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of assessees | Amount of tax | Number of assessees | Amount of tax | Number of assessees | Amount of tax |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1945-46 .. | 150 | 80,540 | 330 | 1,74,208 | 480 | 2,54,748 |
| 1946-47 .. | 110 | 25,635 | 259 | 56,515 | 369 | 82,150 |
| 1947-48 .. | 180 | 1,50,330 | 373 | 3,12,018 | 553 | 4,62,318 |
| 1948-49 .. | 210 | 1,60,290 | 485 | 3,09,036 | 695 | 4,69,326 |
| 1949-50 .. | 315 | 1,72,500 | 632 | 3,68,500 | 947 | 5,41,000 |
| 1950-51 .. | 278 | 1,35,412 | 560 | 2,90,588 | 838 | 4,26,000 |
| 1951-52 .. | 250 | 5,11,000 | 570 | 10,50,000 | 820 | 15,61,000 |
| 1952-53 .. | 265 | 1,53,000 | 565 | 3,30,000 | 830 | 4,83,000 |
| 1953-54 .. | 280 | 1,12,001 | 588 | 2,54,999 | 868 | 3,67,000 |
| 1954-55 .. | 248 | 1,35,100 | 531 | 2,98,900 | 779 | 4,34,000 |
| 1955-56 .. | 549 | 3,62,056 | 1,097 | 7,07,058 | 1,646 | 10,69,114 |
| 1956-57 .. | 323 | 3,59,084 | 662 | 7,18,168 | 985 | 10,77,252 |
| 1957-58 .. | 695 | 18,000 | 879 | 8,65,000 | 1,574 | 8,83,000 |
| 1958-59 .. | 809 | 2,15,000 | 1,094 | 6,42,000 | 1,903 | 8,57,000 |
| 1959-60 .. | 765 | 19,400 | 1,019 | 8,24,000 | 1,784 | 8,43,400 |

# CHAPTER XII

# LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

## Law And Order

Consequent on the partition of India in 1947 the atmosphere in this district became surcharged with communal feeling and the situation was worsened with the influx of refugees into the district. Gradually normal conditions began to obtain and it was much later, in 1953, that trouble broke out between the Shias and the Sunnis in the Mahmudabad police circle. In 1956 the Muslims started an agitation which was answered by a counter-agitation by the Bhartiya Jan Sangh in connection with the book *Religious Leaders*. Since then no case of this type, leading to any disturbance, has been reported.

The anti-government activities of some political parties sometimes pose problems of law and order for the magistracy and district police. The civil disobedience movement launched by the Socialists in 1957 and the food agitation by them in 1958 kept the forces of law and order on their toes. No breach of the peace, however, occurred anywhere in this district. The most common forms which these agitations generally assume are demonstrations before the district courts attached to the collectorate, processions in the streets and public meetings. Strikes by students, bank employees, etc., also attracted the attention of the authorities, but these were generally peaceful and no untoward incident occurred.

The general elections of 1952 and 1957, both gigantic in nature, imposed a great strain on the resources of the district administration. In these elections, all the adult population of the district, rural as well as urban, went to the polls; the entire operation being conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner.

Although the communal situation has eased considerably since independence, varied and weighty problems still confront the administration, as in the changed circumstances the efforts of the district authorities have to be directed towards the all-round development of the people. An account of these efforts will be found in the relevant chapters of this volume.

### Crime

Statement I (which is at the end of this chapter) shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable crimes reported to the police, the cases sent to court and the results. These figures do not include cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The figures of only the important crimes will be found in Statement II (which is also at the end of this chapter).

**Murders**—The average number of murders committed in the district is about fifty per year, disputes relating to land and women accounting for most of them.

**Dacoities**—In order to stem the menace of active gangs of dacoits and the use of unlicensed fire-arms, large-scale anti-dacoity operations have been launched from time to time.

**Robberies**—The number of robberies committed average about sixteen per year, 1953 being the year when the lowest number of robberies (eight) were committed, the highest number being committed in 1955, after which there has been a decrease which is attributed to the liquidation of two gangs of highway robbers in 1956 and a gang of educated robbers in 1957.

**Riots**—Riots generally take place in the rural areas, personal animosities and disputes over possession of land being primarily responsible for them. There has been no case of a political or industrial riot but there was a communal dacoity with rioting in the police circle of Pisawan in 1950 and a Shia-Sunni riot in the police circle of Mahmudabad in 1953. In 1959 a riot between the Hindus and the Muslims occurred in Laharpur on the occasion of Muharram.

**Thefts**—The average number of thefts committed is about 467 per year, those of bicycles, cattle and agricultural produce being very common in the district. There were two cases of theft of accessories of motor vehicles, one in 1954 and the other in 1955.

**Burglaries**—The average number of burglaries committed is about 608 per year, the highest number during the last thirteen years being 1,014 in 1949.

**Kidnapping**—There have not been many cases of kidnapping, the highest number from 1947 to 1957 being thirty-eight (in 1956). These figures do not indicate that any organized gang is engaged in the abduction of women from the district. Most of these cases appear to be the result of love affairs, and to this extent they are only technical offences

**Sex Crimes**—The annual reports of the sessions courts of Sitapur show that in the beginning of 1956, fifteen cases of rape and two of unnatural offence were pending and nineteen new cases of rape were instituted in the court of the sessions judge in that year. In 1957, the number of cases of rape and unnatural offence instituted in the sessions court was four and two respectively

## ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE

### Short History

As this district was a part of the old non-regulated province of Avadh, under the police system here, as in the rest of Avadh, there was a military corps for use as civil police as well as what was called the "frontier police".

The commissioner of the Division, who was both the head of a revenue division and the sessions judge, was also appointed superintendent of police. In 1861 the Police Act was passed which is the principal act by which the police administration in the district has been governed since then. By this enactment the police was reorganized and the military police was separated from the civil police. The general control over the police, so far as law and order and crimes are concerned, is exercised by the district magistrate, although the responsibility of recruitment, discipline and maintenance of the force rests with the superintendent of police.

**District Executive Police**

For purposes of police administration the district of Sitapur is in the central range which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police with headquarters in Lucknow.

The police of the district is under the control of the superintendent of police, who is assisted by two deputy superintendents.

The strength of the district civil police at the beginning of 1961 was two inspectors, forty subinspectors, six reserve subinspectors, fifty-one head constables and 464 constables; that of the armed police was one inspector, one subinspector, thirty-five head constables and 142 constables and there were also two temporary head constables and sixteen constables (also temporary). The prosecution staff comprised a public prosecutor, seven assistant public prosecutors and two temporary constables.

**Civil Police**—The duty of the civil police is to maintain law and order and to investigate crime in the district. There are sixteen police circles (*thanas*) in the district with one or more outposts attached to some of them, their total number being twelve, excluding temporary outposts. The following statement shows the number and names of police circles in each tahsil and the outposts attached to them:

| Tahsil | Police circle | Outpost |
|---|---|---|
| Biswan | Biswan | Biswan. |
| | Tambaur | |
| | Than gaon | |
| Misrikh | Maholi | Baragaon. |
| | Misrikh | Misrikh. |
| | | Nimsar. |
| | Pisawan | |
| | Sandhna | Machrehta. |
| Sidhauli | Kamlapur | |
| | Mahmudabad | Mahmudabad. |
| | Sadarpur | |
| | Sidhauli | |
| Sitapur | Hargaon | |
| | Khairabad | Hataura. |
| | | Sheikh Sarai. |
| | Laharpur | Laharpur |
| | Sitapur | Old Sitapur. |
| | | Sadar Bazar. |
| | | Thompsonganj. |
| | Tal Gaon | |

Each of these *thanas* is under the charge of an officer known as the station officer who is assisted by one or more second officers, one or two head constables, a *moharrir* (clerk constable) and a number of constables. It is the duty of the station officer, with the assistance of his staff, to investigate offences committed within his jurisdiction and to see that no breaches of the law are committed.

**Armed Police**—Armed police are quartered in the reserve police lines and their services are generally utilised for escorting prisoners from the jail to the courts and back, for guarding the government treasuries both at headquarters and in tahsils and for patrolling their areas and in combating dacoits.

**Prosecution Staff**—This branch of the police force has been reorganised and only those who have at least a bachelor's degree in law are recruited for the posts of public prosecutors. The prosecution staff in the district is under the charge of the public prosecutor who is assisted by seven assistant public prosecutors.

**Pradeshik Armed Constabulary and Armed Police Training Centre**

The pradeshik armed constabulary is another force which is maintained in the State and the personnel is trained and equipped on the lines of the army. This force is utilized in emergencies to lend assistance to the local police. In 1940, the Uttar Pradesh Government started a school for training the armed police of the State and housed it in the Grenadier Lines in Sitapur town. In the beginning this was a training centre for the military police which was later replaced by the pradeshik armed constabulary. Battalion XI which was quartered in the depot was and still is treated as a model for the remaining nine units which are spread all over the State.

In 1949, when police training was reorganised, the work of training the civil police was transferred from this school to the police training college, Moradabad, the Sitapur school now becoming known as the armed police training centre. It imparts specialized training in different courses; initial and qualifying courses for recruits belonging to the pradeshik armed constabulary, central range, the government railway police and the Criminal Intelligence Department, promotion courses for head constables of the armed police and subinspectors, assistant public prosecutors and reserve subinspectors; qualifying courses for buglers, trumpeters, traffic police, physical training instructors, drill instructors, tear-gas squad operators and plain-clothes (shadow) orderlies; refresher courses for physical training instructors, drill instructors, buglers, traffic police head constables and C. I. D. shadows. The institution also undertakes research in different fields of police work.

**The Railway Police**—The railway police is a part of a separate State organisation, working under an assistant inspector general of police. There is a railway police-station at the Sitapur junction station under the charge of a station officer who works under the direct control of a section officer of the rank of a deputy superintendent of police with his headquarters in Lucknow. The station officer maintains law and order, controls crime and protects life and property within his circle, which extends from the outer signal, Itaunja, to the outer signal, Mailani and from the outer signal, Sitapur, to the outer signal, Burhwal, on the North Eastern Railway and from Sitapur to Maigalganj and Nimsar on the Northern Railway.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the district police force in the years 1947 and 1957 was Rs 5,08,008.87 and Rs 10,05,732.67, respectively.

## Anti-corruption

According to the scheme enforced since February, 1956, an officer known as the deputy superintendent of police (complaints) has been appointed in the district to whom the public can make complaints of corruption, harassment, bribery and extortion by the non-gazetted employees of the police or of any other department of the government. Complaints against the members of the police force are enquired into by him direct but those against the employees of other departments can be investigated only when they are referred to him. In 1959, this officer received for inquiry 171 complaints against the police, of which 95 related to corruption, 33 to harassment, 3 to acts of wilful vindictiveness and 40 to extortion. Enquiries were completed in 170 cases and 31 complaints were found substantiated. The cases of complaints against other departments numbered 50 of which only 17 were substantiated.

## Provincial Police Motor Workshop (Main) and Motor Transport Training Centre

As the name itself indicates, this is a workshop-cum-training centre where the police vehicles of the State are repaired and training is given to police personnel in driving motor vehicles and in motor mechanics. Reserve inspectors, reserve subinspectors, drivers, motor mechanics and outsiders are also trained here. The workshop was started in 1945 in a barrack of the pradeshik armed constabulary in Sitapur and in 1951 it was shifted to its present building in the camp jail, Sitapur. The police motor vehicles officer is in overall charge of the workshop and the training centre. He is assisted by a reserve inspector, a subinspector of police and other technical workers.

**Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act**

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the thirteen years ending 1959:

| Year | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of persons killed | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | 7 | .. | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Number of persons injured .. | 11 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 13 | 7 |

There is no regular allocation of traffic police in the district, not even for the main crossings in the headquarters town though many trucks, private cars, lorries and government buses run on the roads, particularly within the town which is a business centre for ground-nuts, food-grains and *gur*. In order to regulate the traffic a police force, consisting of a head constable and four constables, has been deputed for point-duty at the three busiest places in the town.

**Village Police**

The institution of chowkidars, which forms the lowest rung in the police organisation, is very old. In the remote past, every village had a chowkidar of its own, who assisted the village *mukhia* (headman) or muqaddam in maintaining law and order and guarded the cultivators' produce from theft. He was then the servant of the whole village community and got a share of the cultivator's produce as his remuneration. Under the summary Settlement held soon after the occupation of Avadh, chowkidars were made government servants and an amount equal to 6 or 7 per cent of the total demand was realised by the government as cess and paid to them for their services. But this system did not work well and the old system was restored under which the zamindars were made responsible for the efficient discharge of the functions of the chowkidars. Later, under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act (Act no. XVI of 1873) the district magistrate was given the power of appointment and dismissal of village chowkidars, but the actual control over them rested with the superintendent of police. They are now paid by the government and their main duty is to inform the local police of the occurrence of any crime within their jurisdiction They also act as process-servers in the *nyaya* panchayats for which they get some remuneration.

The number of village chowkidars has of late been greatly reduced; in 1904, it was 2,447 whereas in 1960 there were only 1,163 permanent and 7 temporary chowkidars. They are attached to the police-stations of the different police circles under which their villages fall.

**Village Defence Societies**

The scheme of village defence societies is modelled on the ancient system of the *gaon-sena* (village army) under which, at the beat of drum, the villagers used to gather together, armed with weapons, in defence against outside aggression. In all the villages of the district, village defence societies have been formed, their number in 1961 being 2,080. They are purely non-official organisations, set up to protect the villagers from the inroads of dacoits. In 1955 some of these societies armed themselves with guns purchased by general subscription. The societies have rendered useful service in encountering dacoits a number of times and in helping the police to arrest bad characters and criminals. In order to sustain interest and infuse life into them frequent meetings and rallies of the members are held.

## JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

After the annexation, the British reorganized the jails along with the judiciary and the one in Sitapur (which is located in the Civil Lines) was constructed in 1861. It was then intended to be a divisional jail and could accommodate 1,200 prisoners. Now, however, there is room for 927 prisoners only, though it also serves as a concentration jail for prisoners condemned to death. During the last seven years the average daily population was as follows:

| Year | | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicts | .. | 318 | 376 | 338 | 408 | 308 | 190 | 194 |
| Undertrials | .. | 440 | 346 | 451 | 394 | 280 | 304 | 302 |

The district jail is under the charge of a permanent whole-time superintendent who is assisted by a jailor and two deputy and three assistant jailors, and the civil surgeon, Sitapur, is the medical officer. It has a hospital which is looked after by a whole-time assistant medical officer. There is a separate section for women which is in the charge of a woman warder, who works under the general control of the superintendent.

The main industries in which the prisoners are employed are the manufacture of durries, *niwar, moonj* mats, caning of chairs, spinning, carpentry and pottery. There is an extensive garden here which is maintained with the help of the prisoners and supplies vegetables for the inmates and fodder for the cattle employed for irrigation and water-supply in the jail.

Prisoners are classified under two heads—superior and ordinary; the latter is the class in which prisoners are usually placed, superior treatment being allowed only in special cases by the district magistrate, the sessions judge and the high court, subject to the approval of the government on the basis of the prisoner's education, standard of living, etc.

Many amenities have been provided for prisoners in recent years, such as mosquito-nets and fans in the jail hospital; prisoners admitted to the hospital, superior-class prisoners and undertrials can sleep in the open during summer The prisoners are allowed tobacco, *biris* (indigenous cigarettes), cigarettes and snuff and they can also use footwear at their own expense. The punishment of cross-bar fetters has been abolished and rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised, it being possible for the prisoners to meet their friends and relations on any day of the week (except Saturdays and jail holidays) and articles of toilets, such as soap, tooth-powder, oil as well as books, newspapers, etc.. can be supplied to them by friends and relatives.

All the prisoners up to the age of fifty are taught Hindi and elementary arithmetic by a paid teacher. Prisoners on the right side of forty have to undergo physical training and can take part in games like volley-ball, *kabaddi*, tug-of-war, wrestling, etc On festivals and holidays prisoners assemble in the *manoranjan griha* or place of entertainment where informative and instructive films are exhibited by the officers of the Information Department and where dramatic performances are performed by the prisoners themselves. Lectures on socio-moral topics by important persons are occasionally given for the benefit of the prisoners.

**Revising Boards**

There is a revising board for the district jail, with the district magistrate as chairman, the sessions judge, a non-official member (usually a member of the State Legislature nominated by the district magistrate) and the superintendent of the district jail (who is the secretary) are the other members The purpose of the board is to revise the sentences of all casual convicts (with sentences of not less than three years) when they have served two years of the sentence and of those casual convicts (with sentences of over four years) when they have completed half the term. The cases of habitual convicts who have served two-thirds of the sentence and have undergone two and a half years of imprisonment and whom the superintendent of the district jail, having regard to their work, conduct and physical and mental condition, recommends for premature release, are also considered by the board for revision.

**Non-official Visitors**

The non-official visitors to the district jail are nominated by the State Government. All members of the legislature elected from a district are

*ex-officio* non-official visitors. They visit the jail according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and record their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

## Justice

### Short History

Prior to the annexation (1856) the administration of justice was vested in the *amil* who was the chief officer of the district which was then known as a sirkar. The *amil* was essentially a revenue collector but was also the head of the Silahdari (irregular cavalry) troops stationed in the district for assisting him in the realisation of revenue from the zamindars. He was also responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the administration of civil and criminal justice. Under the *amil* the tahsildar (who was in charge of a pargana) discharged practically the same duties in his pargana as the *amil* did in his sirkar. Every town or *kasba* had a *kotwal* who was in charge of law and order and also dispensed criminal justice within his jurisdiction. At the lowest rung of the ladder were the panchayats which dealt with cases arising out of social and civil disputes. Over the *amil* were the courts in Lucknow, to which an appeal could be made.

The British Government reorganised the administrative machinery including the judiciary. The system adopted by them in Avadh was to concentrate executive authority in the hands of two specific individuals, the commissioner of the Division and the deputy commissioner of the district, in all spheres (revenue, police, magisterial and judicial administration). Following this principle the commissioner of the Khairabad Division was the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions judge, all in one. He could try all sessions cases and pass any sentence except that of transportation or death. The deputy commissioner of Sitapur exercised the powers of a collector and magistrate, and the officers under him, the assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners and tahsildars, were invested with the powers of the civil, revenue and criminal courts. Appeals against the orders of the tahsildars and assistant and extra assistant commissioners lay to the deputy commissioner or to the commissioner of the Division. The judicial commissioner heard appeals from the orders of the commissioner exercising the powers of the sessions court and tried all those criminal cases in which the commissioner considered that a sentence of transportation or death was called for. A death sentence required confirmation by the chief commissioner before it could be carried into effect. The financial commissioner was the head of the revenue organisation and exercised the same powers as the board of revenue did elsewhere. He heard appeals against the order of the divisional commissioner exercising the powers of a revenue court.

In 1871, the Oudh Civil Courts Act, reorganising the courts, was passed, but it was not till 1879 that the civil courts were separated from the revenue and criminal courts, and the office of the district judge and regular civil, criminal and revenue courts came into existence. The civil courts of the district functioned under the district judge and the revenue courts under the deputy commissioner. Above them was the judicial commissioner for the whole of the province of Avadh with headquarters in Lucknow. Under the Oudh Courts Act (Act IV of 1925) the status of the judicial commissioner's court was raised to that of a chief court, with powers of a high court, for the province of Avadh. In 1948 the chief court was amalgamated with the high court to form the new high court of judicature, Uttar Pradesh, in Allahabad with a separate bench in Lucknow to deal with all civil and criminal cases relating to the districts of Avadh. But from the administrative point of view all the civil courts in Sitapur are subordinate to the high court of judicature in Allahabad.

The head of the judiciary in the district is the district and sessions judge subordinate to whom are a permanent civil and sessions judge, a civil and assistant sessions judge and two munsifs. The jurisdiction of the munsif, Sitapur, comprises the tahsils of Sitapur and parganas Aurangabad, Chandra, Maholi and Misrikh of tahsil Misrikh, the remainder of the district falls under the jurisdiction of the munsif of Biswan. After the abolition of zamindari in 1952, civil litigation diminished to a great extent. The post of munsif Biswan was kept in abeyance from February 8, 1957, for over two years and it was on February 25, 1959, that this court started functioning again. There are no honorary munsifs or bench munsifs in the district, all such courts having been abolished in 1947.

The district judge has overall administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by munsifs, and in cases up to the valuation of Rs 10,000 decided by the civil judge. The district judge does not exercise the powers of a judge of a court of small causes, but he can hear revisions under section 25 of the Small Cause Courts Act. The munsifs and civil judges can, however, be invested with powers to try cases of the courts of small causes up to the valuation of Rs 250 and Rs 500 respectively. The district judge exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, Lunacy Act and Insolvency Act his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He has also the appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved. The district judge is the *ex-officio* district registrar, and as such, his jurisdiction extends over the districts of Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri. As sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the court of sessions and hears appeals against the orders of all magistrates working in the district.

The civil courts try all suits of a civil nature and the normal case work in civil courts consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage and specific relief, in addition to ordinary money suits. Suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, can also be filed in the courts of civil judges. Formerly, owing to the existence of talukdari in Avadh, talukdari suits with large valuations formed a special feature of the work in the courts of civil judges. The monetary jurisdiction of civil judges is unlimited whereas that of the munsifs is ordinarily limited to Rs 2,000 which can be raised to Rs 5,000.

**Nature of Cases Handled, their Number and Special Features**

The number of suits pending in the different civil courts of the district at the beginning of 1959 was 1,231. During that year 796 suits valued at Rs 7,02,510 86 were directly instituted and 612 were received by transfer, were remanded or restored, making a total of 2,639. Of these 1,858 suits were actually disposed of leaving a balance of 781, of the 1,858 suits disposed of 540 were decided after trial, 186 were dismissed for default, 78 were otherwise decided without trial, 102 were dismissed *ex parte*, 111 were decreed *ex parte*, 32 were decided on admission of claim and 311 by compromise, 498 being transferred to other courts. The suits directly instituted comprised 259 for immovable property, 250 for movable property, 255 for money on the basis of *ruqqas* and promissory notes and 32 were matrimonial. 390 regular and 27 miscellaneous civil appeals and a regular and a miscellaneous rent appeal were instituted. 193 regular civil and 9 miscellaneous civil appeals and a regular rent appeal were pending at the beginning of 1959. 164 civil appeals (132 regular and 32 miscellaneous) of the total of 619 and all the three rent appeals (two regular and one miscellaneous) were disposed of during the year The average duration of contested civil appeals was 120 days, and that of the contested rent appeals sixty-five days.

**Statistics of Sessions Courts**—The cases instituted in the court of session in 1959 were 92 affecting life, 20 were of kidnapping, 8 were of hurt and 7 of rape. The number of persons tried in the sessions courts in 1959 was 477 of whom 354 were acquitted and 123 were convicted. Of those convicted, 19 persons were sentenced to death, 44 to transportation for life and 60 to rigorous imprisonment.

**Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions**

Until recently a single authority be it a collector and district magistrate, an assistant collector in charge of a subdivision and subdivisional magistrate or a tahsildar, performed judicial functions in addition to his executive duties, in Sitapur, as elsewhere in the State. Even before independence a demand had been made for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. A scheme designed to achieve the essence for the

separation of these two functions, without making it necessary to have recourse to the lengthy process of amending a large number of Acts, was therefore formulated and enforced in this district in 1919. Under this scheme the duties of the officers of the administrative and civil services are confined to their executive functions and to the maintenance of law and order within their jurisdictions. There are two categories of magistrates, judicial (now called judicial officers) and magistrates on the executive side. Cases under the Indian Penal Code, suits and proceedings under the Zamindari and Land Reforms Act and other miscellaneous Acts, triable by assistant collectors, are put under the jurisdiction of the judicial officers. Executive magistrates and assistant collectors in charge of subdivisions try cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the local and special Acts and all suits and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, which relate to the maintenance of land records, appointment of *lekhpals*, etc.

As a further step towards a more complete separation of these two functions, an additional district magistrate (judicial) has been appointed in the district to do purely judicial work independently of the district magistrate, and all judicial officers meant exclusively for revenue and criminal work are placed under him. The additional district magistrate (judicial) deals with important original case work such as enquiries in sessions cases. He also conducts supervision and periodical inspection of courts. All revenue appeals against the orders of the tahsildars, who are assistant collectors (second class), are instituted in the court of the additional collector (judicial), who is directly subordinate to the commissioner of the Division and ultimately to the Board of Revenue. Appeals against the orders of assistant collectors (first class) lie to the court of the additional commissioner.

**Nyaya Panchayats**

*Nyaya* panchayats are the village courts and form the lowest rung of the judicial ladder Under the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1917, *panchayati adalats* were constituted and according to the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1954, the term 'nyaya Panchayats' was substituted for 'Panchayati Adalat'. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat generally extends over six to twelve *gaon sabhas* *Panchas* working in the *nyaya* panchayat are nominated by the district magistrate, with the help of an advisory committee from among the duly elected members of the *gaon* panchayats falling within its circle, on the basis of prescribed qualifications of age and education. Every *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* and a *sahayak sarpanch* from amongst its members, the former being its presiding officer. Cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchas* The tenure of office of these benches is one year. There are 219 *sarpanchas*, an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchas* and 3,672 *panchas* in the district.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to hear criminal cases under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code:

140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374, 379, 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509 and 510.

The *nyaya* panchayats are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of the U P. District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, and cases under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. The maximum sentence the *nyaya* panchayats can award is a fine of Rs 100; they are not empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment. They can try civil suits in respect of movable property up to a valuation of Rs 500 only. Revision applications against the decisions of the *nyaya* panchayats lie, in the case of civil suits, to the court of the munsif and in criminal cases to that of the subdivisional magistrate.

**Bar Association**

The Sitapur bar association, founded in 1901, has its office and library situated within the civil court compound The aim of the association is to promote a high professional tone amongst its members, to safeguard their interests, watch the state of law, the progress of legislation and the Constitution and location of the courts in the district of Sitapur and to take such steps as may be found necessary in this behalf. Any practising advocate or pleader promising to abide by the rules of the association is eligible to become its member. The admission fee is twenty-five rupees and the monthly subscription three rupees. The association has 116 members: it maintains a library which has 2,500 law books, and subscribes to a number of periodicals, journals and newspapers for the use of its members

*Statement I*

| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Cognizable Crimes—*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases reported to the police .. | 2,275 | 2,900 | 2 946 | 2,136 | 1,712 | 1,909 | 1,766 | 1,426 | 1,614 | 2,026 | 2,103 | 2,116 | 2,118 |
| Cases sent to court | 757 | 1,422 | 1,283 | 973 | 845 | 789 | 1,018 | 650 | 627 | 863 | 1,030 | 918 | 1,216 |
| Convicted .. | 610 | 1,261 | 1,019 | 705 | 631 | 572 | 700 | 379 | 393 | 625 | 789 | 709 | 706 |
| Acquitted .. | 138 | 148 | 264 | 268 | 214 | 217 | 318 | 269 | 234 | 235 | 226 | 204 | 310 |
| Compounded . | 9 | 13 | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| Percentage of conviction to cases sent to court . | 80 6 | 88 6 | 78 8 | 72 4 | 74 7 | 72 5 | 68 75 | 58.3 | 62.6 | 72.4 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 43.9 |
| ***Non-cognizable Crimes—*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases tried in court . | 1,114 | 699 | 579 | 282 | 261 | 441 | 333 | 912 | 1,179 | 1,205 | 1 404 | 948 | 1,009 |
| Cases convicted .. | 169 | 133 | 28 | 32 | 20 | 117 | 70 | 344 | 478 | 599 | 744 | 403 | 477 |

*Statement II*

| Nature of Crime | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Murder—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 48 | 64 | 52 | 40 | 60 | 46 | 45 | 58 | 40 | 52 | 45 | 51 | 46 |
| Convicted .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 10 |
| Acquitted . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 23 |
| *Dacoity—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 15 | 31 | 45 | 20 | 21 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 47 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 28 |
| Convicted .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 7 |
| Acquitted .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| *Robbery—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 11 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| Convicted .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Acquitted . | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| *Riot—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 107 | 104 | 111 | 116 | 106 | 113 | 89 | 68 | 89 | 76 | 74 | 64 | 59 |
| Convicted . | 10 | 22 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 19 | 13 | 23 | 21 | 28 | 18 |
| Acquitted .. | 10 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 34 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 16 |
| *Theft—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 503 | 554 | 589 | 543 | 456 | 433 | 401 | 315 | 327 | 486 | 459 | 507 | 505 |
| Convicted .. | 59 | 114 | 113 | 109 | 103 | 94 | 93 | 56 | 41 | 43 | 82 | 70 | 94 |
| Acquitted .. | 24 | 32 | 29 | 45 | 27 | 19 | 61 | 38 | 31 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 28 |
| *Burglary—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported .. | 693 | 764 | 1,014 | 698 | 531 | 615 | 481 | 429 | 550 | 522 | 572 | 545 | 489 |
| Convicted . | 57 | 84 | 110 | 93 | 109 | 47 | 96 | 52 | 49 | 71 | 58 | 56 | 67 |
| Acquitted .. | 37 | 22 | 66 | 36 | 40 | 54 | 72 | 57 | 30 | 44 | 31 | 31 | 60 |

# CHAPTER XIII

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up in the district of certain important departments (not mentioned in chapters X and XII), which are concerned with the economy and long-term planning of the district, their district level officers being members of the Antarim Zila Parishad to which the functions of the erstwhile district planning committee have been transferred, is given below:

**Public Works Department**

Sitapur is the divisional headquarters of the Sitapur provincial division of the Public Works Department, which comprises the districts of Sitapur, Hardoi and Shahjahanpur, and is in the charge of an executive engineer who is the *ex-officio* professional adviser of all departments of the administration and of the Antarim Zila Parishads within the limits of his charge The work of the Sitapur district is looked after by two (and sometimes by three) assistant engineers who are subordinate to him.

The department deals with the construction, maintenance and repairs of government buildings, roads, dams, bridges and culverts, the most important work in recent years being the construction of a cement concrete bridge on the river Sarayan in mile fifty-four on the Lucknow-Bareilly road. This bridge, when complete will replace the present wooden pile bridge.

**Agriculture Department**

The work of agricultural development in the district is being looked after by a district agriculture officer who is assisted by an additional district agriculture officer. These officers have under them four agriculture inspectors an oil-seed extension inspector, a jute development inspector, a horticulture inspector, three compost inspectors and a plant protection assistant.

The four agriculture inspectors, assisted by twenty-three assistant agriculture inspectors, look after the entire agricultural development programme and its execution; of the twenty-three assistants, nineteen are in charge of seed stores maintained by the department and four look after the demonstration of improved seeds and improved agricultural practices. Forty-two *kamdars* (who are petty workers) work under these inspectors.

There are five agricultural demonstration and multiplication farms, one each in Lalpur, Jaiparpur, Jalalpur, Balloiya and Ramkot, which are

run by farm superintendents under the supervision of the district agriculture officer and the additional district agriculture officer. Fourteen ploughmen, who are paid on a monthly basis, work in these farms. There is also a government nursery in Jaiparpur.

As a considerable area in Sitapur is under the cultivation of oil-seeds, an oil-seed extension inspector has been appointed to supervise the execution of schemes for improving the cultivation of such crops. He is assisted by two supervisors.

Jute (including hemp) is a very important cash crop of the district, covering about 13,034 acres of land, and has a ready market. The jute development inspectors assisted by seven assistant jute development inspectors and twenty-five *kamdars* look after the implementation of the schemes for the development of the cultivation of jute in the district.

There is at present a horticulture inspector who is assisted by an assistant horticulture inspector, a head gardener and two gardeners to implement horticultural programmes.

A plant protection centre has been opened in the district which is in the charge of a junior plant protection assistant who is assisted by a plant protection supervisor and two field attendants. They look after the plant protection service in the district.

### Animal Husbandry Department

The district live-stock officer supervises the work of animal husbandry and the development of veterinary services in the district. The work undertaken is the treatment of scrub bulls and the better breeding of cattle.

There are seven veterinary hospitals, each in the charge of veterinary assistant surgeon, and two artificial insemination centres, one in Sitapur and the other in Nil Gaon, in the charge of two separate veterinary officers, each of whom is assisted by four stockmen. The artificial insemination centres aim at bringing about intensive cattle breeding and improvement of live-stock. There are eight stockmen centres for the administration of regular first aid to cattle.

### Co-operative Department

There is an assistant registrar (of co-operative societies) to supervise the work of the co-operative societies in the district. He is assisted by an additional district co-operative officer and ten co-operative inspectors, the one designated co-operative officer (marketing) working as secretary-cum-manager of the co-operative marketing society. At present, there are sixty-four co-operative supervisors, of whom fifteen hold charge of credit circles, sixteen attend to the work of large-sized societies, thirty-two are in control

of co-operative seed stores and a supervisor works as marketing godown keeper. There is also a superviser for the work of the co-operative farming societies in the district.

**Industries Department**

The work of the department, which used to be looked after by the divisional superintendent of industries, was transferred to the district industries officer in 1956, after the reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries. The department aims at the development of heavy, small and cottage industries in the district and with this object in view it undertakes surveys, gives technical advice, helps in procuring machinery and raw materials and recommends loans and grants for sanction by the State Bank of India, the Directorate of Industries, the Financial Corporation and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The district industries officer has under him an inspector, two handloom supervisors, a *gur* demonstrator, an industries supervisor, a superintendent of production, and a leather and tanning instructor.

The inspector of industries looks after the work of survey, makes enquiries into matters connected with industrial units and deals with and recommends cases for loans and grants-in-aid. The handloom supervisors work under the direct supervision of the textile inspector who is posted in Sandila (district Hardoi) and are responsible for the implementation of the handloom expansion scheme. The spinning guide gives advice about improved methods of spinning The *gur* demonstrator, assisted by the *gur* guides, attends to the implementation of the *gur* development scheme which is concerned with the refining and preparation of better quality of *gur* by the latest techniques and the use of improved furnaces The supervisor of industries, as his very name implies, supervises the industrial work in the development Block areas and also gives necessary guidance to the staff in the audit and checking of the accounts of non-textile co-operative societies. He is assisted in his work by the village oil inspector (who is posted in Hardoi). There is a technical assistant who looks after the work of the co-operative society in Khairabad under the leather and tanning scheme The superintendent of production is in charge of the reorganised tuitional classes, which give training in a cluster of four different crafts—*durrie* weaving, leather work, carpentry and tin-smithy, and is assisted in his work by five instructors.

**Forest Department**

In this district there are very few forests and they are found on the banks of rivers. Formerly these forests were private and were owned by the zamindars and talukdars. In 1948, only the roadside avenues on the Lucknow-Shahjahanpur and Sitapur-Jahangirabad roads were transferred to the Forest Department for being replanted and for proper maintenance

After the abolition of zamindari all the forests in the district were vested in the government. The entire roadside plantation has been declared to be 'protected' and except for stray jungle growths, vested in the *gaon sabhas*, the management of all the forests of the district has been transferred to the Forest Department.

For purposes of administration, the Sitapur range forms part of the Avadh Forest Division with its headquarters in Lucknow and comprises the districts of Sitapur and Hardoi and is under the charge of a range officer Sitapur district itself has been divided into two sections, each under the charge of a section officer, known as a forester. These foresters control and supervise the forest areas and carry out the schemes of afforestation and lac conservation, according to the working plan prepared by the conservator of forests, working plan and research circle, U. P. The two sections are further subdivided into thirteen beats, each under the charge of a forest guard.

There being little game in the district, there is no regular game division, but the 'reserve' and other forests are controlled and managed under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, as amended by the U. P. Act No. XVIII of 1951.

# CHAPTER XIV

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The municipalities of Sitapur, Khairabad, Biswan and Nimsar-cum-Misrikh and the Town Areas of Laharpur and Mahmudabad comprise the urban areas, and the jurisdiction of the District Board (now called the Antarim Zila Parishad)' extends to the rural area

### MUNICIPAL BOARDS

#### Sitapur

**Early History**—The Sitapur Municipal Board came into existence on July 14, 1868. It was constituted with the main object of improving the sanitation of the town. It was more or less an official body with the commissioner, and later the deputy commissioner, as its chairman, and the non-official members were nominated. An attempt was made to extend the elective principle by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873), but in practice the nomination system continued to remain in force Certain far-reaching changes were brought about by the North Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883 (Act XV of 1883), which gave a wide extension to the elective system. The annual report of the Municipal Board for the year 1895-96 shows that it consisted of two wards, the North and the South There were twelve members of whom nine were elected and three nominated. Of the elected members six represented the South ward and three the North. The year 1916 is an important landmark in the history of the Municipal Boards, for in that year an Act was passed which was comprehensive and as it provided for a non-official chairman and elected minorities, it was a great step forward towards local self-government. But the continued existence of the nominated element and the introduction of communal electorates were two of its major defects. In pursuance of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), the town of Sitapur was divided into two wards with a total number of twenty-five members, all elected, the term of the members being three years till 1953 when it was extended to four years, after which fresh elections took place in 1957. The chairman of the Board was elected by the members. The elected Board continued functioning till November 24, 1960, when it was superseded by the government, the district magistrate of Sitapur exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Board.

The Municipal Board of Sitapur has an area of 6.6 square miles. Its jurisdiction extends to both sides of the river Sarayan on the banks of which the town is situated. Till 1932, the areas at present included in Lohar Bagh, Vijai Lakhshminagar, Station Road Colony, Sadar Bazar, Regimental Bazar (popularly known as Lal Kurti Bazar) and that in the occupation of the XI Battalion P. A. C constituted the Cantonment Board, Sitapur. When the Cantonment Board was abolished, the civic administration of these areas passed into the hands of a Notified Area Committee, which also merged in the Municipal Board, Sitapur, on December 29, 1949. The total population of the municipality in 1951 was 44,397.

The town is divided into eleven wards: Alamnagar, Thompsonganj, Tarinpur, Chaube Tola, Sheikh Sarai, Kot, Nai Basti, Parade, Civil Lines, Vijai Lakhshminagar and Sadar Bazar. Of these the first two return three members each, the next eight wards return two members each and from the last ward three members are returned, including one from the Scheduled Castes. The president is elected by the members of the Board by a single transferable vote. All the twenty-five members are elected.

*Finances*—Sitapur is a growing town and the Municipal Board with its limited resources cannot meet the basic requirements of the increased population or provide all these amenities to the people which are expected of a civic body. It has, therefore, to look to the government for assistance for the implementation of different schemes for the development of the town. The government gave loans amounting to Rs 10,83,000 and grants totalling Rs 3,26,800 to the Board during the period 1950 to 1960. The total unspent balance of the government grants, as on April 1, 1960, was Rs 90,582. These loans and grants have assisted the Board in putting up waterworks of its own in addition to effecting improvements in the town in diverse ways.

The year 1959-60 opened with a balance of Rs 33,996 and the total receipts of the Board within the year were Rs 8,81,664, making a total of Rs 9,15,660 The total expenditure for the year was Rs 8,44,296, leaving a balance of Rs 66,668 (excluding a sum of Rs 4,696 on account of deposits); but since the total receipts included a sum of Rs 1,47,230 on account of the fixed minimum working balance of Rs 12,000, unspent government grants of Rs 90,582, unpaid claims of Rs 40,579 and the dead amount of provident fund amounting to Rs 4,069, the year actually closed with a deficit of Rs 80,562. The defaults in payment of dues, especially the water tax, is one of the causes of the adverse financial position of the Board and of its dissolution by the government with effect from November 24, 1960.

The financial position of the Board will be seen from the statement below, which has been taken from the annual report of the Board for the year 1959-60 :

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Income (main items)*** | Rs |
| Tax on the annual value of buildings and lands | 43,105 |
| Tax on animals and vehicles | 4,834 |
| Tolls (on roads and ferries) | 4,49,590 |
| Rent of lands, houses, serais, rest-houses, dak-bungalows, etc. | 50,534 |
| Fees and revenue from educational institutions | 6,948 |
| Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc. | 8,237 |
| Fines under Municipal and other Acts | 1,202 |
| Other items | 2,95,173 |
| Total income excluding opening balance | 8,59,623 |
| Advance and government loan | 17,345 |
| Deposits | 4,696 |
| Total receipts excluding opening balance | 8,81,664 |
| Total receipts including opening balance | 9,15,660 |
| ***Expenditure (main heads)*** | |
| General administration | 25,608 |
| Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses | 34,899 |
| Collection of tolls on roads and ferries | 24,765 |
| Survey of land | 1,361 |
| Lighting | 51,761 |
| Water-supply | 51,308 |
| Drainage | 18,881 |
| Conservancy, including road cleaning and watering and latrines | 1,18,870 |
| Charges on account of health officers and sanitary inspectors | 7,768 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries | 15,108 |
| Public works | 1,20,270 |
| Public instruction | 1,48,518 |
| Other items | 2,19,949 |
| Extraordinary and debt | 5,230 |
| Total disbursement | 8,44,296 |
| Balance | 71,364 |
| Grand Total | 9,15,660 |
| Invested | 20 000 |
| Permanent | 4,975 |

The statement indicates that the main sources of income are the tolls, rent of lands, houses, etc, and tax on the annual value of buildings and lands. The main heads under which the Board has to incur expenditure are public works, education, conservancy, lighting and water-supply

**Waterworks**—Until recently wells and hand-pumps were the only source of water-supply in Sitapur town. Water so procured was liable to contamination. Sometimes water carriers had to be engaged to draw water. It was in May, 1957 that the people's demand for a waterworks was met by the Board which obtained a loan of Rs.10,17,440 from the government

for the purpose and got the scheme executed through the Local Self-Government Engineering Department.

For supplying water, the town has been divided into two separate zones, the old-Sitapur and new-Sitapur and separate tube-wells and over-head storage tanks have been erected so that a uniform pressure may be maintained for the supply of water in both the zones. Each of the tube-wells consists of a bore-hole pumping set for pumping water into the reserve tanks. A 30 h.p. motor and a pump with a capacity for discharging 35,000 gallons per hour have been fitted in old-Sitapur. The demands of new-Sitapur have been met by the installation of a 20 h.p. pump with a discharge of 22,500 gallons per hour. The reserve tank of old-Sitapur has a storage capacity of 50,000 gallons and that of new-Sitapur 1,00,000 gallons. The main pipe lines of new and old-Sitapur are of 16″ and 10″ diameter respectively.

The total length of the pipe lines in the town was 69,924 feet in 1957-58. In the first phase the town is to have water spread over a total length of about 13 2 miles, but as this is not considered to be adequate, efforts are being made to extend the supply to other parts of the town as well.

To guard against any possible contamination, each zone has been served with a chlorinator with a pressure feed capable of dealing with an ultimate maximum supply of 1,80,000 gallons of water per day Chlorine is injected into the inlet pipes to the tank before water is supplied to the consumers. To avoid wastage of water, a general metering system has been introduced and each connection has been assigned a separate meter. The total number of such water connections till the close of the financial year 1959-60 was 771 of which 720 were private and 51 public. There were also five fire hydrants and four cattle troughs in different localities of the town at the close of the year 1959-60.

**Drainage**—The river Sarayan forms a loop and embraces a considerable part of the town in its eastern, northern and western ends. To some extent it also serves as a natural drainage channel The Municipal Board has no modern drainage system; it has some drains which are incomplete and not extensive, some being of an obsolete type with faulty gradients; the result is that sullage does not flow freely in them but stagnates in places and offers considerable resistance to cleaning. These defects do not appear in the newly constructed drains. In some parts of the town there is no drainage at all, and the sullage from houses flows into the lanes making the whole area dirty. This is particularly so in the new localities like Vijai Lakhshminagar and Swarupnagar and the drainage of the refugee colony is also defective. The Board has requested the Local Self-Government Engineering Department to prepare projects and has applied to the State Government for a loan for improving the drainage of the entire town.

**Street Lighting**—The Sitapur Municipality introduced electric lighting in 1935. An agreement was entered into with a private firm permitting it to electrify the town for a period of twenty-five years. This company was also to supply electricity to individual consumers for both domestic and industrial purposes. At that time only some main roads were electrically lit and in the remaining portion of the town the Board made its own arrangements for street lighting by kerosene lamps

On April 23, 1955, the Electricity Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh took over the arrangement of the supply of electric power to the Municipal Board, both for street lighting and for consumption within the limits of the municipality. Steps are being taken by the Municipal Board to enter into a new contract with the State Government in this behalf. At the close of the financial year 1959-60, the number of street electric lamps was 721 and that of kerosene lamps was 460. The total expenditure which the Board incurred in street lighting was Rs 51,761 in 1959-60.

**Conservancy**—The town centres round the Thompsonganj market, though it extends to the other side of the river Sarayan as well. There were eleven public latrines, four urinals and thirteen dustbins in the town at the end of 1959-60, the public latrines being in great need of reconstruction or heavy repairs. The filth and garbage of the town as well as the night-soil are collected with the help of buffalo-carts, a truck and a tractor. There is no sewage line in the town The Board's expenditure under this head, including establishment, road watering, carts, etc., amounted to Rs 1,18,870 in 1959-60.

**Medical and Public Health**—The Municipal Board maintains an infectious diseases hospital with twelve beds and a child maternity and health centre, which is open for three days a week. The Board's expenditure on the health officer, hospitals and vaccinations amounted to Rs 22,876 in 1959-60.

**Education**—The total expenditure of the Board on education was Rs 1,48,518 in 1959-60. Compulsory junior basic education (popularly known as primary education) has been in force in this municipality since 1924. The Board maintains twenty junior basic schools including four for girls. It also extends financial assistance, in the shape of grants, to similar private primary schools Apart from these, a higher secondary school is run by the Board which also maintains a public library in the Town Hall; a large number of dailies, weeklies and monthlies are placed in its reading-room section. The library contains 1,254 English, 982 Hindi and 309 Urdu books.

**Khairabad**

The Municipal Board of Khairabad was established on March 24, 1869, and its income was derived mainly from a tax on imports. A tax

on callings was also imposed, but the results were not successful and had to be abandoned in favour of octroi on imports. In 1913 this tax was again replaced by tax on circumstance and property, which contributed the bulk of the income. The rent from the *nazul* land in this municipality formed a major item of the municipal revenues. The remaining income was derived from tax on animals admitted to cattle pounds and from conservancy, shopkeepers and other sources.

The area of the municipality is 1.52 square miles and the total population, according to the census of 1951, stands at 13,400 The town is divided into six wards—Turk Patti, Joshi Tola, Makhupur, Kaziara, Mian Sarai and Mahendra Tola. Of these, Joshi Tola, Makhupur and Mahendra Tola return three members each and Turk Patti and Kaziara two members each. From the Mian Sarai ward three members are returned including one from the Scheduled Castes. The president of the Board is elected by its sixteen members by a single transferable vote.

**Finances**—The receipts of the Board in the year 1959-60, including the opening balance of Rs 35 781, amounted to Rs 1,86,888, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs 1,60,775, leaving a closing balance of Rs 26,113.

The following statement indicates the financial position of the Board in the year 1959-60:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Income (main items)* | Rs |
| Tolls | 37,648 |
| Tax on circumstance and property | 5,607 |
| Rent of lands, houses, serais, rest-houses, dak-bungalows | 5,056 |
| Other items | 49,923 |
| Total income excluding opening balance | 98,234 |
| Extraordinary and debt | 52,873 |
| From government | .. |
| Total receipts excluding opening balance | 1,51,107 |
| Total receipts including opening balance | 1,86,888 |
| *Expenditure (main heads)* | |
| General administration | 7,221 |
| Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses | 1,835 |
| Collection of tolls on roads and ferries | 10,245 |
| Lighting | 4,022 |
| Water-supply | 158 |
| Conservancy | 13,683 |
| Public instruction | 29,004 |
| Other items | 94,607 |
| Total disbursement | 1,60,775 |
| Actual balance | 26,113 |
| Grand Total | 1,86,888 |
| Invested Fund | 16,150 |
| Permanent advance | 100 |

**Water-supply**—People obtain drinking-water from pakka masonry wells of which there is a large number within the municipal limit, the majority being cleaned every year and disinfected with potassium permanganate.

**Drainage**—There is only one drain in the town. It is pakka, measuring 3,393 feet, and connects the bazars of Naraingaj and Sharifganj.

**Street Lighting**—The municipality makes arrangements for the lighting of public places and streets by lanterns fixed at important points. The town was electrified in 1956-57, but the Board has not yet taken full advantage of this facility. Only two bazars of the town and the roads approaching them have been electrically lighted, the rest of the town still depending on kerosene lanterns. The Board incurred an expendiutre of Rs 4,022 on lighting the town in 1959-60. The total number of electric street lamps at the end of 1959-60 was fifty-three and the number of kerosene oil street lamps during the same period was ninety-six.

**Conservancy**—There are four public latrines in the interior of the town. The night-soil is trenched in four different places outside the *abadi*. The rubbish of the town is also removed to various trenching grounds outside the town and compost is made at one of these (Kanatpur). The Board's expenditure on the maintenance of conservancy services in 1959-60 was Rs 13,683 including the cost of establishment, watering of roads, etc.

**Medical and Public Health**—The Board has a whole-time vaccinator who works under the supervision of its assistant superintendent, and the total number of vaccinations done in 1959-60 was 1,062. The Board's expenditure on medical and public health activities amounted to Rs 2,809 in that year.

**Education**—The scheme pertaining to compulsory junior basic education was introduced in the municipality in 1918. In 1959-60 there were six junior basic schools both for boys and girls, one for each ward. They are centrally located and the children have not to walk more than a mile to reach the school in their ward. A private school, the Niazia Islamia School, is also recognized by the Board for imparting junior basic education. There were 1,105 students reading in the junior basic schools of the town at the end of the year 1959-60, and the expenditure incurred by the Board on education was Rs 28,500.

**Biswan**

Biswan is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It was a municipality and used to enjoy a prominent position owing to its trade in tobacco, earthenware and *tazias*, but later when these trades declined the importance of the town gradually diminished, and the municipality was abolished on April 21, 1890, and was reduced to the position of a Town Area. In recent years a sugar-mill has been established here. The importance of the town being on the increase, it has again been raised to the status of a municipality since June 15, 1950.

At present the town extends to an area of three square miles and the total population (according to the census of 1951) stands at 12,484. The town is divided into six wards, Jhajhar, Thana Tehsil, Saraogi Tola, Mangrahya Bazar, Kaithi Tola and Sheikh Sarai. Of these Jhajhar, Thana Tehsil, Kaithi Tola and Sheikh Sarai return three members each, and the rest two members each. The president is elected by the members of the Board by a single transferable vote. All the sixteen members are elected.

**Finance**—The total receipts of the Board, in the year 1959-60, including the opening balance of Rs 32,012 22, amounted to Rs 1,86,602.30, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs 1,71,522 32, which left a closing balance of Rs 15,079.98 as detailed below:

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Fixed minimum working balance | 4,000 |
| Reserve balance | 3,000 |
| Unspent Government grants | 36,931.98 |

The Board has actually a very small balance of its own as the unspent government grants constitute the bulk of its monies. The Board is conscious of its weak financial position to improve which ways and means are being devised.

The actual budget pattern of the Board in the year 1959-60 was as follows:

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| *Income (main items)* | |
| Tax on trade, calling and vocations | 4,996 42 |
| Tolls | 87,487.34 |
| Fees and revenue from educational institutions | 8,763 03 |
| Other items | 16.821.49 |
| Total income, excluding opening balance | 1,50,247.08 |
| Grants and contributions from government | 31,178 80 |
| Total receipts, excluding opening balance | 1,54,590 08 |
| Total receipts, including opening balance | 1,86,602 32 |
| *Expenditure (main head)* | |
| General administration | 10,433 15 |
| Collection of taxes | 2,614.61 |
| Collection of tolls on roads | 13,664 28 |
| Refunds | 33,108.83 |
| Lighting | 12,723.23 |
| Conservancy | 13,335.77 |
| Education (including libraries and museum) | 28,841 38 |
| Other items | 56,801 07 |
| Total disbursement | 1,71,522.32 |
| Actual balance | 15,079.98 |
| Grand total | 1,86,602.30 |
| Permanent advance | 1,600.00 |

**Water-supply**—The only source of the drinking-water supply is pakka wells As most of these wells have no parapet walls and pulleys, the water is likely to become contaminated.

**Drainage and Conservancy**—There is no proper drainage in the town, and wherever drains exist they are defective. The night-soil of the town is collected in baskets, is stocked outside the *abadi* and disposed of by sweepers. Cesspools overflow the public roads, lanes and by-lanes, and the sullage of the drain also accumulates on the roads and is a great nuisance.

**Street Lighting**—The municipality makes arrangements for lighting public places and streets by kerosene lanterns fixed at important points. Electricity has also been recently installed in the town and the kerosene lamps are gradually being replaced by electric lamps, the number of the former was 108 and of the latter was 222 at the end of the year 1959-60. A sum of Rs 12,723 23 was spent on the lighting of the town in 1959-60.

**Education**—The Board maintained a higher secondary school and five junior basic schools for boys and girls during 1959-60. The teaching staff consisted of ten higher secondary school teachers and nine junior basic school teachers. The expenditure incurred by the Board on education excluding that on libraries and museum was Rs 27,167.36 in 1959-60

**Nimsar Misrikh**

Misrikh is the tahsil headquarters of a tahsil of the same name and Nimsar (Naimisharanya) is a sacred place six miles away, where religious fairs are held. These two places have all along been administered as a joint unit Nimsar Misrikh was declared a Town Area on March 22, 1876, and was raised to the status of a Notified Area in 1932 and to that of a Municipal Board on January 25, 1958. It was, however, superseded for a year with effect from May 30, 1960, owing to deterioration in its administration, and the district magistrate Sitapur, has been appointed to exercise and perform the duties and powers of the Board According to the census of 1951, the total population of the Notified Area is 4,526 The municipality is divided into eight wards—Daulatpur, Sarai Khani, Thoak, Rannoopur, Nimsar East, Nimsar West, Nimsar North and Nimsar South. Of these Daulatpur ward returns three members, Sarai Khani, Rannoopur. Nimsar West and Nimsar South two members each and Nimsar East and Nimsar North one member each. The Thoak ward returns three members including one from the Scheduled Castes.

**Finances**—In 1956-57 the total receipts of the erstwhile Notified Area, including the opening balance of Rs 31,297 47 amounted to Rs 86,182 58 and the total expenditure to Rs 56,925 94, leaving a closing balance of

Rs 29,256 65. The financial position of the Municipal Board for the year 1959-60 is given below :

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| *Income (main items)* | |
| Tolls | 35,935.26 |
| Circumstance and property tax | 2,690.44 |
| Revenue and rent | 23,995 69 |
| Miscellaneous income | 13,796.46 |
| Total income excluding opening balance | 76,417.85 |
| Government grant | .. |
| Total receipts excluding opening balance | 76,417.85 |
| Total receipts including opening balance | 1,35,036.19 |
| *Expenditure (main heads)* | |
| Collection charges and establishment | 15,667.14 |
| Public safety and lighting | 5,885.53 |
| Public health and medical facilities | 17,468.04 |
| Education | 4,787.47 |
| Other items (miscellaneous) | 14,189.31 |
| Extraordinary | 40,627.00 |
| Total | 98,624.49 |
| Closing balance | 36,411 70 |
| Grand total | 1,35,036 19 |

**Street Lighting**—The municipality still depends in no small measure on kerosene lamps for lighting streets and other public places Electricity, which was installed in the town in 1956-57, is gradually replacing lighting by kerosene oil. The number of electric lamps in public places and streets in the town was 103 and that of oil lamps 61 in 1959-60 and the total expenditure on this item amounted to Rs 5,885 53 during the same year

## District Board (Antarim Zila Parishad)

The District Board administers the rural area of the district, which has a population of 12,76,210. It came into being under The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883), taking place of the old local boards (one of which existed in each tahsil) and had then seventeen members, consisting of the deputy commissioner and four subdivisional officers, sitting *ex officio*, and twelve elected members for a period of three years each, one being returned annually from each tahsil. Under The United Provinces District Board Act, 1922 (Act X

of 1922), each tahsil was divided into general circles and Muslim constituencies, which returned a member each as specified below, the chairman being a non-official.

| *Tahsils* | *General circles* | *Muslim Constituencies* |
|---|---|---|
| Biswan | 5 | 2 |
| Misrikh | 7 | 1 |
| Sidhauli | 7 | 2 |
| Sitapur | 6 | 3 |

In 1925, the number of seats was changed from eight Muslim and twenty five non-Muslim to nine Muslim and twenty seven non-Muslim Consequently two general circles, Laharpur in tahsil Sitapur and Bargawan in tahsil Misrikh, were split up into two circles each, Laharpur and Hargaon, and Bargawan and Qutubnagar, respectively. Among Muslim constituencies, the Misrikh constituency was divided into Misrikh and Patabojh. Besides the elected members, there were three nominated non-official members including one from among the Scheduled Castes The constitution of the Board was further amended in 1948 and the strength of the members was raised to fifty-nine of whom five were nominated and fifty-four elected. The latter included eight Muslims and eighteen persons of the Scheduled Castes. Another far-reaching change brought about in 1948 was the provision for the direct election of the president of the Board Since May 1, 1958, the functions, duties and powers of the District Board and the district planning committee have been taken over by a body, called the Antarim Zila Parishad, which consists of all the members of the latter and five members elected from among the members of the former, with the district magistrate as *adhyaksh* (president). The Antarim Zila Parishad, as its very name implies has been set up as an interim arrangement and will be ultimately replaced by the Zila Parishad or District Council, when a new law determining its future set-up is enacted.

**Finances**—The following statement gives the income and expenditure of the District Board in the year 1959-60 :

| *Income (main items)* | Rs |
|---|---|
| Government grants | 17,58,410 |
| Taxes and fees | 94.579 |
| Cattle pounds | 37,592 |
| Education | 1,09,084 |
| Other items | 43,994 |
| Total | 20,43,659 |
| Extraordinary debt | 15,678 |
| Total ordinary income | 20,59,337 |
| Total opening balance | 6,53,357 |
| Total income including opening balance | 27,12,694 |

| *Expenditure (main heads)* | Rs |
|---|---|
| General administration and collection charges | 69,144 |
| Pounds | 41,134 |
| Education | 14,59,044 |
| Medical | 78,698 |
| Public health | 37,492 |
| Veterinary | 14,677 |
| Public works | 2,07,478 |
| Miscellaneous | 29,556 |
| Total | 19,37,222 |
| Total extraordinary and debt | 2 00,160 |
| Total ordinary expenditure | 21,37,382 |
| Total closing balance | 5,75,312 |
| Grand total | 27,12,694 |

By far the largest source of income was the local rate which was fixed at 9 375 per cent of the annual value of an estate, or 18 75 per cent of the land revenue thereon. With the abolition of zamindari the local rate has also been abolished and government compensated for the loss of the local rate by granting to the Parishad an amount equal to what it would have received by way of the local rate The other sources of income are cattle pounds, cattle markets, ferries, tax on circumstance and property and school fees The only direct tax which the Parishad is empowered to levy is the tax on circumstance and property.

**Education**—Education from the junior basic to the senior basic or junior high school stage is the responsibility of the Parishad. All matters connected with education are controlled by it and all disciplinary powers over the staff vest in the president and the chief executive officer Hitherto, the deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools of the Education Department of the State assisted the Parishad in this respect.

The Parishad maintained 572 junior basic schools for boys and fifty for girls, and sixteen junior high schools for boys and five for girls at the end of the year 1959-60. The Parishad also gave grants to thirty-one private junior high schools and twenty-nine private junior basic schools in the year 1959-60; the number of students on roll in the schools maintained or aided by the Parishad was 59,108 and the strength of the teaching staff was 1,639 men and ninety-one women.

**Public Health and Vaccination**—The district medical officer of health, who belongs to the State service and works under the control of the director, Medical and Health Services, is responsible for public health activities and vaccination in the rural areas of the district. The Parishad has to pay only for sanitary inspectors, the assistant superintendent of vaccination, vaccinators and other members of the staff.

The Parishad maintained ten allopathic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries as well as a Unani and a homoeopathic dispensary in the district during the year 1959-60.

## Town Areas

There are two Town Areas in the district, one that of Laharpur and the other that of Mahmudabad. Both are governed under The United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914) and are required to make provisions for sanitation, street lighting, drainage, roads, etc. in the towns. The Act has undergone several amendments, the latest position being that the Town Areas have a chairman directly elected by the whole electorate and a number of members, ranging from nine to fifteen, according to the size of the population, who are elected for a term of four years from a joint electorate, with special provisions for the co-option of two members to represent the Scheduled Castes and women (if none are elected) as also to represent other special interests. The Town Area committees are empowered to levy certain taxes, such as a tax on houses, a tax on circumstance and property, and a tax on agricultural land situated within the limits of the Town Areas. The other sources of income are the money obtained by the sale of manure and the rents of *nazul* lands which are entrusted to the management of the Town Areas.

**Laharpur**—The Town Area of Laharpur was created on July 10, 1917, and in 1951 it had a population of 11,275 scattered in ten closely situated villages. The total income in 1959-60 was Rs 31,100, of which a sum of Rs 4,990 was accounted for by the tax on circumstance and property. The total expenditure of the Town Area during 1959-60 was Rs 35,510 of which Rs 11,666 was spent on establishment, Rs 13,653 on conservancy and lighting and Rs 9,635 on public works. It made arrangements for street lighting with ninety five kerosene lamps and sixty-two electric lamps in that year and also constructed a few pakka lanes with drainage lines. It also installed eleven hand pumps for providing drinking-water.

**Mahmudabad**—Mahmudabad, which was a big revenue village having a population of 9,901, has been raised to the status of a Town Area recently;* the total income during 1959-60 was Rs 3,899 and the total expenditure Rs 3,016.

## Panchayats

Village panchayats were established under the Village Panchayat Act 1920, but they were merely judicial bodies set up to conduct petty criminal and civil cases. After independence the benefits of local self-government were extended to the villages under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Act XXVI of 1947). A *gaon sabha* was established for a village or a group of villages and all the adult residents became its members. The *gaon sabha* elected out of its members an executive committee called

*Vide notification no. 4684-A/XXXIII—322 T. 54, dated April 15, 1957 of the Panchayats Department.

the *gaon* panchayat, which formed the lowest unit in the system of local self-government. Another notable change introduced by the new Act was the separation of executive and judicial functions and the transference of the latter to the *nyaya* panchayats. The Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950 introduced several changes in the Panchayat Raj Act of 1947, the most important being the creation of a *gaon samaj* for each village in which vested all land which had vested in the State Government on the abolition of *zamindari*. The general power of superintendence, management and control, however, vested with the *gaon sabha* through a land management committee which consisted of those members of the *gaon* panchayat who resided in the circle of the *gaon samaj* and served as the executive of the *gaon samaj*. In 1954 some more changes were made: all revenue villages having a population of 250 or more now constitute a *gaon sabha* and the boundaries of the *gaon samaj* and *gaon sabha* are co-terminus. There thus remains no difference in the composition of the *gaon* panchayat and the land management committee, although their functions are different. There is a secretary for each *nyaya* panchayat, who also looks after the work of the *gaon sabhas* situated within its circle, the *lekhpal* acts as the secretary of the *gaon samaj*. The *pradhan* of the *gaon sabha* (who is also the chairman of the *gaon samaj*) is elected for a term of five years The *gaon sabhas* are empowered to levy taxes to meet their expenditure. The number of *gaon sabhas* in the district is 1,752 and that of *nyaya* panchayats 219.

## NAZUL

The history of *nazul* land in the district dates from after the freedom struggle of 1857, when the lands of those who revolted against the British were confiscated, the landlords, rajas and nawabs who helped the British were given such land (known as *nazul*) on a nominal rent, nearly half the Civil Lines in Sitapur town being thus given to the maharaja of Mahmudabad. In 1874 the management of the *nazul* land within the limits of the municipality was vested in the Municipal Board, Sitapur, the total area is 777 acres and it comprises the densely populated *mohallas* of Thompsonganj, Buttsganj, Nai Basti, Parade, Gwal Mardi, Kanjarpurwa and Civil Lines The *nazul* land which is managed by the Municipal Board is of two kinds, that used for building purposes and that for agricultural. The total income the Board derived from *nazul* land during 1959-60 amounted to Rs 12,908 07.

In 1881, the Khairabad municipality was entrusted with the management of *nazul* land which constitutes 571 1 acres, the Board's income from it amounting to Rs 5,056.13 in 1959-60

The total area of *nazul* under the management of the Antarim Zila Parishad is 9 65 acres, which yielded an income of Rs 457 in 1959-60. Generally the plots of *nazul* represent portions of roads, buildings, etc.

## CHAPTER XV

## EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Naimisharanya, which lies in this district, finds mention in the *Ramayana* of Valmiki, but the reference to this place in the Uttara-kanda, chapter 92, verse 5, sheds little light on the system of education in vogue in those days. The *Mahabharata* is more informative. It opens with a reference to Naimisharanya, where a twelve year sacrifice was performed by Shaunaka,[1] the *kulapati* or presiding personality of the place (which was "a forest like a University").[2] Shaunaka attracted to Naimisharanya "a vast concourse of learned men" by performing this sacrifice of which "the most essential accompaniment was the discourses and disputations on religious, philosophical and scientific topices".[3] Here Ugrashrava Sauti, another personality, recited the whole of the *Mahabharata*.[4] The *Puranas* also mention Naimisharanya as being the abode of 26,000 rishis and their innumerable disciples who spent their time in performing *ashtanga* (eight-fold) yoga, in seeking knowledge of the Supreme Being, reciting religious stories, discoursing upon the means of attaining salvation, developing the spirit of enquiry and learning and finding out how life should be lived.[5]

No further details are forthcoming regarding the way in which education was imparted in those days except for the tradition that rishis generally taught in an *ashram* or hermitage, and learned Brahmanas who lived as householders, taught at home. There were no government institutions as there are today.

During the mediaeval period education was more or less conducted by religious teachers and institutions. The Muslims had their *maktabs* and *khanqahs* (monasteries) where *maulvis* taught ; the Hindus received their education in the *pathshalas* which were run mostly by Brahmanas. Such teachers were generally supported by voluntary contributions which were usually in kind. Later in the Mughal period, Laharpur and Khairabad gained importance as centres of Muslim learning. During the reign of Humayun, Shah Abdul Rahman Janbaz Qalandar, a celebrated divine, is said to have founded a school in Laharpur, which flourished and attracted students from far-off places. The curriculum covered a wide range of

[1] *Mahabharata*—(Gita Press), Adi Parva, Ch 1, v. 1

[2] Mookerji, R. K.: *Ancient Indian Education*, pp. 333-334

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 333-334

[4] *Mahabharata*, Adi Parva, Ch. 1, vv. 9—25

[5] *Skanda Purana*, [Shri Venkateshwar (Steam) Press, Samvat 1966], Brahma Khanda, Ch. 1, vv. 1—9

subjects—law, logic, philosophy, rhetoric, literature (Persian and Arabic), mathematics, history, geography and civics, Abdul Rahman himself teaching all of them. The madrasa had a chequered career; political changes in the country several times led to its closure. The school which exists there today was founded in 1880 by Maulvi Saiyid Shah Muhammad Ruknuddin Qalandar at the *dargah* of the original founder and is known as Madrasah Islamia Ruknia Arabia. In 1906 his son, Maulvi Saiyid Shah Muhammad Ismail Qalandar, created a *waqf* (endowment) under which the present madrasa runs. Hafiz Saiyid Muhammad Ali Khairabadi, who was born in 1778 A. D. and was a descendant of Shaikh Sad Khairabadi (a disciple of Shah Mina of Lucknow), founded in Khairabad a *khanqah* (monastery) which developed into a centre of learning and spiritual guidance and disseminated the Chishti doctrines and ideologies in Avadh and South India. He himself taught the works of Maulana Rum, Ibn-e-Arabi and Maulana Jami, and his classes were attended not only by pupils from far and near but by eminent scholars like Maulana Fazl-e-Haq Khairabadi.[1] The basis of education in both these institutions was Islamic and students were prepared for courses in Persian and Arabic for which they received sanads (certificates or diplomas). Shaikh-ul-Hidya of Khairabad held a diploma from his tutor Shaikh Safi, the spiritual successor of Shaikh Said, authorising him to give instructions.[2]

By the beginning of the nineteenth century the idea of payment of fees for receiving education began to creep in. Usually education commenced with learning how to read and write.

The history of education on modern lines begins in the district with the opening of a school in Sitapur town in 1860, with the object of providing education to the sons and relations of the talukdars and the bigger landowners of the Khairabad division. At first the school did not make much progress and the attendance remained meagre despite the liberal monetary help given by the talukdars for its support. Gradually the number of pupils increased to eighty-eight by 1862, but of these only twenty-six were relatives of talukdars. In the following year, the institution was described as a *Zila* school which was supported by both private subscriptions and a government grant of Rs 3,000; in course of time it developed into the present government higher secondary school.

Anglo-vernacular schools were also started in 1860 in Khairabad, Biswan and Bari, but the *halqabandi* system of village schools did not come into force till six years later. In 1867, there were in the district thirteen schools of which four were government institutions, one was the mission school in Sitapur town and the remainder were the aided schools in the larger villages and towns. A year later the number had risen to thirty-five, became fifty-four in 1870 and in 1874 there were 107 government schools of all

[1] Khaliq Ahmad Nizami: *Tarikh Mashaikh-i-Chisht* (Delhi, 1953), pp. 667, 676

[2] Chopra, P. N.: *Some Aspects of Society and Culture During the Mughal Age*, 1526—1707, (1955), p. 145

grades with 4,052 pupils on roll. These were then managed by local school committees and supported by grants from the provincial government and the educational cess of one per cent on the land revenue This arrangement continued till 1884 when the control and management of all government schools (except the high school) was transferred to the local boards. The number of schools and students attending these schools increased year by year, and in 1901 there were 217 schools in the district comprising 192 managed either by the district board or the municipal boards or by government, direct, and twenty-five private schools getting grant-in-aid. Of the total number, twelve were classed as secondary and 205 as primary schools, the latter consisting of seventy-four of the upper and 131 of the lower primary type. Those under private management (getting no aid from the State) numbered nineteen. The total expenditure on the schools under the district board amounted to Rs 51,376 and Rs 10,058 was received in the form of fees and the like.

In 1910-11 the number of primary schools rose to 250 with an enrolment of 10,178 boys and 921 girls, but that of secondary schools fell to seven with an enrolment of 975 (all boys). Anglo-vernacular schools began to be paid grants-in-aid from the provincial exchequer from July 1, 1910. The next ten years registered a further increase in the number of both schools and students, in 1920-21 there being 306 primary and eleven secondary schools with an enrolment of 15,215 (14 100 boys and 1,145 girls) and 778 (all boys) respectively.

The scheme of introducing English in vernacular schools was taken up by the district board and English classes were started in the Bari vernacular middle school in 1921 and in those of Laharpur and Maholi in 1931. In 1932 33 there were in the district five anglo-vernacular schools, the Government High School in Sitapur town, the Colvin High School in Mahmudabad, the Seth Jai Dayal High School in Biswan, the Raja High School, Sitapur and the Jainarain Laltaprasad Matadin Diamond Jubilee Middle School in Khairabad and 413 vernacular schools consisting of eleven secondary schools (in Khairabad, Laharpur, Misrikh, Machrehta, Biswan, Bari, Tambaur, Maholi, Hargaon, Mahmudabad and Sitapur), two training classes, 190 primary schools and 139 preparatory schools and fifty-six aided schools managed by the district board and one training class, eight primary schools, one preparatory school, four aided schools and one aided technical school. In addition to these there were sixty-nine unrecognized schools In 1959-60 there were in the district 802 educational institutions of all kinds consisting of ten higher secondary schools up to class XII and six up to class X. eighty-four junior high schools and 702 junior basic schools with an enrolment of 78,757 in all.

## Growth Of Literacy

In 1881 the percentage of literacy for males was 4 and that for females was 0.1. The proportion increased to 4 6 per cent in the case of males in

1891, which was considerably higher than that in the adjoining districts of Kheri and aHrdoi, but it remained unchanged in the case of females. In 1901 the literacy was again 4.6 per cent among males ; but female education made some progress, though the number of literate females at the end of this decade was only 16 per cent of the whole population of the district which was considerably below the provincial average. In the case of males, literacy was higher among the Hindus than among the Muslims, the proportions being 46.5 and 39.6 per cent respectively, whereas in the case of females it was greater among the Muslims than among the Hindus. During the three decades (1901–30) the percentage of literacy for males remained almost the same (there being a decrease of 0.2 per cent in 1911 and an increase of 0 1 per cent in 1921 over the figures of 1901), whereas the literacy for females rose from 0 16 per cent in 1901 to 0.6 per cent in 1931. The schoolmaster was abroad during the next two decades, the literates in 1951 being 80,279 persons (69,851 males and 10,428 females) and the percentage 10 5 for males and 1.7 for females.

The following statement gives the types of different educational standards and the number of persons according to the census of 1951 :

| Educational standard | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middle School | 4,901 | 4,647 | 254 |
| Matriculation (S.L C or H S.E.) | 2,067 | 1,923 | 144 |
| Intermediate (Arts, Science or Commerce) | 319 | 285 | 34 |
| Degrees or Diplomas— | | | |
| Graduates in Arts or Science | 235 | 213 | 22 |
| Post-graduates in Arts and Science | 91 | 78 | 13 |
| Teaching | 211 | 174 | 37 |
| Engineering | 8 | 8 | .. |
| Agriculture | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Veterinary | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | 14 | 14 | .. |
| Legal | 184 | 184 | .. |
| Medical | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| Others | 403 | 358 | 45 |
| Total | 8,473 | 7,923 | 550 |

## General Education

### Pre-junior Basic Education

Education in this stage is imparted to the child up to the age of six years and the district has four schools of this category, all located in Sitapur town : the nursery school attached to the Government Girls' Normal School, the nursery sections attached to the Hindu Kanya Pathshala, the Theosophical Montessori School and the Sacred Heart School. Of these the first

was started in 1956 ; it has two sections and the total number of children on roll was ninety-one in 1960, the expenditure incurred being Rs 7,230 31 in 1956-57 and Rs 10,281.44 in 1957-58. The Theosophical Montessori School was founded in 1943 and admits boys and girls up to the age of ten, the enrolment being 150 (ninety-nine boys and fifty-one girls) in 1960, the children in the nursery section numbering thirty-nine. The Sacred Heart School is managed by the Roman Catholic Mission and spends more on nursery and kindergarten education than any other institution of the type.

All the pre-junior basic schools are located in the town of Sitapur, so the rural area is hardly benefited by them. As they cannot accommodate more than fifty to sixty children each there is scope for more institutions of this type.

**Basic Education**

The scheme of basic education owes its origin to Gandhiji according to whom education meant "an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit" (*Harijan*, July, 1937). The four fundamentals for this form of education, as enunciated by him are as follows : free and compulsory education for seven years to be provided by the State , the mother-tongue to be the medium of institution ; the process of education to centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment it begins its training and every school to be self-supporting.

In 1938 this came to be known as the Wardha Scheme of education and certain emendations were approved chief of which was an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior basic stage (from class I to class V) and the senior basic stage (from class VI to class VIII).

The State Government adopted this pattern of education (with minor changes) which was enforced in this district in 1940-41.

Junior basic education, formerly known as primary and upper primary education, begins with class I and goes up to class V. It is confined to the age group 6 to 11 The senior basic or the junior high school group starts with class VI and goes up to class VIII and is confined to the age group 11 to 14. Formerly this stage of education led up to the Vernacular Middle examination (later called the Hindustani Middle examination) which was meant for the whole State, but now it has been made equivalent to the examination of class VIII in other secondary stage institutions A student passing either examination is entitled to admission in class IX in a higher secondary school

Within their jurisdiction, education during both these stages is the responsibility of the local bodies concerned Each of the four municipal boards in the district has two superintendents of education a man and a

woman, to supervise schools for boys andgirls respectively. Details regarding the number of schools managed by the municipal boards, as on March 31, 1960, and other relevant particulars are given below :

| | Boys | | Girls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of schools | Number of students | Number of schools | Number of students |
| Junior high schools .. .. .. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Junior basic schools | | | | |
| Municipal Board, Sitapur .. .. | 18 | 2,912 | 4 | 427 |
| Municipal Board, Khairabad .. .. | 6 | 1,105 | .. | .. |
| Municipal Board, Misrikh .. .. | 2 | 329 | 1 | 5 |
| Municipal Board, Biswan .. .. | 5 | 370 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 31 | 4,716 | 5 | 432 |

In addition there were some more junior high schools for boys of which thirty-one were aided (the enrolment being 3,620), one was managed by the State (with an enrolment of 303) and twenty-five, with an enrolment of 1,318, were unrecognized Of those for girls four were managed by the State, the enrolment being 1,371 and two were private with 504 girls on roll. There were also thirty-four aided junior basic schools for boys with 2,671 students on roll and two for girls with 86 students on roll. Compulsory primary education was started in the municipality of Sitapur in 1924 when there were seven primary schools for boys and two for girls. To the latter a third was added in 1932 and a fourth in 1948-49. Basic education was introduced in the municipality in 1941-42 but it was only after 1956 that the whole of the municipal area could be covered. In the first year (1941-42) there were four institutions and three were added in 1947, and the town had seventeen schools for boys and four for girls in 1957.

In 1959-60 the Antarim Zila Parishad maintained 572 junior basic schools for boys and fifty-eight for girls, with an enrolment of 49,060 and 2,515 respectively. It also maintained sixteen junior high schools for boys and five for girls with 2,272 and 140 boys and girls on roll respectively. The board enforced compulsory primary education in the pargana of Laharpur in 1928 and started basic education in 1940, when a nominal sum of a hundred rupees was sanctioned by government but the next year the grant was raised to Rs 1,350 at fifteen rupees per school for ninety schools. Gradually all the primary schools were converted into basic schools.

Of all the senior basic institutions in the district, twenty-eight offer agriculture as a compulsory craft under the reorientation scheme of education and along with eight higher secondary schools have been provided with plots of land totalling 441 65 acres for practical farming.

There is a deputy inspector of schools under whom there are eleven sub-deputy inspectors to inspect these schools periodically in order to ensure that the requisite standard of tuition and discipline is maintained. The district inspector of schools is in overall charge of all the schools of the higher secondary type teaching up to class XII The deputy inspector of schools and sub-deputy inspector of schools will continue to work under the Antarim Zila Parishad until the new district council comes into being

As a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age the government have agreed to make tuition in classes up to the sixth standard free in all the schools No difficulty arises in the case of government institutions but in the case of non-government institutions the schools are compensated for the loss of fees by an equivalent grant based on a standard rate of fees prescribed by the State Government.

Under the First Five-year period three schools were used as community centres but no new school was opened. The number of schools that were opened during the Second Five-year Plan period is given below :

| Year | Junior basic schools | | Junior high schools | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1956-57 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 1957-58 | 32 | 3 | .. | 1 | 32 | 4 |
| 1958-59 | 23 | 10 | | 1 | 23 | 11 |
| 1959-60 | 18 | 20 | | .. | 18 | 20 |
| 1960-61 | 22 | 25 | | | 22 | 25 |

During the Second Five-year Plan period (in 1956-57) two junior high schools, one in Laharpur and one in Misrikh, received Rs 500 each for developing the library the latter also received a grant of Rs 360 for its science laboratory. The junior high school in Tambaur also received a grant of a hundred rupees for the purpose, Rs 500 was given to the junior high school, Tarinpur, in 1957-58 for the expansion of its library.

Grants were also given to certain institutions for the introduction of some crafts : spinning and weaving classes were started at Tarinpur, tailoring classes at Bari and Khemkaran and woodcraft classes at Machrehta, the amount given for this purpose being Rs 576 10 nP. in 1957-58 and Rs 319 in 1958-59.

**Secondary Education**

Secondary education has undergone many changes within the last forty years. The old *zila* schools were government schools leading to a university xamination With the establisment of the Board of High School and

Intermediate Education, U. P., the High School Examination was held at the end of class X and the Intermediate Examination at the end of class XII. Formerly classes in a high school started with class III, but with the reorganization classes III to V have been transferred to the junior basic schools and the present higher secondary schools start with class VI. Secondary education begins with the end of the junior basic stage and the term is applied not only to education imparted in those schools which teach up to class XII but also to that given in all junior high schools. The institutions beginning with class VI are of two kinds, those leading to the High School Examination and those leading to the Intermediate Examination.

The district has sixteen higher secondary schools (ten up to class XII and six up to class X) with 8,596 boys and 1,123 girls on roll in 1959-60. Of these, fifteen schools are for boys and only one, the Hindu Kanya Pathshala which teaches up to class XII, is for girls. Some of these institutions are quite old. The Government Higher Secondary School, Sitapur, is the oldest of these ; it was started as a *zila* school, was raised to a high school and has been converted into a higher secondary school. The Colvin Higher Secondary School, Mahmudabad (founded by Raja Amir Hasan Khan in 1863 and named after the then lieutenant governor), was started as an anglo-vernacular aided school and in 1911 was raised to the status of a high school and affiliated to the Allahabad University. The Seth Jai Dayal School, Biswan, was established in 1895 by Jai Dayal who created a trust with property worth Rs 1,20,000 for its maintenance but since the abolition of zamindari the whole property has vested in the State Government and the institution was upgraded to a higher secondary school in 1956, and is now getting an annuity of Rs 1,000. In 1899, Mataprasad founded a school in Khairabad which was raised to a high school in 1939 and was recognized for the Intermediate examination in 1956 ; it is known as the Jainarain Laltaprasad Matadin Diamond Jubilee Higher Secondary School, Khairabad. The Raja Raghuvar Dayal Higher Secondary School (founded by the late Raja Raghuvar Dayal of Kotra) was started as a school for industrial training in 1902, was subsequently converted into a middle school, was recognized in 1919 for the School Leaving Certificate Examination and in 1917 for the Intermediate Examination. The Coronation School was founded in 1911 and was raised to the Intermediate standard in 1915 when it was renamed the Rashtriya Mahajan Pathshala Intermediate College, Sitapur. The Gandhi Vidyalaya, Sidhauli, was started in 1947 by the business community of tahsil Sidhauli and now has provision for teaching up to class XII in the literary and scientific groups.

### Higher Education

As the district does not have facilities for higher education those desiring to study further have to go to cities like Lucknow, Kanpur or Bareilly.

**Professional and Technical Education**

The Government Normal School for boys in Biswan and that for girls in Sitapur impart training to teachers for teaching up to class VIII. In 1957-58 the former had on roll fifty-eight and the latter fifty nine pupil-teachers. A school of optometry was started in the Eye Hospital, Sitapur, by the joint efforts of the State and the Central Governments on January 2, 1959, to produce qualified ophthalmic opticians to work as medical auxiliaries to ophthalmic surgeons or as independent opticians. The State Government sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs 3,110 and a non-recurring grant of Rs 1,00,000 in 1958-59, the former being raised to Rs 17,190 in 1959-60. A stipend of thirty rupees a month is paid from the recurring grant to each student belonging to Uttar Pradesh undergoing training in the school The course for this training is of two years' duration, the minimum qualification for enrolment being the High School Examination or an equivalent examination with science as one of the subjects. The number of trainees in 1959-60 was twenty eight including a few from other States like Madras, Kerala and Kashmir.

The Kashtha Kala Sikshana Kendra, started by the Industries Department in 1956, is the only institution of its type in the district and imparts vocational training in woodcraft under the technical educational scheme. From April, 1958, the institutions functioning at different places in the district were centralised in Sitapur town under the name 'Reorganized Cluster', training being imparted to eighty trainees in four crafts, carpentry, tin-smithery, leather craft and durrie weaving. The course of training is of a year's duration and each trainee gets a stipend of twenty rupees a month Seventy one trainees were trained in the year 1959-60.

**Oriental Education**

**Sanskrit**—It is said that there existed in the nineteenth century, a Sanskrit *pathshala* in Khairabad, which seems to have been discontinued about the end of that century. Now there are seven Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district (with an enrolment of 315) and one is attached to the Raja Raghuvar Dayal Inter College, Sitapur. Of these, the Jawahar Singh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kamlapur, was founded by Jawahar Singh in 1894 and is managed by the Radha Krishna Temple Trust Committee. It gets a government grant of Rs 1,800 annually, and also Rs 600 out of the annuity which the trust receives as a result of the abolition of zamindari. The Diamond Jubilee Anglo Sanskrit Pathshala, Sitapur, was established in 1902 and was housed in a Hindu temple built by Someshwar Dayal The Sri Veda Vyas Sanskrit Pathshala was established in 1904 by Shivanand Saraswati and in addition to voluntary donations it receives a government grant of Rs 84 per month as there is a primary school attached to it The Saraswati Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Khairabad, was founded by Narayan Prasad, who donated to it the village of Majhgawan and created a trust on April 6, 1953 in the name of Hanuman Sankat-mochan

These *pathshalas* are privately managed and subsidised by the government and prepare students for the different examinations of the Sanskrit University, Varanasi They are supervised by the inspector and assistant inspectors for Sanskrit *pathshalas* who are officers of the Directorate of Education, U. P. A *pathshala* recently established by Nardanand in his *ashram* in Naimisharanya is conducted on ancient lines and is financed by voluntary donations and subscriptions. It is a sort of *gurukul* where every student is not only taught but fed and clothed free of charge.

**Persian and Arabic**—For education in Persian and Arabic there are twenty-four schools with 1,603 students on roll Of these three (with an enrolment of 166) are located in the town of Sitapur , the rest are scattered in different parts of the district. The two oldest *maktabs,* those in Laharpur and Khairabad, attracted students from distant places and imparted education in Persian and Arabic Some of them have primary schools attached and receive grants-in-aid from the district or municipal boards. All are managed by private agencies the expenses being met by *waqfs* or donations. For one of these schools, the Nyazia Hindustani Middle School, Munshi Nyaz Ahmad donated, in 1901, property with an annual income of Rs 10 000. These institutions prepare students for the examinations conducted by the registrar, Hindustani Examinations, U P.

### Adult Education

The scheme of adult education for women (under the education expansion scheme of the State) was introduced in 1953-54 when two schools were opened in the rural area which function for six months in one place and then move on to another for six months and so on Six such schools were functioning in the district in 1959-60, which had 170 adults on roll, ninety-five having been made literate , but these schools were discontinued thereafter Some adult schools for men and women are run in the development Blocks under the auspices of the Planning Department.

### Education of the Backward Classes

A scheme for education of the people of these classes was introduced in 1921 when eighteen schools were opened in this district In the early thirties their number increased to twenty-three including three primary, two preparatory and eighteen aided schools, with 890 pupils on roll, 3,017 more studying in other schools of the district. The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes now get free education up to the Intermediate stage and institutions which admit them are compensated for the loss in fees by the State Government. In addition these students receive scholarships, stipends and other kinds of help in the form of books, etc. There are two hostels exclusively for students of the Scheduled Castes, one in Khairabad and the other in Durgapurwa (Sitapur town), which are maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department. The number of students in the district board junior basic and senior basic schools rose respectively

from 10,144 and 931 in 1956-57 to 12,119 and 1,577 in 1957-58. In the case of the Other Backward Classes, the enrolment in the junior basic and senior basic schools declined from 9,916 and 1,785 in 1956-57 to 8,798 and 985 in 1957-58 respectively.

### Education of Girls and Women

As early as 1868 schools for girls were opened in the district. In 1932-33 the number of schools was twenty-two, which included two model schools (one each in Sitapur and Khairabad) managed by the government direct, fifteen schools with an enrolment of 511 managed by the district board and five with an enrolment of 681 managed by the municipal boards. There were also, 1,150 girls in boys' schools. Girls' education has taken big strides during the last fifteen years and in 1959-60 there were seventy-seven institutions for girls which comprised one intermediate college, eleven junior high schools and sixty-five junior basic schools with an enrolment of 5,630 girls in all In addition to this 6,152 girls were reading in boys' schools.

### Education of the Handicapped

The Eye Hospital in Sitapur has a school attached to it for the blind. It was started in 1934 for training the blind and nearly blind in different handicrafts (such as weaving of durries, bed-sheets, *niwar*, towels coarse cloth, dusters, carpets, the preparation of jute mates and ropes, etc) and is run under the supervision of the ophthalmic surgeon of the hospital. The number of students on roll, as on March 31, 1960, was fourteen, the average attendance in 1959 being eleven In the year 1959-60 the government sanctioned a grant of Rs 26,000 to the institution for meeting half the expenditure on the construction of a tube well and drains

### Music and Fine Arts

There are only two institutions in the district which teach music and dancing—the Sangeet Vidyalaya in Sitapur which was established in 1959 and the Hindu Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College where classes in music and dancing are held under the auspices of the Naimisharanya Sangeet Vidyalaya

### Cultural and Literary Societies

The most prominent literary society in Sitapur is the Hindi Sabha which was established in 1910. It has six wings and its object is the promotion of the Hindi language and its literature: the Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad aims at popularising languages other than Hindi; the Avadhi Sahitya Parishad deals with the Avadhi dialect of Hindi and tries to collect Avadhi folk literature; another wing serves the society in general and manages a reading-room and a library which has about 6,000 books (mostly in Hindi) and some rare Hindi manuscripts; the fourth prepares students for examinations conducted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag: the fifth tries

to bring out new and rare books and has published a Hindi dictionary of judicial terms (*Nyayalaya Shabda Kosha*) and the sixth holds eleven annual literary competitions in which students from all over the State participate.

Other cultural activities of the district are the *goshthis* of authors and poets which are held from time to time, particularly in Gandhauli and Kachud. Annual *kavi sammelans* and dramatic and musical performances add to the cultural life of this district.

### Libraries And Reading-rooms

The district has forty-four libraries of which twenty-five have been opened by the Education Expansion Department, six by the Development Department, eight are run by public bodies and four are aided and one is for Harijans. In addition there are sixty-one reading-rooms belonging to the Education Expansion Department. Among these the Town Hall library is housed in the old Town Hall building (which was built in 1885) where some British military officers had a small library. In 1920 it was handed over to the municipal board, Sitapur, and in 1959 it had about 2,500 books (1,254 in English, 982 in Hindi and 309 in Urdu). The reading-room section of this library subscribes to seven dailies and four magazines and attracts a number of readers every day. The Samaj Seva Sangh Pustakalaya (housed in a municipal building in Motilal Park) receives a grant from the Education Expansion Department and has on its shelves about 6,000 Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Marathi books including some 500 rare manuscripts in Hindi, Sanskrit and Persian. The Saraswati Pustakalaya, Neri, tahsil Misrikh, was established in 1961. It has 1,035 books (Hindi 2,914, Urdu 505, English 215, Sanskrit 337, Persian 1, Arabic 3). The Sri Adarsha Pustakalaya, Brahmavati (tahsil Misrikh) was established in 1928 and has 3,111 books (Hindi 2,461, English 166, Urdu 223 and Sanskrit 261). The Education Expansion Library in Khajuria Awasi (tahsil Sitapur) was founded in 1917 and has 897 books (Hindi 537 and Urdu 360).

There are also some private collections in the district, the well known being the collection in Mahmudabad of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, that in Babupur of the late Muhammad Ahmad Khan which has about 5,000 books in English, Urdu, Persian and Arabic, some of which are rare first and special editions which were presented to him by eminent writers. Other collections are in Khairabad, Laharpur, Mallanpur and Gandhauli.

### Men Of Letters

People say that Vyasa Gaddi in Naimisharanya is the place where the rishi Vyasa composed the *Puranas*, but another opinion is that the Naimisharanya where Vyasa lived is a different place near Kurukshetra (district Karnal).

Narottam Das, a Hindi poet, hailed from Sitapur. He was born some time in the sixteenth century and was a contemporary of the great poet Tulsidas. In Bari, a place in tahsil Sidhauli, where he lived and also perhaps died, a children's park has been laid out by the Hindi Sabha in his memory at the site of his residence. He is the author of *Sudama-charit* and *Dhruva-charit*, but of these only the former, written in Brajbhasha, is extant. Another conspicuous figure of this district was Raja Todar Mal, who rose to be Akbar's celebrated finance minister. It is said that he was born in village Laharpur of this district and is credited with the composition of poems in Hindi The third poet of consequence was Sahaj Ram According to some couplets in one of his works, *Raghuvamsha Dipak*, the book itself was begun in 1732 A. D in Ayodhya and was completed in Naimisharanya where he spent his last days. His best known work *Prahlad-charit* is really a portion of the *Raghuvamsha Dipak*. Suvamsha Shukla, son of Prayag Datta, was born in the village of Terha in Unnao district, but it was in the town of Biswan (of Sitapur district) that his poetical faculties shone under the patronage of Umrao Singh in whose honour he wrote *Umrao-shatak*, *Umrao-prakash* and *Umrao-kosh* (a translation of *Amarkosh*). The last-named, written in 1807, describes the geneology of Umrao Singh who was himself a poet, his best known work being *Ras-chandrika*. Other works ascribed to Suvamsha Shukla are *Ram-charit* and *Vidvan mod-tarangini* Raghunath Das, the author of *Vishram-sagar*, was a resident of Paintepur and lived in the nineteenth century His work, being in Avadhi, is very popular in the rural areas of the district Contemporaneous with him was Ishwari Prasad Tripathi, a resident of Pirnagar, who translated Valmiki's *Ramayana* from Sanskrit into Hindi Lekhraj was another celebrated figure, who was born in Lucknow in 1831 A. D. but who afterwards settled down in Gandhauli (tahsil Sidhauli) and died at the age of about sixty. Of the three works ascribed to him only *Ganga-bharana* has been published. He was a great scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit and Persian Baldeo Prasad Avasthi, born in 1840 A D., popularly known as Dvija Baldeva, made poetry his profession, and was held in high esteem by connoisseurs of poetry, prominent among them being the rajas of Banaras and Rewa, the maharajas of Jaipur and Darbhanga and Rudrapratap Singh and Maheshwar Baksh Singh of Rampur Mathura (Sitapur district). In 1872 a number of eminent poets (including Bharatendu Harish Chandra and Ratnakar) gave him a sanad for being an excellent poet. He could compose poetry extempore. Among the many works ascribed to him are *Pratap-vinod*, *Shringar Sudhar*, *Muktamal*, *Shringar Saroj*, *Chandrakala Kavya and Braj Raj Vihar*. Datta Dvijendra of Biswan (1862-1910) was a poet of no mean order who wrote in Brajbhasha and tried to revive the traditions of the typical Hindi poetry of the eighteenth century His journal, *Kavya Sudhakar*, was a popular monthly during the first decade of the present century. Har Dayal Singh (1885-1910) belonged to Mahmudabad and wrote about twenty books of poetry in Brajbhasha ; he was awarded

a cash prize by the government in recognition of his work, *Daitya-vansha*. Janki Nath 'Manoj' (resident of Biswan), wrote a dissertation on *pingal* (prosody). He passed away at the young age of thirty-four in 1918. Balbhadra Prasad Dixit (born in Ambarpur in tahsil Sidhauli) was a well-known poet, *Chakallas* being the chief among his published works. Krishna Behari Misra (born in Gandhauli in 1889) was a great scholar, a talented writer and a good literary critic. His two books, *Deva-aur-Behari* and *Matiram Granthavali* have made him famous. He also distinguished himself as a member of the editorial staff of the Hindi daily *Aj* and then as the editor of the magazines *Madhuri* and *Sahitya Samalochana*. He died in 1959.

Sitapur is proud of being the birth place of Acharya Narendra Dev who was born on October 31, 1889 and died in 1956. He was an eminent educationist and a prominent nationalist. His family moved to Faizabad when he was hardly two years old. *Abhidharma Kosh*, which he translated into Hindi from the French translation of the original work in Pali and *Bauddha Dharma Darshan*, a work published posthumously, bear testimony to his special study of Buddhism in its different aspects.

Sitapur district has been an old centre of Persian and Arabic learning at least from the sixteenth century, the towns of Sitapur, Khairabad, Laharpur, Zaidpur, Mahmudabad and Biswan having given birth to many famous Persian, Arabic and Urdu scholars and poets.

Laharpur, which was an important seat of Islamic learning and culture in the mediaeval period, has the distinction of producing a number of scholars. Shah Abdur Rahman Janbaz Qalandar (1156-57—1568-69 A. D.) was a *pesh namaz* of the emperor Humayun and is said to be the author of many books which, unfortunately, are not traceable now. Hazrat Shah Mujtaba (also known as Shah Maja Qalandar), who died in 1673-74 A.D. had a large following of learned sufis of the Qalandaria sect. He wrote in Persian *Hujjat-ul-Arifeen* and *Manaqib ul-Khulafa*. A collection of his handwritten letters, *Muktoobat-i-Shah Maja Qalandar*, has also been printed and translated into Urdu. Shah Alauddin Sani, better known as Shah Allahdia Ahmad Qalandar (died 1734-35 A.D.), is the author of three books, a criticism of *Fusus-ul-Hikam* (in Arabic), *Mirat-e-Qalandaria* and *Risala-i-Talqin* (both in Persian). Maulana Saiyid Shamsuddin (1825-26—1867-68 A. D.) is credited with the authorship of *Aqaid-Shamsia* and *Favaid-i-Nahva*. Maulvi Shaikh Ahmad Ali Hisami Siddiqi (died in Delhi in 1864-65 A. D.) with that of *Tazkira-i-Auliya-i-Laharpur*, which is not traceable now, and Maulvi Muhammad Afzal (died 1853-54 A D) with that of *Malfoozat*. Maulvi Shaikh Zahoor Ahmad Farooqi, who died in 1911, wrote about ten books, the more important ones being *Sabah-i-Benazeer, Salah-i-Neik, Mukhtasar-ul-Faraiz, Mukhtasar-us-Sarf* and *Mufeed-ut-Talbeen*.

Khairabad has also been known for its scholars and poets for several centuries. Makhdoom Shaikh Saaduddin, Makhdoom Nizamuddin, Mulla Arshad Hargami, Haji Sifatullah, Maulana Ahmadullah Muhaddis till the seventeenth century and Fazal Iman Khairabadi (died 1824), his son Fazl-i-Haq Khairabadi, Abdul Haq, 'Nazish' Khairabadi, Mohammad Jafar, Muzaffar Husain 'Shokhi' in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries kept up its reputation as a seat of learning. Fazl-i-Haq Khairabadi was a great scholar and a leader of thought. He took an active part in the struggle of 1857 against the British who punished him by sending him to the Andaman Islands where he died in 1861. In the later part of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries, Khairabad produced some famous Urdu writers and poets including 'Muztar', 'Waseem' and 'Reyaz', all of whom flourished in the first quarter of the twentieth century. During his long life (that ended in 1931) 'Reyaz' Khairabadi wrote novels and poems and published several magazines and journals including *Riyaz ul-Akhbar* and *Fitna*.

Towards the later part of the eighteenth century the famous cousins Turab Ali 'Nami' and Ikram Ali flourished in Sitapur town 'Nami' was later associated with the Fort St. George College, Madras, as a teacher of Arabic, Persian and Urdu and Ikram Ali was appointed in the translation department of Fort William College, Calcutta, and translated the famous Arabic *Akhwanus Safa* into Urdu in 1810. Turab Ali wrote several books, of which the Arabic *Wasit un-Nahva* is extant. Among others, Mohammad Asif 'Mashhadi', Muqarrab Husain 'Muqarrab', 'Mahzoon', 'Farigh' (known as Firdausi-e-Hind), 'Najm, 'Talib', Wafa', 'Raza', 'Farogh', Raja Amir Hasan, Bihari Lal 'Khawari' and Mohan Lal 'Girami' flourished during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Jwala Prasad 'Barq' (died 1911) deserves special mention as he is among the builders of modern Urdu prose. He was associated with the renowned humorous journal *Avadh Punch* and wrote and translated several novels the most famous being *Bengali Dulhan, Mirnalini and Pratapmohini* Among others who are reputed for their learning and poetry are Iftekhar Ali 'Jigar' and 'Basit' of Biswan.

## CHAPTER XVI

## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

### Vital Statistics

The number of deaths recorded during the period 1869 to 1880 averaged 19,351 annually, which gave an average death-rate of 20.71 per thousand. The average for the last five years of the period was no less than 29,781 (giving a rate of 31.9 per thousand) which was, however, swollen by the excessive mortality of 1879 when 56,300 deaths were recorded, fever alone accounting for as many as 27,000 of these deaths. In the following decade the death-rate averaged 32.1 per thousand and from 1891 to 1900 it remained almost the same, the average rate being 32.01. The death-rate would have been much lower had it not been for the excessive mortality of infants during 1892 and 1894 and the influenza epidemic of the latter year: the number of births was largely in excess of the recorded mortality, the average birth-rate from 1891 to 1900 being 40.31 per thousand. Deaths exceeded births in 1892 and 1894. The highest death-rate was 47.12 in 1894, a wet year, which registered an enormous mortality from fever. From 1901 to 1901 the death-rate was generally in the region of 30 per thousand, except in 1903 when it rose to 47.5 per thousand, partly owing to the ravages of fever and partly to a serious outbreak of plague in the district. In the five years from 1917 to 1921 the death-rate swelled to an average of 51.35 per thousand owing to a very high mortality from fever and influenza, the maximum rate being 79.61 in 1918. Deaths exceeded births from 1918 to 1921.

The mean decennial birth and death-rates of the last three decades for the district as a whole and for its rural and urban areas are given below:

| Population | Mean decennial birth-rate | | | Mean decennial death-rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941—50 | 1931—40 | 1921—30 | 1941—50 | 1931—40 | 1921—30 |
| Total | 23.1 | 33.5 | 35.3 | 16.0 | 22.9 | 25.0 |
| Rural .. .. | 22.4 | 33.5 | 36.1 | 15.7 | 22.8 | 25.4 |
| Urban .. .. | 31.2 | 33.4 | 24.3 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 19.6 |

During the ten years from 1948 to 1957, the death-rate kept inordinately low, the average ranging from 6.13 (in 1951) to 11.85 (in 1948). The first statistical statement in Chapter III gives the variations in the population in the last five decades and shows that during the period from 1901 to 1920 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 7.3 per cent when that of the State fell by 4.0 per cent only. The district appears

to have suffered much more from epidemics (including that of influenza in 1918-19) during this period than did the rest of the State in general, in the five years from 1917 to 1921, the death-rate averaged as much as 51.35 per thousand, the maximum rate (in 1918) being 79 16. The census of 1931 showed that the population in the district was 21.8 per cent higher than that in 1881 and was much above the Divisional and slightly above the State average Births exceeded deaths in every year of the decade 1921—30 and the increase in population was thus due entirely to natural causes The increase during 1931—40 was below the State average. In 1951 the population of the district was 17.4 per cent higher than it was half a century before, the increase in the rural population being 16 3 per cent and in the urban 32 4 per cent as compared with the increase of 30 per cent in the population of the State during the same period.

**Diseases Common to District**

**Fever**—As everywhere, the most common disease of the district is fever (the term includes pneumonia typhoid, malaria and a large number of unidentified ailments) which prevails in all its parts, particularly in the Tambaur and Thangaon areas in the east and in Maholi, Hargaon and Kamlapur in the upland, these being the tracts in which depressions are most numerous which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes Intermittent fever of a virulent type often appears during the months following the monsoon From 1869 to 1880 fever was responsible for 60 per cent of the recorded deaths. In the following ten years the proportion rose to 72 2 per cent and from 1891 to 1900 it averaged no less than 77 per cent. The most serious outbreaks of fever recorded were in 1879, 1892, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1902 and 1903 when over 27,000 deaths were attributed to this disease From 1904 to 1931 the number of deaths from fever was less than 27,000 only in the years from 1912 to 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1931. During the decade 1932—41 fever accounted for 2,29,607 deaths (82 2 per cent), the total number of deaths ranging from 16,512 to 28,280 each year In the following ten years the number of deaths on account of fever came down to 1,65,669 but it still remained the greatest killer accounting for 83 1 per cent of the deaths In the next five years (1952—56) fever was more or less tamed, the number of deaths never exceeding 6,901 in any year The general pattern, however, remains unchanged, for even after 1956 about 63 0 per cent of the deaths were caused by fever.

**Anti-malarial Measures**—The National Malaria Control Programme Scheme (now called the Malaria Eradication Programme) was given effect to in the district from November 1, 1956, in order to eradicate malaria in *ganjar* area A National Malaria Control Unit under a senior malaria inspector was established for the districts of Sitapur and Hardoi (with its headquarters in Hardoi), which surveyed the malarious tracts of the district and then started mass disinfection in the form of house-to-house D. D. T. spraying and by other methods.

**Epidemics.**

In municipal areas it is the statutory duty of the municipalities to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic and when one breaks out, to curb, localize and eradicate it by rendering special medical aid and providing quarantine measures for the victims. In rural areas these responsibilities rest with the district medical officer of health who works under the general control of the deputy commissioner. It is the duty of the *pradhan* of the *gaon sabha* to report the outbreak of an epidemic to the medical officer of the nearest allopathic dispensary and also to the district medical officer of health. When the exigency of the situation demands special efforts to combat an epidemic, such as segregation of the area affected by it, the deputy commissioner in consultation with the district medical officer of health or the president of the Municipal Board, as the case may be, applies to the government through the director of medical and public health services for issue of a notification under the Epidemic Diseases Act (Act III of 1897 as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920). The district medical officer of health and his staff, with the co-operation of the medical officers in charge of all the hospitals and dispensaries of the district, carry out extensive, preventive and curative measures. Each of the Sitapur and Khairabad municipalities maintains an infectious diseases hospital.

**Cholera**—Next to fever, cholera is responsible for the largest mortality. In the past it used to make its appearance almost every year and not unoften could be traced to the fair held in Naimisharanya. From 1869 to 1880 the average annual mortality from this cause was about 1,000, the worst outbreaks being those of 1869 and 1880. In the succeeding ten years the average rose to about 1,770, more than half the number of deaths occurring in the great visitation of this disease in 1882 which carried off about 9,000 persons. In the decade 1891—1900, the number of deaths due to this disease averaged no less than 2,611 per year, giving a percentage of 2.5 of the total average mortality as compared with the State average of 1.7 per cent also due to this cause. There was a serious epidemic in 1891 but it was not as severe as that which occurred during the following years and accounted for more than 10,000 deaths. The town of Laharpur was the most hard hit and lost about 6 per cent of its population. Other severe outbreaks of cholera were those of 1905 which caused 5,000 deaths, of 1911 when the mortality was 15,574 and of 1915 when 5,321 persons died. In 1921 again the epidemic that broke out was of a violent type, accounting for 11,307 deaths, but since then this disease has been appearing in a mild form except in the years 1930, 1934, 1938, 1941, 1946 and 1948 when it was slightly more severe and the mortality was over 1,000 in each of these years.

**Plague**—Plague made its first appearance in the district in Biswan in May, 1903, but it did not take a heavy toll of life, there being only five sporadic cases. In September, it broke out in Mahmudabad and soon

spread to Sitapur town causing thirty-eight deaths in the former place and a considerable exodus of the population in the latter; in October it assumed serious proportions in the two municipalities of Sitapur and Khairabad, in Paintepur, Biswan and Sidhauli and in a number of villages. In Khairabad preventive measures were hampered owing to the obstinate resistance of the local *julaha* (weaver) population. By December the epidemic had spread over a wide area and claimed 877 victims; it pursued its destructive course with unabated fury in January, 1904, when the death-roll alone was 1,220. During the next three months the average rate of mortality fell to 611 and by May the whole district had got rid of the pestilence. It, however, continued to scourge the district almost every year from 1905 to 1932, the only period which remained unaffected being 1907 to 1910 and the years 1920 and 1921, but usually its ravages were not very severe except in 1918 when 2,692 persons died of it. For a time it disappeared from the district, no deaths being recorded due to it from 1933 to 1945; but it again broke out in 1946 and since then there have been sporadic outbreaks every year, except in 1956 when the district enjoyed immunity from it.

**Smallpox**—Till about the end of the nineteenth century the district suffered much more from smallpox than any other district of Avadh. During the twelve years following the census of 1869 the number of deaths in any year was never less than 260, while the average was nearly 2,000, due in a large measure to the outbreaks of 1872 and 1873. In the decade 1881-90 the worst epidemics were those of 1883, 1888 and 1889. The next serious outbreak was that of 1891 but it was surpassed in its intensity by the epidemic of 1897 which accounted for over 2,700 deaths—a low figure considering the severity of the epidemic. Vaccination received a great impetus in 1891 and though unpopular in the beginning was gradually accepted by the people of the district as a preventative measure. Consequently the incidence of the disease has come down considerably. During the period from 1901 to 1959 severe outbreaks occurred only in 1951 and 1955, claiming 1,109 and 1,230 lives respectively and there were no seizures or deaths during the years 1908, 1919, 1912, 1913 and 1916.

**Vaccination**—Vaccination against smallpox was introduced in the district in 1870 but the number of vaccinations remained small for many years, reaching the lowest point in 1883. After 1891, however, the number of primary vaccinations rose rapidly and in the decade 1891—1900, the district was considered to be better protected by vaccination than any other district of Avadh, and indeed than any other part of the province except Garhwal and Almora. In 1903, it was estimated that more than 31 per cent of the inhabitants had been vaccinated, the municipalities of Sitapur and Khairabad holding the foremost position in this respect among all the towns of the province. There is a trained team of eighteen vaccinators working under the supervision of an assistant superintendent of vaccination and two apprentice vaccinators who work under the district medical

officer of health, in addition to the village level workers and panchayat secretaries who have also been trained in this work. In the Sitapur municipal area there is a vaccinator (under the municipal medical officer of health) who is in charge of the vaccination centre in the town. During epidemics the sanitary inspectors also undertake this work.

**Other Diseases**—The following statement gives the number of persons treated for various diseases in the different hospitals and dispensaries of the district during the period 1957–59.

| Disease | Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
| Bronchitis | 31,070 | 29,585 | 29,070 |
| Influenza | 15,172 | 18,567 | 1,940 |
| Diseases of teeth and gums | 14,959 | 19,360 | 19,678 |
| Asthma | 5,807 | 7,019 | 7,043 |
| Anaemia | 5,964 | 6,995 | 6,029 |
| Skin diseases | 70 | 65 | 78 |
| Typhoid | 1,619 | 1,137 | 1,466 |
| Leprosy | 851 | 900 | 1,000 |
| Diseases of bones and connective tissues | 419 | 325 | 349 |
| Measles | 208 | 217 | 228 |
| Whooping cough | 1,696 | 1,859 | 1,946 |
| Pleurisy | 531 | 493 | 541 |
| Beriberi | 30 | 3[illegible] | 36 |
| Kala Azar | 6 | .. | . |
| Filariasis | 350 | 3[illegible]2 | 354 |

### Medical Organisation

The civil surgeon is the administrative head of the medical organization in the district (which is essentially a hospital organization) and is assisted in his work by twenty-two medical officers. The district has two civil hospitals—the District Hospital and the Dufferin Hospital, the latter serving the medical needs of women exclusively; they are owned, staffed, financed and controlled by the State Government. There are also a number of dispensaries in the district, some maintained by the State and others by the Antarim Zila Parishad.

### Hospitals

**District Hospital**—Situated in Thompsonganj, the hospital was started as a civil dispensary immediately after the events of 1857 and in 1869 a building for indoor patients was added to it. With the constitution of the District Board, the management of the hospital was taken over by that body. By the end of 1900 the hospital had treated 16,000 patients and had a provision for forty-two beds for indoor patients. The State Government

took it over from the District Board at the end of 1947 It now has fifty-five beds and is staffed by three doctors and seven compounders. The expenditure incurred on it in the year ending March 31, 1960, was Rs 66,692

**Dufferin Hospital**—Founded in 1890, this hospital for women is situated just opposite the District Hospital It was taken over by the State towards the end of 1947, prior to which it was maintained by the Dufferin Fund, contributions from local bodies and private subscriptions. In 1900 it had thirty-two beds and treated 7,039 patients; in 1960 the number of beds increased to forty-two and the total number of patients treated was about 15,000 The hospital is served by two women doctors, three compounders and a nurse. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1960, amounted to Rs 30,760.

**Infectious Diseases Hospitals**—There are two infectious diseases hospitals in the district one in the town of Sitapur and the other in Khairabad Prior to 1915, whenever epidemics broke out in the district, patients were segregated and treated in huts, but in that year was built the hospital at Sitapur which is maintained and controlled by the Municipal Board, Sitapur It has twelve beds now and is looked after by an honorary medical officer, the annual expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1960, amounting to Rs 5,262

The other hospital is maintained by the Municipal Board, Khairabad for treating cases of infectious diseases occurring within the limits of the municipality It has provision for ten beds and is run under the supervision of the medical officer in charge of the Khairabad dispensary

**Eye Hospital**—In 1926 the medical officer of the District Board dispensary in Khairabad (Dr M P. Mehrey) had started the treatment of eye diseases in the dispensary in addition to his normal duties By 1939, this dispensary (under the same doctor) had become a famous centre in Uttar Pradesh for the treatment of eye-diseases. So large did the number of patients become that another building, situated about a furlong from the Khairabad railway station, had to be taken over as well; but even this additional accommodation proved insufficient for the ever-growing number of patients. The idea of starting an eye hospital therefore became mature when Srimati Naraini Devi donated Rs 10,000 as a result of which the Sitapur Eye Hospital Trust was founded in 1943 The Central Government gave eleven acres of land free of cost. On October 1, 1945, the hospital, of which only the main block and private wards had by then been completed, was shifted from Khairabad to its new site in Sitapur town in the Civil Lines at a distance of one and a half miles from the North Eastern and Northern Railway stations and half a mile from the heart of the city. The hospital is well equipped with modern instruments required for detailed examination and treatment of complicated

cases. Besides treating routine cases of cataract, glaucoma, entropion, etc, all major operations like those for strabismus, detachment of the retina, dacryocysto-rhinostomy, corneal transplantation, etc., as well as plastic operations are performed in the hospital. It also has a well-equipped research centre, engaged in doing work in eye therapy.

Initially the hospital had a provision for thirty-seven beds in the private wards, and 192 in the general wards By 1957 the total number of beds had been increased to 110 and by April 1, 1960 it went up to 460. In winter extra beds have to be provided in the general wards. This hospital is a charitable institution and is chiefly meant for indigent persons and food and cataract glasses are also provided free to them.

A six-bed ward, constructed from the funds of the U. P. Post-War Service Reconstruction Fund for treatment of servicemen and their families, has been added. Additional facilities are also provided for railway employees and their families in this hospital and its branches in other districts. The hospital is served by eight doctors (all specialists in eye-diseases), twenty-six nurses and eleven compounders. The total expenditure for the year 1959-60 was Rs 6,43,213.

For the benefit of sufferers in the interior of the district, eye relief camps for treating both indoor and outdoor patients are organised by the hospital staff. Since 1951 this activity has been extended to the development Block areas In 1958 and 1959 as many as 167 and 220 eye relief camps were organized in the district respectively.

**Other Hospitals**—There are two police hospitals in Sitapur town—one for the members of the police force and the other for the provincial armed constabulary. There are also a district jail hospital and a railway hospital in the town.

**Dispensaries**

**Allopathic**—The first rural dispensary was established in Mahmudabad in 1866 and by 1903 seven more managed by the District Board, had been opened comprising those in Tambaur, Misrikh, Bari, Biswan, Khairabad, Kamlapur and Laharpur. These are still being maintained by the Board (now called the Antarim Zila Parishad) and provide facilities for the treatment of indoor patients also. Three dispensaries managed by the State were established in Rampur Mathura, Seota and Shahpur in 1928, 1945 and 1948 respectively, the last having a provision for eight beds. The number of dispensaries continued to increase and during the First Plan period State dispensaries were opened in Biswan (for women) and Pisawan, and a women's hospital, the Zohra Zanana Hospital, was established in Mahmudabad, with adequate facilities for indoor patients. A dispensary subsidized by the District Board was opened in Neri in 1955. In 1957 the State added one more dispensary in Hargaon.

**Ayurvedic and Unani**—In the district there are eight *Ayurvedic* and three *Unani* dispensaries which are managed by the State, each under the charge of a *vaid* or *hakim*, the first *Unani* dispensary being opened in Bansura in 1939 and the first *Ayurvedic* dispensary in Saibahanpur in 1944. The other two *Unani* dispensaries are in Tal Gaon and Paintepur and the other seven *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in Baragaon, Korauna, Dhamora, Nil Gaon, Bamhaura, Naimisharanya and Deokalya. There are four other *Ayurvedic* dispensaries (subsidized) which function in Ram Kot, Gauria, Halupur and Misrikh.

## Maternity and Child Welfare

From April 1, 1948, the government took over as a State activity the work of maternity and child welfare which had been looked after by the U. P. branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, the funds being provided mostly by the government.

There are nine maternity and child welfare centres in the district, each in the charge of a qualified midwife who is assisted by a trained *dai*. The centres in Laharpur, Kamlapur, Mahmudabad, Khairabad and Koraiya are managed by the State and those in Misrikh, Seota and Tambaur are being run in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. In Sitapur town, the Municipal Board runs a centre which is staffed by an honorary woman doctor, a midwife and a *dai*. Their main functions are to provide ante-natal, post natal and infant care, to render domiciliary service, to supervise maternity cases conducted by *dais*, and to train, on modern lines, five *dais* per centre in a period of six months. The *dais* under training receive a stipend of fifteen or twenty rupees each per month. The centres are supervised by a district health visitor who also imparts group instruction to expectant and nursing mothers. Skimmed milk powder received from UNICEF is distributed free of charge, especially to expectant mothers and weak children below eleven years of age.

## Family Planning Centre

A family planning centre has been established in the Dufferin Hospital for women. Those married women in the town who are interested attend this centre on a specified day every week and the woman doctor in charge of the hospital gives group instruction and individual talks regarding the importance of family planning in social and individual life; the women are medically examined so that individual needs can be attended to and advice given in regard to the use of contraceptives, etc.

## Public Health

Prior to 1929, the civil surgeon, Sitapur was responsible for carrying out the work in connection with sanitation and public health in the

district, but in 1929, a district health scheme was introduced. The staff consists of a district medical officer of health, who is assisted by a medical officer of anti-epidemic operations, a sanitary inspector for each tahsil and the vaccination establishment. In the sphere of maternity and child welfare work the district medical officer of health is assisted by a woman health visitor who supervises the work of qualified midwives and *dais*. He is also *ex-officio* medical officer of health of the municipalities of Khairabad, Misrikh and Biswan. The Sitapur municipality has its own municipal medical officer of health, who is assisted in his work by two sanitary inspectors and the vaccination staff.

The sanitary inspectors tour their allotted areas and adopt necessary measures against communicable diseases. Improvements in the supply of drinking-water, drainage, paving of lanes, construction of soakage pits, manure pits, cow-sheds etc., and the introduction of smokeless *chulhas* have also been started in the villages under the schemes undertaken by the Planning Department. Arrangements for the treatment of ordinary ailments have been made in the villages through the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* who have been supplied with hundreds of medicine chests by the Medical and Public Health Department of the State. Other activities of the public health organisation have been mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

# CHAPTER XVII

## OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

### Labour Welfare

Sitapur is principally a rich agricultural district but small-scale and cottage industries are also carried on here and with the establishment and growth of several large-scale industries it has entered upon a new phase of industrialisation and labour laws and measures for labour welfare are being enforced from time to time.

**Organisational Set-up**

The district forms a part of the Lucknow region, which is one of the seven regions into which the State has been divided for the administration of labour laws and for the implementation of labour welfare measures.

Prior to 1953, the enforcement of the labour laws in the district was supervised by the labour commissioner's office in Kanpur and the regional conciliation officer, Lucknow. In March, 1953, the office of the minimum wage inspector was established in Sitapur town for the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. The provisions of the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, were extended to the town of Sitapur on June 15, 1955, and the minimum wage inspector was designated the labour inspector. It is his duty to see that the labour laws are properly implemented and to launch prosecutions in the event of their contravention.

**Activity**

The Labour Department in this district, as elsewhere, is concerned with the administration of labour laws, extension of ancillary measures in the labour organisation and with the opening of welfare centres.

In this district the following labour laws are in force, which relate to working conditions, industrial safety, hygiene, wages, industrial relations, social security and the workers' welfare, inside as well as outside the place of work.

The Factories Act, 1948, is in force in sixteen factories in the district. These include, *inter alia*, the three sugar factories, one each in Maholi, Hargaon and Biswan ; the Plywood Products ; the Raj Engineering Works ; the Rama Printing Press ; the Power House (all in Sitapur) and Agricultural Engineering Workshop, Nil Gaon. The provisions of this Act do not apply to a number of small factories operating in the district which, although run by power, employ not more than nine persons,

Elaborate provisions have been made in the Act regarding the conditions and hours of work inside the factories, employment of young persons; leave and wages ; industrial safety, health, hygiene; occupational diseases; facilities for rendering first aid; canteens · supply of cold water in summer and other welfare measures.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of children below fifteen years of age in transport and certain small-scale industries, such as *bidi* making, carpet weaving, fireworks, soap manufacture, tanning, etc.

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, is in force in the towns of Sitapur and Biswan. It aims at promoting the interests and regulating the conditions of work, leave and wages of the workmen and salesmen employed in shops and commercial establishments and lays down that no employee should work for more than eight hours a day and that establishments governed by the Act should observe a closed day once a week. All the markets of Sitapur town observe Sunday as the closed day. Originally the power to make inspections under the provisions of this Act vested in the executive officer of the local Municipal Board, but it was withdrawn in April, 1956, and given to the labour inspector, who launched seven prosecutions in 1959 and nine in 1960 in respect of breaches of the different provisions of this Act.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is in force in the district and covers the industries of tobacco, rice, flour, *dal* and oil. It also applies to the labour engaged in road construction, building trades, motor transport and to those serving under local bodies. Wages are paid in cash or kind or in both, and an adult (industrial as well as an agricultural labourer) gets Rs 26 per month or a rupee per day and a child gets 62 naye paise per day. If the labour inspector finds that the employees are not getting the minimum wages fixed under the law, appropriate action is brought against the employers.

The Payment of Wages Act of 1936 deals with the payment of wages to persons employed in factories and other establishments who earn below Rs 200 a month, and fixes a time-limit for the payment of wages from which no unauthorised deductions can be made.

The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 provides for the settlement of industrial disputes between employer and employee. The procedure followed by the labour courts and industrial tribunals in deciding the cases referred to them for disposal is one of adjudication and conciliation. An amicable settlement of the dispute is what is striven for.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946, applies to all industrial establishments employing a hundred persons or more and also, under government orders, to some other establishments such as electrical concerns, waterworks, etc., irrespective of the number of workmen

employed. Under the provisions of this Act, the employers are required to define precisely the terms and conditions of employment and to make them known to the workmen employed. These specific terms are then certified by the certifying officer. At present the certified standing orders are in force in the Oudh Sugar Mills, Hargaon, the Lakshmiji Sugar Mills, Maholi, the Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory, Biswan, the Plywood Products, Sitapur, the Power House, Sitapur, and the Raj Engineering Works, Sitapur. Under the State Government's order of April 25, 1958, this Act was extended to all other establishments engaged in the oil industry, which come within the definition of a factory under the Factories Act of 1948. These include the J. B. Oil Industries, Sitapur; the Agarwal Oil Mills, Sitapur ; the Hargaon Oil Products, Hargaon , and the Gauri Vishwa Nath Dal Mills, Sitapur. This Act has also been applied to the waterworks in Sitapur. The assistant labour commissioner, U P., Lucknow, first tries to settle a dispute between employers and employees in regard to the service conditions by mutual agreement and it is only when his efforts prove abortive that the matter is referred to the regional conciliation board, which decides the case. This Act makes a new provision for voluntary reference of industrial disputes to arbitration and for recognition of settlement between the parties outside the conciliation and adjudication proceedings. The disputes generally relate to strikes, lock-outs, wages and bonus and matters connected with disciplinary action taken against employees, etc.

The number of cases from Sitapur, decided by the regional conciliation board, Lucknow, under this Act, was twenty-two in 1957 and thirty-three in 1958.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, contains provisions about registration of trade unions and their rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities. These unions have a positive and important role to play in a planned economy. They are intended to promote harmonious relations between the employers and the employees and to safeguard the interests of the latter. They foster solidarity and unity among industrial labourers and secure for them fair wages, healthy living conditions, proper medical aid, etc. Ten trade unions are registered in Sitapur under the Act—the Dhalai Raj Mazdoor Sangh, Thompsonganj, Sitapur ; the Mazdoor Sangh, Hargaon , the Rashtriya Chini Mill Mazdoor Union Biswan , the Bharatiya Mazdoor Union, Maholi ; the Mazdoor Sangh, Maholi ; the Zila Press Workers Union, Sitapur ; the Ganna Karamchari Sangh, Maholi ; the Sitapur Bazar Karamchari Mandal, Sitapur ; the Hargaon Oudh Sugar Mills and Labour Welfare Union, Hargaon and the Mazdoor Union Sugar Factory, Biswan.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 deals with social security and provides for the payment of compensation to employees who sustain permanent or temporary injuries while at work. The district magistrate is the *ex-officio* commissioner under the Act and it is he who determines the amount of the compensation that is payable to the injured person.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was the first major step towards social security and provided an industrial worker with insurance against risks of sickness and injuries sustained during employment and with medical care in all contingencies including maternity benefits for women workers. It applies to all power-factories (other than seasonal) employing twenty or more persons and all employees whose total remuneration does not exceed Rs 400 a month. Since 1960 the Life Insurance Scheme has been enforced in the Plywood Products, Sitapur. The employees' contribution is roughly 2¼ per cent of the wages, to be paid weekly. The employer's special contribution is payable at 1¼ per cent of the employees' wage bill.

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme under the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952 is a scheme of an all-India character. It came into force in the district in November, 1952, and is applicable only to a limited number of factories which employ fifty or more persons. These factories include the Oudh Sugar Mills, Hargaon ; the Lakshmiji Sugar Factory, Maholi ; the Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory, Biswan ; and the Raj Engineering Works, Sitapur. Every employee of a factory to which this scheme applies is eligible for the membership of the provident fund after completion of a year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during the period of twelve months. Contributions at 6¼ per cent are deducted by the employers from the total emoluments of the employees who get Rs 300 per month or less and also of those who are otherwise eligible for the membership under the scheme. Those factories which have a provident fund scheme of their own which conforms to the pattern of the statutory scheme are exempted from the application of the Act. Advances are also made to members for the purchase of life assurance policies from their share of contributions made under the scheme.

The U. P. Sugar Factories Control Act of 1938 and the U. P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Act, 1951, are in force in all the three sugar factories of the district. The former provides for effective control of the sugar factories and the latter for a fund to undertake measures for the welfare of the workers.

**Welfare Centres**

In Sitapur there are no government-sponsored labour welfare centres. The managements of the three sugar-mills in the district and the Plywood Products, Sitapur, have, however, taken steps of their own accord to provide amenities to workers, even outside the factories, to help them to keep fit and to lead a happy social life. The facilities provided are recreational, educational, medical and the like. Each of these four factories has a hospital and a dispensary attached to it. There is a labour

welfare officer in each sugar mill to look after the welfare of the workers and to see that they get proper wages and the facilities for leave that are provided.

**Old-age Pension**

The Old-age Pension Scheme, which came into effect on December 1, 1957, aims at providing social security for men and women of seventy years of age or more who have neither any independent source of income nor relations of certain specified categories to support them. The labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur, is in administrative charge of the scheme. The pension is paid quarterly by money order, and the old and infirm beneficiaries are not required to go to the sub-treasury at the tahsil headquarters for this purpose. Ninety-one persons were benefited under this scheme in the district till December, 1960. Of these eighteen have since died and the remaining seventy-three include forty-one men and thirty-two women, each in receipt of a pension of fifteen rupees per month.

## PROHIBITION

The scheme of prohibition, introduced only in certain selected districts of the State, has not been extended to the Sitapur district as yet, but the government is taking measures even in this district to discourage addicts from indulging in drink and to pave the way for the enforcement of prohibition laws in due course. There is a District Temperance Society consisting of officials and non-officials, the latter comprising prominent workers whose word carries weight with the masses. They render service by means of effective propaganda and persuasion. Cinema slides, leaflets, short plays in big gatherings (like fairs), films strips, etc, are some of the other common devices adopted by the district administration to help people to see for themselves the evil what the baleful effects attendant upon the use of intoxicants are and to create the right outlook in regard to this social evil Propaganda is carried on particularly among the Harijans, Pasis, Kahars, washermen and labourers, who are usually habituated to drinking liquor and have recourse to other intoxicants.

The quota system has been introduced in the district by government under which excise licensees obtain for sale only a fixed quota of intoxicants. This has stopped the diversion of intoxicants to dry districts. Though Misrikh has not been declared a dry area, the liquor shop in this religious centre was abolished in April, 1955 The fixation of the hours of sale and the restrictions on the quantity of liquor, etc., that can be sold to a person at a time, aim at checking the unrestricted use of intoxicants as a preliminary to their total stoppage.

## ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was taken up in the district in an organised manner with the establishment of the State Harijan Sahayak

Department in 1951. A Harijan welfare supervisor was posted in the district in 1952-53. The number of supervisors was raised to two and in 1957 a Harijan welfare officer was also posted to the district. The entire Harijan welfare staff in the district works under the control of the district planning officer as a part of the co-ordinated planning scheme. To help the official agency there are a few honorary Harijan social workers who undertake tours of the district in order that the difficulties of the Harijans and Other Backward Classes may be redressed and a sense of dignity and the spirit of self-help may be inculcated in these people.

There is a district Harijan sahayak committee presided over by the *adhyaksha* of the Antarim Zila Parishad. The district planning officer and the district Harijan welfare officer act as its secretary and joint secretary respectively. It is an advisory body and advises the Antarim Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. It also advises the district inspector of schools and the district Harijan welfare officer in the award of stipends, scholarships, etc., to these people. Besides, there were non-official bodies like the Harijan Sainik Sangh, the Depressed Classes League and the Adi-Hindu Sabha, which worked for the social, moral, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, but which are not functioning at present.

The government have launched a comprehensive drive to wipe out the bane of untouchability. Harijan conferences, anti-untouchability weeks, community dinners, etc., in which Harijans and the members of other castes participate as equals, have gone a long way in bridging the gulf that has separated them. The aim of all government schemes is to bring the backward sections of society on a par with the rest and this is being achieved by popularising education (including technical and vocational education), developing cottage industries and crafts, rehabilitating landless persons, absorbing qualified candidates into services and by providing living accommodation and other amenities of life to the members of these castes. The work relating to their education is the responsibility of the district inspector of schools. The State provides here, as elsewhere, free education for Harijans at all its stages and seats are reserved for them in schools and colleges. There are two hostels exclusively for Harijan students, one in Khairabad and the other in Durgapurwa, which provide cheap living accommodation. In areas where their numbers are large, schools have been opened for them.

During the First Plan period a sum of Rs 22,095 was sanctioned to 158 Harijans for improving their houses and Rs 24,150 to eighty-five Harijans as grants and subsidies for developing their indigenous cottage industries, such as tanning and leather work, carpentry, blacksmithy, pig keeping and poultry farming. The number of wells constructed and repaired in Harijan colonies was 227. A training centre was started by

the Industries Department in Khairabad, and stipends were given to Harijan students for receiving training there. During the first three years of the Second Plan period, forty-nine wells for drinking water in Harijan localities and eighteen houses for Harijan families were constructed and 137 Harijan houses were improved. Under the scheme of colonisation sponsored by the Central Government, seventy eight tenements and twenty-six wells were constructed in the Sidhauli Development Block. In the same Block eighty three Harijans were granted a subsidy of Rs 300 each for purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements During the same period twenty-four Harijan *sammelans* (conferences) were organised in the district

### Rehabilitation Of De-notified Tribes

The members of the de notified tribes have been settled mostly in the Biswan tahsil Three colonies have been specially constructed for them, in Rajaganj, Ganeshganj and Ratnapur. The limitations imposed on these people by the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, have now been lifted and they enjoy life like any other free citizen of the country. During the first three years of the Second Plan period the government sanctioned grants to them amounting to Rs 6,100 for the purpose of starting cottage industries, etc. Twenty-seven houses costing Rs 4,500 and two wells were also constructed for them during the same period. They have been given cultivable waste land and every effort is being made to rehabilitate them and to put them on their feet economically.

### Charitable Endowments

In this district a number of schools and colleges, hospitals and dharmsalas and other institutions engaged in social service owe their existence or maintenance to the philanthropy of certain persons who provided funds for the purpose

The total number of Hindu endowments and trusts, registered up to date, comes to about 175, and the number of Muslim *waqfs* is 122, of which 105 belong to the *Sunnis* and seventeen to the *Shias* Of all parganas in the district, Laharpur has the largest number of *waqfs*. In contrast, Misrikh the ancient seat of Hindu religion, has none.

Among the Sunni *waqfs*, the purely religious and charitable ones number seventy-three and those known as *alalaulad waqfs* total thirty-two In the latter category are included nine *waqfs* under which the *waqif's* family gets more than 75 per cent, and 10 to 24 per cent of the income is set apart for charitable purposes and ten *waqfs* are fully exempted under which the *waqif's* family gets the utmost benefit. The registered Shia *waqfs*, numbering seventeen, render similar service to the Shia community

**Hindu Trusts**

Tahsil Misrikh can boast of having some of the oldest Hindu endowments and trusts in the district, notable among them being the Sri Ram Janki

Mandir Madhia Trust, Raipur; the Sri Thakurji Mandir Trust, Bihat Biram; the Sri Ram Janki Mandir Trust, Saidapur; and the Sri Dadhich Nath Mandir Trust. The first three were created in the years 1820, 1827 and 1829 respectively and the last prior to 1860.

Other prominent Hindu religious and charitable endowments and trusts in the district are the following:

The Tikra Raj Hindu Trust of Ulra in tahsil Biswan is about a century old and was created for the maintenance of the Sri Radha Krishna temple and a poor-house. The trust also holds an annual fair.

The Thakur Jawahar Singh Trust of Kasmanda tahsil Sidhauli, was instituted about forty years ago, with an endowment of Rs 60,000 for the maintenance of the Radha Krishna temple, a Sanskrit *pathshala* and a higher secondary school. It also contributes Rs 300 annually to the Kamlapur hospital

The Sri Raghunath Ji Virajman Mandir Trust was created on December 5, 1899, by Thakur Fateh Singh of Ulra, in tahsil Biswan, for the maintenance of a temple, for which it gets an annuity of Rs 10,031 25.

The Sri Radha Krishnaji Sthapit Mandir Trust was created by Thakur Prasad in 1896 and Lok Nath of Angetha in 1905, in tahsil Biswan, for the maintenance of a temple The trust receives Rs 662 56 as annuity.

The Rana Surya Vikram Singh Trust was created by the rana of Thangaon about eighteen years ago and placed under the management of (Srimati) Surya Kunwar and (Srimati) Raghuraj Kunwar of village Ladlapur in tahsil Biswan for the maintenance of a temple in Ayodhya. A sum of Rs 48,625 81 is the annuity which the trust gets for the purpose.

The Ram Chandra Swamiji Temple Trust was placed under the management of Kunwar Sureshwar Dayal of Kotra for the upkeep of a temple in Thompsonganj in Sitapur town. It receives Rs 8,908 as annuity He was also placed in charge of the Seth Sadabrat Trust which was created in tahsil Biswan for the benefit of the poor and which gets an annuity of Rs 11,198 50

The Sri Thakurji Thakurdwara Trust is an old trust of tahsil Biswan, getting an annuity of Rs 8,805 19 for the maintenance of a temple in village Sita Rasoin in tahsil Sidhauli.

The Rani Prithipal Singh Kunwari Trust was created about twenty five years ago in village Nabinagar (near Laharpur), tahsil Sitapur, with an annual income of about Rs 20,000. It maintains a Radha Krishna temple and a Sanskrit *pathshala*.

The Vishwanath Gowshala Trust was created in 1929 for the maintenance of a *gowshala* (neat-house) in Mushaidabad in tahsil Sidhauli with an endowment of Rs 619.31.

## Sunni Waqfs

The Sunni *waqfs* function under the supervision of the Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow. The prominent Sunni *waqfs* are :

The Emperor Akbar's Waqf is by far the oldest and the most prominent *waqf* in the district It is an *alalaulad waqf* in which the *waqif's* family gets more than 75 per cent of the net income. The *waqf* was created by the emperor for the construction and proper maintenance of the *dargah* (shrine), mosque and *imambara* in Khairabad, tahsil Sitapur, in memory of the well-known Muslim divine, Makhdum Shaikh Saad, whom the emperor held in high esteem. The village of Laddupur and Abdullahpur were endowed for the purpose Later a *khanqah* was added to the *dargah* by Munshi Niaz Ahmad, a distinguished resident of the place, and the administration and management of the *waqf* was vested in a committee or board of trustees in 1909. An *urs* is held annually at the site. The State Government now pays an annuity for the maintenance of the *dargah* and the mosque and subsistence allowance to descendants of the deceased saint.

The Qazi Azizuddin Ahmad Waqf, tahsil Biswan, was created in 1929 for charitable purposes and is in receipt of an annuity of Rs 1,199 12.

The Sayid Muhammad Viniyat Ahmad Waqf was created in 1933 for the maintenance of the *dargah* of Madah Shah in tahsil Biswan, and it gets Rs 1,505 as annuity.

The Rahat Ali Waqf was created in tahsil Sidhauli in 1905 for religious and charitable purposes with an endowment of Rs 506 22

The Azadari and Fatiha Khwani Waqf was created for religious purposes in tahsil Sidhauli in 1917 with an endowment of Rs 1,352 20.

## Shia Waqfs

There are seventeen charitable trusts of the Shias registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs in Lucknow, the first two mentioned below were created by Raja Muhammad Ameer Ahmad Khan of Mahmudabad.

The Maharaja Saheb Mahmudabad Waqf (in tahsil Sidhauli) was established on September 12 1918, exclusively for religious and charitable purposes; it is one of the biggest Shia *waqfs* in the State, the net income being about Rs 2,72,000. The main objects of the *waqf* are the observance of certain religious ceremonies, holding of *majalis* (congregations); repairs of religious buildings and tombs and their preservation; recitations

from the Qoran; promotion of religious education; maintenance of hospitals and the rendering of medical aid to the public; help to widows; expenditure on hajj, education of Muslim students and aid to schools.

The Waqf-i-Ameeria was created on June 1, 1955, of which he himself was the first trustee. The gross income from the *waqf* property is about Rs 25,000 annually. It consists of land belonging to the *waqf* and is assessed to a revenue of Rs 191 75. The net assets have been set apart for charitable purposes such as help to the poor and destitute.

The Maharaja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Waqf was created by the late Maharaja of Mahmudabad on May 18, 1919, among other things for the establishment of a madrasah (known as Madrasa-i-Ahmedia) in memory of the donor's deceased brother and for the maintenance of some religious buildings in Mahmudabad. The net income of the *waqf* property at the time of its execution was about Rs 21,228 63 per annum

The Imam Husain and the Saghra Bibi Mosque Waqfs were created by Chaudhri Ali Akhtar of Belwa Bahadurpur in tahsil Biswan in 1821 and 1950 respectively for religious purposes

The Taziadari and Majalis Waqf was created for wholly religious purposes in 1879 and was renewed in 1881 and 1899 under the trusteeship of Sayid Muhammad Haider of Sitapur town. Its net annual income is Rs 1,621 12.

## Educational Endowments

There are a number of endowments for the promotion of general or technical education, payment of scholarships and giving monetary help to deserving and poor students, the prominent ones being mentioned below

The Kayastha Pathshala Trust of Allahabad is one of the oldest educational trusts in the State and was created on October 8, 1886, with an endowment of Rs 17.69 for the award of scholarships to deserving Kayastha students of Sitapur and other places and for charity.

The Kayastha Scholarship Trust was executed on August 6, 1892. by the daughters of Thakur Bisheshar Singh and Chaudhri Rudra Prasad of Biswan with the object of awarding stipends and grants to deserving Kayastha students all over the State, starting technical schools and maintaining a Shiv temple and dharmsala in tahsil Biswan. The trust has large funds at its disposal and gets Rs 71,727 69 as annuity every year

The Raja Raghubar Dayal Trust of Kotra was created by the Raja of Kotra (tahsil Biswan) about seventy years ago, for the maintenance of a Sanskrit *pathshala* there and the Raja Raghubar Dayal Intermediate College in Sitapur town.

The Seth Jai Dayal High School Trust was created in 1908 with an endowment of Rs 639 06 under the management of Raja Bisheshwar Dayal of Kotra (tahsil Biswan) and was renewed in 1920 It provides for the maintenance of the local intermediate college of the same name and the Sri Radha Krishna temple in Kotra. The compensation received by the trust annually amounts to Rs 4,610 31.

The Diamond Jubilee High School Trust was created by Chaudhri Kalka Prasad and Mata Prasad of Khanabad. It maintains a high school and a Sanskrit *pathshala,* the annual income being about Rs 5,000.

The Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' College Trust, endowed by Karamat Husain, was registered in tahsil Biswan and placed under the management of the raja of Mahmudabad Under the provision of this Trust the Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' College and the Talimgah Niswan, both in Lucknow, are meant for the education of Muslim girls only. The annuity received by the Trust amounts to Rs 24,916 31.

The Niaz Ahmad Waqf was created in 1901 for the maintenance of the Islamia School in Biswan with Muhammad Fazl Ali as its trustee. The *waqf* gets an annuity of over Rs 10,730.81

The Thakur Jawahar Singh Trust of Kasmanda was created about forty years ago by the thakur of Kasmanda (tahsil Sidhauli) for the maintenance of a Sanskrit *pathshala* and a higher secondary school

The Educational Endowment was created for the maintenance of the Seth Jai Dayal High School, Biswan on May 7, 1908, with an endowment of Rs 639 06.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad created two trusts, the Maharaja (Sri) Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Trust which was established in 1919 in tahsil Sidhauli for the maintenance of the Ahmedia School, a sum of Rs 13,830.20 being placed at its disposal and the Colvin High School Trust of 1927 for the maintenance of the Colvin High School and for the award of scholarships to deserving and needy students It receives an annuity of Rs 2,100

The Rana Surya Vikram Singh Trust was created by the rana of Jhangaon (tahsil Biswan) about fifteen years ago. It provides for the award of scholarships to poor students and for the maintenance of a school.

## CHAPTER XVIII

# PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

### Representation Of The District In The State And Union Legislatures

### Political Parties

None of the political parties in the district is of purely local standing, but each has an all-India character. It is difficult to assess the numerical strength of the membership of these parties as it is subject to change, but on the basis of the results of the general elections of 1951 and 1957 it can be said that the major political parties in the district are the Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist, the Communist and the Jan Sangh

Each party has its own district committee and regional subcommittees and other primary units in the district Except the district committee, which has its office in the headquarters of the district, the others function in the tahsils and villages, with separate offices and office-bearers, under the aegis of the district body.

### Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

In the general elections of 1952 the district, for purposes of election to the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), was divided into six constituencies, those of Misrikh, Sidhauli (West) and Biswan cum-Sidhauli (East) which are double-member constituencies with a seat reserved for a member of the Scheduled Castes in each and those of Sitapur South east, Sitapur East and Sitapur North-west which are single-member constituencies In the general elections of 1957 the old constituencies were delimited and the new ones were Sidhauli, Misrikh, Biswan, Sitapur, Khairabad and Laharpur, the first three being double member constituencies.

The total number of electors in the district in 1952 was 6,92,100 of whom 4,21,311 persons (60 per cent) exercised their right to vote. In the general elections of 1957, the total number of electors increased to 8,36,915 and the number of those who actually cast their votes increased to 6,01,587 (72 per cent), the number of valid votes polled in the two general elections being 4,09 272 and 5,79,034 respectively The statement

below shows the position of the different political parties in the two general elections for the Vidhan Sabha :

| Name of party | Number of valid votes polled in 1952 | Number of valid votes polled in 1957 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian National Congress .. . .. | 1,87,333 | Reserved<br>Unreserved | 89,115<br>1,39,044 |
| Socialist . .. .. .. | 45,792 | .. | .. |
| Praja-Socialist Party .. .. .. .. | .. | Reserved<br>Unreserved | 52,550<br>58,462 |
| Jan Sangh .. .. .. | 53,373 | Reserved<br>Unreserved | 25,308<br>55,066 |
| Independent .. .. . .. | 75,512 | Reserved<br>Unreserved | 26 089<br>1,08,156 |
| U. P. Praja Party .. .. .. .. | 10,701 | . | .. |
| Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party .. . .. | 27,823 | | .. |
| Rama-Rajya Parishad .. . .. ... | 8,738 | . | .. |
| Communist .. .. .. .. | .. | Reserved<br>Unreserved | 7,314<br>18,120 |

In the 1952 elections, the Congress Party captured eight out of nine seats, the ninth going to the Independents In 1957, the Congress again led by capturing five out of nine seats Next came the Independents with three seats and then the Jan Sangh with one seat only

**Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)**

The district of Sitapur formed part of Uttar Pradesh East (Graduates) and Uttar Pradesh East (Teachers) and Lucknow (Local Authorities) Constituencies in the elections of 1956, 1958 and 1960, the total number of seats for each being four, five and eight respectively Two members have been elected so far from this district.

**Lok Sabha**

For elections to the Lok Sabha (House of the People ) in 1952 the district formed a part of the double member constituency known as the Sitapur district cum-Kheri district (West) constituency with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes In the elections of 1957 Sitapur district together with a portion of Hardoi district formed a double-member constituency with the usual reservation for the Scheduled Castes. Congress candidates were returned to both the seats in both the general elections The total valid votes polled in the elections of 1952 were 5,31,924, the number of electors in the constituency being 7,72,300. In

the general elections of 1957 the electorate rose to 9,26,313 and the valid votes polled to 7,91,021. The statement below gives the number of votes polled for the different political parties in the two elections to the Lok Sabha :

| Name of party | Valid votes polled in 1952 | Valid votes polled in 1957 |
|---|---|---|
| Indian National Congress .. . . | 2,62,374 | 3,54,549 |
| Jan Sangh .. .. .. .. .. | 1,16,207 | 2,31,826 |
| Socialist .. .. .. .. .. | 46,966 | .. |
| Praja-Socialist Party .. .. .. .. . | .. | 2,04,646 |
| Independent .. .. .. .. .. | 38,424 | .. |
| Rama-Rajya Parishad .. .. .. .. | 23,135 | .. |
| Scheduled Castes Federation .. .. .. . | 44,818 | .. |

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The first printing press in Sitapur, the Suba Sadiq Press, which gave an impetus to the publication of local newspapers and periodicals was established in 1878 by Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq. A monthly newspaper called the *Tahzib-ul-Asar* was published in Urdu from 1879 to 1887. In 1878, another press, the Riazul-Akhbar, was started in Khairabad, but its work (and the publication of a newspaper of the same name) was stopped in May, 1880.

From 1910 to 1932, the Suresh Bhushan Press functioned in Sitapur town. It published the *District Board Gazette*, a monthly, in English and in Urdu, the *Naya Sansar*, a Hindi monthly (during the First World War), and some literary books in Hindi. The bilingual *District Board Gazette* and *Naya Sansar* were, however, short-lived

The first half of the twentieth century saw the birth, rise and fall of a number of newspapers and magazines, cultural and general, which were mostly in Hindi. Their circulation was limited and owing to financial and other difficulties most of them had a chequered career and ceased publication in course of time.

*Kavya Sudhakar* (published from Biswan and printed in Kanpur) is said to be the oldest known literary monthly magazine of the district It was started in 1903 under the editorship of Datta Dvijendra, ceased publication in 1911, was revived in 1924 and finally closed down in 1926. It was devoted to *samasyapurti* in Brajbhasha and had a long life with a few breaks.

*Kavita Pracharak,* another literary periodical, published from Sujaulia in tahsil Sidhauli, made its appearance in 1920 and remained in circulation for about four years.

Beginning its career in 1925 as a quarterly under the editorship of Krishna Bihari Misra of Gandhauli, *Sahitya Samalochak* which was originally meant for Hindi literary criticism, later became a monthly and served the people of the district till 1928. Amongst its contributors were some of the notable Hindi scholars of the day, and though it never had a large circulation it always enjoyed the patronage of literary people.

*Kavya Pataka* and *Pranthana* were two other literary magazines in Hindi which were published in the district, but neither had a good circulation.

*Sutradhar,* edited by Avadhesh Avasthi, *Dinabandhu,* started by Madhu Sudan Vaidya, *Sangharsh,* a leftist periodical published from Lucknow and Sitapur, were all weeklies which had only a limited circulation and were short-lived, *Bhutnath,* which also belonged to this class was issued in the shape of cyclostyled handbills during the political upheaval of 1930 and had a very short life In Urdu, however, there was only one periodical, *Karvan,* which also did not continue for long

*Ghareeb,* a Communist weekly, *Prakash* and *Uday* (an independent periodical) make occasional appearances.

**Newspapers**

Among the local newspapers are the *Rashtriya Sandesh,* a Hindi weekly, which was started in 1948 and had nationalist views, *Krishak,* a sectarian weekly of the Kurmi community, which was started in 1957, *Lok Tantra* an independent weekly started in 1958 and *Sathi,* a weekly with leftist leanings The first and third have a fair circulation and the second only a limited reading public They all publish news mainly from the district.

The newspapers which came into the district from outside are *The Pioneer* and *National Herald* (published from Lucknow), *The Leader* and *The Northern India Patrika* (both published from Allahabad). and *The Times of India, The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*--published from Delhi and have subscribers among the English-knowing people of the district. Lucknow being very close to Sitapur, the newspapers published from there are first to arrive in Sitapur with the latest news and have naturally the largest circulation here. Among Hindi dailies, *Swatantra Bharat* and *Navjivan,* both published from Lucknow, are likewise most popular in the district *Qaumi Awaz,* an Urdu daily (published from Lucknow), is widely read by those who prefer an Urdu paper. Among the periodicals, *The Illustrated Weekly of India, Reader's*

*Digest* and *Dharamyug* are popular in the district *Maya, Manohar Kahaniyan, Filmfare*, etc., provide light reading and have a number of subscribers.

**Voluntary Social Service Organisations**

The district has some social service organisations and institutions, which are as follows:

**Orphanages**

The Swami Dayanand Arya Samaj Mandir and Orphanage, situated in Nai Basti, Sitapur town, was started in 1901 and has its branches in Sidhauli, Biswan and Maholi It takes special care of orphans, abandoned women and children, and provides for their maintenance and marriage.

The Hindu Mahajani Anathalay, which was established in 1937, is located in Loharbagh in Sitapur town and is maintained by the businessmen of the town. It provides food, shelter, clothing and education for orphan boys and girls, and makes them self supporting by imparting to them vocational training.

The Muslim Orphanage, situated in Alamnagar, Sitapur town, is an old institution, and is for the benefit of Muslims.

**Poor-houses**

At the back of the civil courts in Sitapur town there is an alms-house which was established in 1869, and is managed under the charitable refuge fund, the deputy commissioner being the president of its managing committee It provides food, lodging and clothing for the destitute and imparts vocational training to the inmates to make them self-supporting. It accommodates ten persons at a time, but professional beggars are not entitled to admission.

The Khairabad Muslim Mohtajkhana, which was established and maintained by the former State of the Nizam of Hyderabad, is a very old institution and provides shelter, food and free medical aid for poor Muslims, but it is now in a state of decay

**Welfare Organisations and Rescue Homes for Women**

The work of women's welfare in the district was taken up by the government about the year 1951 with the help of honorary workers. A centre for this work was established in Ismailpur which is at a distance of about three miles from Sitapur town In the initial stages the services of the teachers of the government girls' normal school were utilised for this work, but in 1955 it was placed under the charge of a district organiser (women's welfare) who was assisted by three *gram sevikas* and

a craft teacher, the number of *gram sevikas* increasing to nine in 1959. The *gram sevikas* work on an intensive scale in the villages through Mahila Mangal centres in each of which three *gram lakshmis* also serve on an honorary basis but receive an honorarium of twenty rupees each. These centres impart practical training in crafts and home science to women and also give them lessons in reading and writing. In the morning children below six years of age are taught the alphabet in the *balbari*. During the four years ending 1958-59, about 1,200 children and almost an equal number of women were taught in these classes and 1,944 women received training in crafts and 2,753 women in cottage industries. During the same period 4,365 houses were inspected in order to improve their sanitation, 344 wells were cleaned, medicines were supplied to 6,902 women and instruction in maternity and child welfare was given to about 600 women. In the year 1956-57, six women's camps were organised under this scheme and nearly 200 women received training in sewing, knitting and maternity

An organisation, named Kasturba Gosthi, was established in the district on January 26, 1956, and was affiliated to the Bharat Sewak Samaj two years later, its aims and objects being the economic, social and moral advancement of women. It has its office in Thompsonganj in Sitapur town and has a membership of fifty-eight. The organisation is self-supporting and depends mostly on voluntary contributions, though government help in the shape of non-recurring grants is at times also made available to it.

The Mahila Anath Ashram, situated in Loharbagh in Sitapur town, was established by Shyam Lal Nigam in 1920 and provides for food, shelter and means of livelihood, etc., for widows

The idea of opening the Lady Haig Maternity Centre and Child Welfare Society was mooted by (Srimati) [illegible] Ghanshyam Das the wife of the then deputy commissioner of Sitapur, and its foundation stone was laid in 1937 by Lady Haig (the wife of the then governor of the province). It is situated in Sitapur town and treats maternity cases and ailing children.

The District Shelter-cum-Reception Centre for women, working under the Directorate of Social Welfare, U. P., was established in March, 1958, and is intended to be a temporary transit camp for women and girls discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions and those rescued from moral danger, pending their transfer to an after-care home for long-term [illegible] training. The maximum number of inmates that can be kept in the shelter is twelve. Till now thirty-four girls have been admitted [illegible] some of whom were sent back to their parents and some [illegible] The inmates are taught cutting,

**Welfare Institutions and Community Organisations for Youth**

The Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Sewa Samiti and the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association belong to this class of social welfare organisations. They are all branches of all-India organisations.

The Sewa Samiti branch was established here in 1917 when Madan Mohan Malaviya toured the district and exhorted the people to dedicate their lives to the service of their fellowmen.

Like the Sewa Samiti, the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association renders voluntary service and relief work during fairs, exhibitions, floods, famines and epidemics. It trains its members in selfless work.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj, which has its branch office in Sitapur town, works for the social, moral and physical development of the masses by holding camps and organising *shramdan* (voluntary labour).

**Other Social Welfare Organisations**

The Social Reforms Society, Sitapur, primarily aims at the eradication of social evils like the dowry system and early marriage

The District Temperance Society devotes itself particularly to the promotion of temperance and prohibition in general.

The U. P Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, Sitapur, is a branch of the U. P Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Its main objective is to prevent crime and to devise means and measures for the special care and reformation of juvenile and adolescent offenders It arranges for temporary shelter, food and suitable occupation and employment for discharged prisoners.

The Dharmada Ramanandi Trust, Sitapur town, which has been formed by local traders and businessmen, maintains a dharmsala for sadhus.

There are several *gowshalas* (neat-houses) in the district, the most important being that in Loharbagh, Sitapur town. It is maintained and managed by Hindu businessmen There is a registered *gowshala* committee to look after the *gowshalas* in the district.

## CHAPTER XIX

## PLACES OF INTEREST*

**AKBARPUR (pargana Laharpur, tahsil Sitapur)**

This is a considerable village, lying in Lat. 27° 40′ N. and Long. 80° 56′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Biswan to Laharpur, twelve miles from the former and four miles from the latter, and about seven miles north-east of Parsendi railway station on the Sitapur-Burhwal line of the North Eastern Railway.

Nothing is known about the early history of the place except that for generations it had been the seat of the Bahman Gaur Rajputs one of whom, Mahabali Singh, was involved in certain disturbances in the reign of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and consequently lost his estate It was restored to him on condition that he embraced Islam, which he did. At a short distance to the south of the village there is Surajkund, a masonry tank, with a few old temples on its banks Fairs are held here on the tenth of the bright half of Jyaistha, on the full-moon day of Kartika, every *amawasya* and every Sunday, attracting a gathering of about 10,000 persons in the whole year To the south, at a distance of about a mile, there is an unexplored site (covering about seven acres of land) which is about fifteen feet in elevation, where pieces of ancient red pottery have been found

The village has a population of 1,585 and its lands (with a land revenue of Rs 7,667) cover 1,345 acres, of which 1,112 acres are cultivated. Irrigation is chiefly effected from canals, tanks and wells Besides permanent shops catering to daily requirements, markets are held here biweekly on Tuesdays and Saturdays

The place has a branch post office, a junior high school, a primary school and a reading-room run by the Education Department.

**ANT (pargana and tahsil Misrikh)**

A large village lying in Lat. 27° 26′ N. and Long 80° 29′ E., Ant is about four miles west of Misrikh, with which it is connected by a short unmetalled branch from the road running north-west to Pisawan and Chandra. To the south of the village, at a distance of about a mile, lies Pataunja with its dismantled fort which had been one of the chief strongholds of the Ahbans Rajputs till the time of their ejection by the Muslims under Bahadur Beg, about the year 1670 A. D.

---

*The figures of population in this chapter are based on the census of 1951 and those relating the cultivated area and the land revenue pertain to the *Fasli* year 1366 (year ending June 1959).

Ant has a population of 2,756 and its lands (assessed to a revenue of Rs 7,289) cover 1,172 acres of which 980 acres are cultivated. There is a small bazar in which markets are held thrice a week on Sundays, Mondays and Fridays. The village has two primary schools, one each for boys and girls, a branch post-office and a library run by the Education Department.

**AURANGABAD** (pargana Aurangabad, tahsil Misrikh)

This is a large village lying in Lat. 27° 21′ N. and Long. 80° 35′ E., near the eastern border of the pargana to which it gives its name. It is three miles east of the Gomati and four miles south-east of the railway station of Naimisharanya (on the Balamau-Sitapur branch of the Northern Railway) with which it is connected by an unmetalled road.

The place was originally known as Balpur Pasau, being founded by the Pasis, who were succeeded by the Panwar Rajputs In 1670 A. D., Aurangzeb sent Bahadur Beg to subdue the Ahbans and in lieu of his services granted him a part of the present Misrikh tahsil as a jagir; Bahadur Beg settled down here and named the place Aurangabad in honour of his royal patron. To the north of the village is a tank, which is held sacred by the Hindus.

The village has a population of 3,728 and its lands, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 7,388, cover 1,171 acres, of which 849 acres are cultivated It contains a bazar, in which markets are held twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a branch post-office, two primary schools, one each for boys and girls, and a library run by the Education Department.

**BANSURA** (pargana Sadarpur, tahsil Sidhauli)

Bansura lies in Lat. 27° 22′ N. and Long. 81° 15′ E., in the south-east of the pargana and on the right bank of the Chauka, at a distance of nine miles south-east from Sadarpur with which it is connected by an unmetalled road that continues eastwards to Rampur Mathura, crossing the Chauka by a ferry near Jairampur. Another road leads west to Datra and Mahmudabad, and a second ferry crosses the Chauka in the north-east close to Bansura itself

The village has a population of 2,193 which shows a considerable decline since 1901 when it numbered 3,229 A Muslim fair is held here annually on the second Sunday of Jyaistha in honour of the Panchon Pir who are said to be buried in the village.

Bansura falls under the Stage I (development) Block of Rampur Mathura which started functioning on April 1, 1958 The village contains a bazar in which markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays, a State *Unani* dispensary, a primary school, a branch post-office, a cattle pound and a multi purpose shed The land revenue of the village is Rs 9,274 83 and its lands cover 1,776 acres, of which 1,307 acres are cultivated.

**BARAGAON (pargana Maholi, tahsil Misrikh)**

Baragaon is a large market-place, lying in Lat 27° 15′ N. and Long. 80° 30′ E., in the north of the pargana, on the Maholi-Hargaon metalled road which takes off from the national highway at Maholi

An old place, besides a few mosques, it has an old tank known as Badesar, a big mound and a mediaeval temple At the time of the annexation the village was held by Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli whose uncle (his *samadhi* is still there) used to reside here. After the events of 1857, the village was given in reward to Mirza Abbas Beg, an extra assistant commissioner in Avadh

The population of the place numbers 1,905 and its lands, assessed to a revenue of Rs 1,718, cover 1 145 acres, the cultivated area being made up of 782 acres. The Sitapur branch of the Sarda canal, which runs on the west, is the chief source of irrigation. Markets are held here twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and considerable trade, especially in cattle, is carried on The village has a cattle pound, a primary school, a post-office and a State *Ayurvedic* dispensary

**BARI (pargana Bari, tahsil Sidhauli)**

This large village lies in Lat 27° 16′ N and Long 80° 49′ E., on the western border of the pargana, close to the river Sarayan which separates pargana Bari from pargana Gondla Mau The village is situated on the road running from Misrikh to Sidhauli about three miles south-west of the latter, the portion of the road east of the river Sarayan being metalled.

The place was once of considerable importance A local account has it that it was founded by Mubarak Shah a son of the emperor Humayun, who came to hunt in the Avadh jungles and built a *bari* or country house here from which the village took its name But this appears to be incorrect as there was no son of Humayun who was named Mubarak Shah and because a place called Bari already existed as early as the first quarter of the eleventh century which became a sort of capital when Rajyajal, the last Gurjara Pratihara king fled to it from his capital Kannuja after its destruction and his defeat at the hands of Mahmud Ghaznavi If the two Baris are identical the present Bari may be said to be at least a thousand years old There are, however no relics of antiquity, and even the remains of an old fort which were extant till about fifty six years ago, have now disappeared With Bari is associated the name of a sixteenth-century Hindi poet Narottam Das, whose memorial exists here. It also is the place where a battle was fought between Maulvi Ahmad Ullah Shah and Right on April 18, 1858 After the annexation, Bari was made the headquarters of a tahsil the offices being located in the old fort,, but with the transference of the headquarters to Sidhauli, soon after

the construction of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway line, its importance declined. Bari has a population of 3,218 and is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 7,330.30. The area of the whole village is 1,323 acres and that of the cultivated land 766 acres. The village has a junior high school, two primary schools—one each for boys and girls—a reading-room run by the Education Department, a post-office and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays

**BEHTA PAKAURI (pargana Tambaur, tahsil Biswan)**

A fair-sized village and the headquarters of Block, this place lies in Lat. 27° 43′ N and Long 81° 8′ E, about five miles east of the Chauka, and about two miles south-west of Tambaur.

The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 3,468, has an area of 685 acres (of which 548 acres are cultivated) and its population numbers 1,106. The bazar here is locally known for its cattle trade, the markets being held on Tuesdays and Saturdays

The development Block, which takes its name after this village, comprises a hundred *gaon sabhas,* with a total population of 79,124. It started functioning on October 2, 1954, and is running in the intensive development Stage. The *panchayatghar* built here is said to be a model of its kind. The place contains a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a branch post office, a primary school and a library, the last being run by the Education Department

**BIHAT GAUR (pargana and tahsil Misrikh)**

In the tahsil there are two villages of the name of Bihat, one in pargana Machrehta on the Khairabad-Machrehta road and the other, a larger one, which lies in Lat. 27° 33′ N. and Long. 80° 29′ E, in the north of pargana Misrikh, on the unmetalled road from Misrikh and Wazirnagar to Maholi, about fifteen miles (by road) from Sitapur town. This village is called Bihat Gaur in order to distinguish it from the former which is known as Bihat Birani. As the name implies, it was for generations held by the Gaur Rajputs.

The village has a population of 2,077 including many *lohars* (black-smiths) who have long enjoyed a local reputation for the excellence of their work. A fair is annually held here in Bhadra on the occasion of the birthday of Krishna.

The total area of the village is 2,096 acres, of which 1,540 acres are cultivated. Irrigation is chiefly effected by the Sitapur branch of the Sarda canal which flows to the east of the village. The village lands yield a revenue of Rs 8,004. The place has a junior high school, two primary schools, one each for boys and girls, a women's school, a library, a post-office and a bazar in which markets are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

**BISWAN (pargana and tahsil Biswan)**

Biswan, the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, is a considerable town, situated in Lat. 27° 30′ N. and Long. 81° 0′ E, on the Sitapur-Bahraich road (which is metalled as far as Jahangirabad), twenty-one miles east of Sitapur. Government buses run from Biswan to Sitapur and to Lucknow (via Sidhauli) with which it is connected by a metalled road. There is also a railway station at Biswan on the Sitapur-Burhwal line of the North Eastern Railway.

The town is said to have been founded about 600 years ago by a fakir named Biswar Nath, and to have taken its name from him. A temple still exists on the spot where he is said to have resided. The town contains a number of other sacred Hindu and Muslim buildings built of brick. There are some *dargahs* (shrines) of the early Mughal period, said to have been erected over the bodies of the several followers of Saiyid Salar Masud; the most noteworthy is called the Ekratia Rauza. It is said that Masud passed through Biswan and a battle was fought here between him and Suheldeo, king of Ikauna (in Bahraich), who pursued Masud as far as Bahraich and killed him in the final battle. The mosque of Mumtaz Husain, which according to a Persian inscription in the mosque was built in 1047 *Hijri* (1637-38 A. D), is remarkable for its solidity and the large size of *kankar* blocks used in its construction. The palace, serai, mosque and *dargah* of Shaikh Bari erected in 1173 *Hijri* (1759-60 A. D), as stated in several Persian inscriptions, are stately buildings, the minarets of the mosque presenting interesting architectural features which are clearly of Hindu design. About thirty years ago, while digging the foundations of a house, some Jain statues were found, which are preserved in the Jain temple in Mahmudabad. During the days of the nawabs, Biswan was the residence of an *amil* the remains of whose fort are still extant. Three fairs are held here, one every full-moon day in honour of Mansa Ram, a Brahmana, who died about 200 years ago, one (a Nauchandi fair) on the first Thursday of every month and one (a Ramlila fair) in Asvina, lasting for ten days.

At the beginning of the century Biswan stood on the lands of four villages—Bhitaura, Birjharia, Sarai Darya and Biswan, and comprised fourteen *mohallas,* but now it is made up of thirty-two *mohallas.* The population of the town was 8,484 in 1901, and remained almost stationary till 1931, since when the town has grown remarkably. In 1951 its population was recorded as 12,181. The area of Biswan is 820 acres including 367 acres of cultivated land and its land revenue is Rs 3,487.

Situated at the end of *uparhar* and serving as a link between the upland and the lowland, the place has for long been of commercial importance. It is still famous for its *tazias* and *tabuts,* painted pottery and good quality of smoking tobacco known as *khamira.*

Local handloom workers make durries of all sizes of the Khairabad type. Since 1938 the Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory has been functioning here. In the heart of the town there is a fairly well-equipped mart, known as the Mangrahya bazar. The place has a flourishing grain market, the chief items of export being paddy, maize, sugar, *gur*, gram, barley and hides and skins, and those of import being cloth, salt, iron and iron goods, spices and general merchandise.

Biswan is the headquarters of a Stage I development Block which extends over 115 *gaon sabhas* containing a population of 84,778.

For civil administration there is a municipal board here. Recently, a power sub-station has been established and the main streets of the town have been electrified. The town has an intermediate college, two higher secondary schools, a government normal school for boys, a junior high school for girls, four primary schools, including a model primary school, two *maktabs* for Islamic studies, a post and telegraph office, two dispensaries (one each for males and females), a veterinary hospital, a police-station and an inspection house maintained by the Public Works Department.

**CHANDRA (pargana Chandra, tahsil Misrikh)**

The headquarters of the pargana is a small village lying in Lat. 27° 40′ N. and Long. 80° 27′ E., on the west bank of the Kathna river, by the side of the national highway running from Sitapur to Shahjahanpur, sixteen miles north-west of the former town. Unmetalled roads lead to Pibani on the west and Hardoi on the south-west.

Chandra is said to have been founded by a Gaur chieftain, Khirimal, who named it after one of his ancestors, Chandra Sen. It is said that in former times it was included in the large *mahal* of Gopamau in Hardoi district. Its population is 921 and the lands of the village, assessed to a revenue of Rs 6,163, are extensive and cover 2,601 acres, of which 2,173 acres are cultivated. During the First Five-year Plan period, a State tube-well was constructed here.

**GANDHAULI (pargana Bari, tahsil Sidhauli)**

This is a small village, lying in Lat. 27° 15′ N. and Long. 80° 51′ E., about a mile east of the national highway and about three miles south-east of the Sidhauli railway station.

The place is of considerable antiquity and about 5,000-year-old pre-historic implements said to belong to the copper age have been found here, which are preserved in the State Museum in Lucknow.

The place has a population of 960. It has a primary school and a branch post-office The village lands, which are assessed to a land revenue of Rs 8,044 37, cover an area of 819 acres, of which 701 acres are cultivated.

**GONDLA MAU (pargana Gondla Mau, tahsil Misrikh)**

This place is a small village and is the headquarters of the pargana. It lies in Lat. 27° 17′ N. and Long. 80° 41′ E., half way between the Gomati on the south and the unmetalled road running from Misrikh to Bari on the north.

Gondla Mau is said to have been founded by Gundla Singh, son of the famous Bachhil chieftain, Chhippi Khan, 'Khan' being the appellation given to him by the emperor of Delhi in recognition of the great prowess he displayed in battle.

The population of the place numbers 778 persons and its area is 651 acres, of which 542 acres are cultivated. The village yields a land revenue of Rs 3,088 and has a primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

The place gives its name to a development Block which extends over eighty-seven *gaon sabhas*, with a total population of 71,803. Inaugurated on October 1, 1959, the Block is running in Stage I.

**HARGAON (pargana Hargaon, tahsil Sitapur)**

Hargaon lies in Lat. 27° 46′ N. and Long. 80° 45′ E., on the metalled road from Sitapur to Lakhimpur, sixteen miles from the district headquarters. Parallel to the road runs the Lucknow Bareilly railway line of the North Eastern Railway, the railway station being here also. Other metalled roads are those leading to Laharpur on the south-east and to Maholi on the south-west via Baragaon. It is also connected with the towns of Sitapur and Lakhimpur by metalled roads on which government buses ply, private buses also running to Laharpur.

According to local tradition, it was founded by the mythical Raja Harish Chandra of Ayodhya, and was later renewed by Virat (in whose court the Pandavas sought shelter in the thirteenth year of their exile) and again by the great Vikramaditya of Ujjain. But the country of Virat is usually identified with the former Alwar States in Rajasthan. The only traces of the old town consists of a lofty and extensive mound covered with broken bricks and sculptured stones. There is an ancient masonry tank here called Surajkund, which is held sacred by the Hindus. From the neighbourhood of this tank some figurines of the *saptamatrikas* (seven mother-goddesses) have been discovered. On the top of the mound is a Muslim *dargah* (shrine) of the early Mughal period, which appears to have been built on the site of and with the materials of a former Hindu temple. About 1712 a clan (that of the Gaur Rajputs) from the west of the Ganga, led by Singha, invaded the country and took the town, pillaging the place and putting the inhabitants to the sword. The old town included the sites of four villages—Hargaon, Jalalpur, Tarpatpur and Sarai Pithu,

the last containing most of the antiquities mentioned above, Hargaon itself being a very small village with an area of only twenty-five acres and containing 273 persons. A big bathing fair is held here on the full-moon day of Kartika. Another fair, known as the Dhanush Yajna, is also held here for about a week in Kartika and ends on the day of the full-moon.

The Oudh Sugar Mills, Hargaon, one of the biggest sugar factories of the State, is located a short distance from the main site of the village and has largely contributed to the growth and prosperity of the place in recent times. Hargaon has a higher secondary school, a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a dispensary and a child welfare and maternity centre, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, an inspection house (maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad) and a cattle pound.

The place gives its name to a development Block which was the first to be opened in the district on January 26, 1951, and is running in Stage II. It extends over ninety-nine *gaon sabhas* and has a total population of 75,768.

**JAHANGIRABAD (pargana and tahsil Biswan)**

A large village lying in Lat. 27° 32′ N. and Long. 81° 7′ E., Jahangirabad is about eight miles from the town of Biswan and thirty miles from that of Sitapur. In former times it was held by the Ahbans Rajputs.

The population of the place numbers 2,195. The village, assessed at Rs 8,961, has an area of 1,510 acres of which 1,160 acres are cultivated. Situated on the right bank of the Kewani and on the road from Sitapur to Bahraich via Biswan which is metalled as far as this place, it has of late assumed some commercial importance, for it serves as the terminus for the export and import trade for the vast *ganjar* area which suffers from the lack of mechanised transport owing to poor means of communications. This village contains a considerable bazar (in which markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays), a primary school, a branch post-office and a library, the last being maintained by the Education Department.

**KAMLAPUR (pargana Pirnagar, tahsil Sidhauli)**

Kamlapur, also known as Kamalpur, is a small village, lying in Lat. 27° 23′ N. and Long. 80° 50′ E., within the limits of the revenue village of Maholi and is on the national highway from Lucknow to Sitapur about sixteen miles from the latter and thirty-six miles from the former. Another metalled road connects it with Joraura on the Sidhauli-Biswan road. The Lucknow-Bareilly railway line of the North Eastern Railway has a station here. Formerly it was merely an insignificant hamlet, but since the construction of the railway line it has grown considerably, and now possesses an important grain market, wheat, gram and oil-seeds being the chief items of export.

Kamlapur forms parts of the revenue village of Maholi which has a population of 2,248 and an area of 1,115 acres, including 663 acres under the plough, with a revenue of Rs 6,710.54. The Ramlila festival is annually celebrated here and a fair in honour of a Bais rani named Mahothi, who became a sati, is held in Chaitra and attract a large gathering. On this occasion a brisk trade, especially in cattle and articles made of wood, is carried on. Bi-weekly markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays.

The place has a junior high school, a dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a branch post-office, a police-station and an inspection house maintained by the Bara Banki Division of the Sarda Canal.

**KANWA KHERA (pargana Khairabad, tahsil Sitapur)**

This village, which is also known as Qanungo Khera, lies in Lat. 27° 33′ N and Long. 80° 10′ E., is situated on the unmetalled road running from Sitapur to Madhuapur and on to Ramkot and is about a mile south of Sitapur town.

Little is known about the early history of the place, but it contains an old mound known as Thikraha Har which extends over an area of about five acres and is divided into two parts by a nullah formed by rain-water, each part containing an ancient well, the two wells being about a hundred yards apart, of big sized bricks (attributed to the Mauryan age) having been used in the construction of these wells. One of them has a diameter of about eighty feet. Among the surface finds are some pieces of coloured pottery.

The population of the village numbers 739 and its land covers an area of 246 acres (including 171 acres of cultivated land). It yields a land revenue of Rs 1,529 and has a primary school

**KASMANDA (pargana Bari. tahsil Sidhauli)**

A large village and the headquarters of a development Block, Kasmanda lies in Lat. 27° 22′ N. and Long 80° 51′ E., about three miles south-east of Kamlapur railway station on the Lucknow-Bareilly line of the North Eastern Railway being connected with the station by a metalled road as well as to the Sidhauli-Biswan metalled road.

The place has a population of 1,811 and an area of 1,407 acres of which 1,186 acres are cultivated. The land revenue of the village amounts to Rs 9,325.89. It contains a branch post-office, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a reading-room run by the Education Department and a bazar in which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

The Kasmanda Block, which started functioning on April 1, 1960, comprises eighty-four *gaon sabhas,* with a population of 73,713 and is in the pre-extension Stage.

**KHAIRABAD (pargana Khairabad, tahsil Sidhauli)**

The headquarters of the pargana and the third largest town of the district, Khairabad lies in Lat. 27° 32′ N. and Long. 80° 45′ E., a short way east of the national highway, at a distance of five miles from Sitapur and forty-seven miles from Lucknow. Parallel to the national highway runs the Lucknow-Bareilly railway line of the North Eastern Railway, with a station here, a short distance south west of the town. Through the town runs the metalled road from Sitapur to Biswan on which government buses ply. Unmetalled roads lead to Machrehta and Naimisharanya on the south-west and to Laharpur on the north-west.

The ancient name of the place is said to be Mansachhatra, famed as a place of pilgrimage as far back as the reign of Vikramaditya. The similarity between this name and that of an old tank, called Maswasi (the waters of which are supposed to have healing properties), is significant. According to a local tradition the town is said to have been founded by Khaira, a Pasi in the first year of the eleventh century, and subsequently to have been taken in possession by a Kavasth family. Although the word 'Khairabad' is of undoubted Muslim origin, there is no doubt that the Pasis held several places in the district before the advent even of the Rajputs who were here before the Muslim invasion of the place, and it might have been one of the places held by the Pasis. The Pasis were ousted by the Ahbans Rajputs whose headquarters was in Unasiya (a place four miles south of Khairabad), who in their turn were thrown out by the Muslims. In 1527, Babur seized the district of Khairabad from Bahadur Khan who then ruled under the title of Muhammad Shah, and Humayun held Khairabad till his defeat by Sher Shah. It is uncertain at what period it became the centre of government, but for centuries it had been the seat of a Muslim governor, becoming the headquarters of a sirkar in the province of Avadh in Akbar's time. In 1567, Iskandar Khan, who then held Avadh in *jagir*, rebelled against Akbar and with the help of Khan Zaman and his brother seized the town and district of Khairabad[1] and held the place till the arrival of the army. Later Mughal emperors conferred many rent-free grants in the vicinity upon a number of Muslims who settled down here. Under the nawabs of Avadh, it was the headquarters of a *nizamat*, the last governor (*nazim*) being Bakshi Har Parshad who administered the district during the struggle of 1857. After the annexation, for some time it gave its name to a Division, although from the very beginning the commissioner resided in Sitapur.

There are several old buildings (temples, mosques and *dargahs*) in the town, but none of them dates from a period earlier than that of Akbar, nor is any of architectural interest. The imambara and Qadam Rasul

[1] Nevill, H. R : *Sitapur* : *A Gazetteer*, 1905, p. 127

were erected about 125 years ago by Makka, a *daroga* of the Darzi caste. Some of the buildings bear inscriptions; those in the mosque and the *dargah* of Chhote Makhdum in *mohalla* Mian Sarai indicate that the former was commenced in 993 A. H. (1585 A. D.) and was completed about sixty years later, and that the latter bears the date 993-994 A. H. (1585-86 A. D.). The Jami Masjid was erected in 1060 A. H. (1650 A. D.) during the reign of Shah Jahan. Among the Hindu buildings are the temple of Vishnu, and the *thakurdwara* of Rai Daulat Rai, who was formerly a naib vizir of Avadh. There is a small estate attached to the latter for the support of the *mahant* and the brotherhood. There are three serais, one of which was built by Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, who also erected the Bridge in Sitapur and the serai in Maholi, the second was founded by Chaudhry Ram Narain of Mubarakpur, and the third was constructed by the British Government.

In Akbar's time, the sirkar of Khairabad consisted of twenty-five *mahals*, many of which now lie in the districts of Kheri and Hardoi. Prior to the annexation, the place was one of the largest towns of Avadh; its old buildings and vast area with forty *mohallas* speak of its past importance. About the end of the nineteenth century it was ousted from its premier position by the growth of Sitapur. Its population, although considerably reduced after the annexation, was 15,677 at the enumeration of 1869, when it was the fifth largest town in Avadh There was a steady decline in its population till 1921, which then numbered 11,525, although during the next thirty years the population increased, being 13,400 in 1951. The town has been administered as a municipality since 1869. The area of the town is 571 acres, including a cultivated area of 167 acres.

At one time this place had considerable commercial importance; merchants selling Kashmiri shawls, vendors of Birmingham jewellery, circus riders from Sidney and wrestlers from the Punjab could be seen here and horses from Kathiawar and elephants from Assam were sold in the bazars. Gradually its markets came to be eclipsed by those of Sitapur. The indigenous handloom industry, once of considerable importance, has almost been crushed under the pressure of competition from mill-made cloth. Nevertheless about 500 looms are engaged in this industry and durries manufactured here from mill-made yarn enjoy a reputation of their own, and are exported to other parts of the country. Next in importance are locally manufactured steel trunks which are exported to the neighbouring districts. A factory for the manufacture and repair of small optical instruments has been started here under the auspices of the Sitapur Eye Hospital. An exhibition, instituted by government soon after the annexation, is held here annually for ten days, in January, and attracts, a large gathering. Three other fairs are held here, Ramlila, Jalavihar and Muharram but none of them is of importance. The town has four bazars, known as Bari Bazar, Ramganj, Rakabganj and Kesra, in which markets are held daily.

Khairabad has five primary schools which are run by the Municipal Board, two junior high schools for boys, a junior high school for girls, an aided intermediate college, a police-station and a police outpost, a dispensary and a child welfare and maternity centre maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office and a public telephone office.

The place gives its name to a development Block (in the shadow Stage) extending over ninety *gaon sabhas,* with a total population of 65,312.

**KORAUNA (pargana Korauna, tahsil Misrikh)**

This place, which is the headquarters of the pargana, is a large village, and lies in Lat. 27° 22′ N. and Long. 80° 37′ E., on the road from Misrikh to Sidhauli, about eight miles from the former. In Akbar's time it had the name of Kharkila, which it retained for a long time. A mile to the north-west along the road is the old village of Jargawan with its ruined fort, formerly the headquarters of the Janwars.

It is one of the first halting places of the pilgrims who undertake the *parikrama* of Misrikh. The population of Korauna is 1,933; its lands cover an area of 1,682 acres (of which 1,160 acres are cultivated) and yield a revenue of Rs 11,542. The place has a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a State *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a branch post-office and a small market held on Mondays and Fridays.

**LAHARPUR (pargana Laharpur, tahsil Sitapur)**

The headquarters of the pargana, this is the second largest town of the district, and lies in Lat. 27°43′ N. and Long. 80°54′ E., seventeen miles north-east of Sitapur. At Hargaon it is connected with the Sitapur-Lakhimpur metalled road. Private buses run to Sitapur via Hargaon.

The place is said to have been founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1374 A.D. when he was on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saiyid Salar Masud in Bahraich, and was named Tughlaqpur after its founder. About two furlongs east of the town there is a masonry tank (now in decay) known as Sultan-ka-talab. Firoz Shah settled in this place certain Muslims and Kayasths, but thirty years or so later they were expelled by the Pasis, under Lohari, who changed the name from Tughlaqpur to Loharipur which in course of time became Laharpur The Pasis were exterminated about 500 years ago by an army of the Muslims who came from Kannauj under Tahir Ghazi, who in their turn were conquered by the Gaurs under Raja Chandra Sen in 1707 A.D. Laharpur is reputed to be the birthplace of Todar Mal, the famous revenue minister of Akbar. In the village of Rajapur, about a mile south of the town, there are ruins of a masonry tank which is said to have been constructed by Todar Mal himself. Some time ago a few old images were found in this tank, which are preserved in the State Museum.

The population of the town, at the enumeration of 1869, was 10,989 and remained almost stationary till 1931. But since then there has been a marked increase, the census returns of 1951 giving a population of 11,275.

Situated at the border of the lowlying area which suffers from poor means of communication, the town has always been of commercial importance. It is a big collecting centre for the export trade, the chief exports being paddy, maize, *juar*, *gur*, barley, hides and skins, tobacco and a considerable amount of garden produce. Handloom cloth and durries made here are exported to the neighbouring districts. The government have established a dye-house here. Besides a flourishing permanent market-place, the town contains three bazars, known as Shahar bazar, Gurkhet and Maza Shah, in each of which markets are held twice a week. The fair of Majir Shah Qalandar is held here from the 12th to the 15th of Rajjab, which is attended by about 1,500 persons. The town is administered by a Town Area Committee. A hydel power sub-station has been established here and the main streets of the town have been electrified.

There are, in this place, two junior high schools (including one maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad), seven primary schools (including one for girls), a school for women and five *maktabs* one of which, named Madrasah Islamia Ruknia Arabia, has been recognized by the government for the Alim, Fazil and Munshi examinations.

Laharpur is also the headquarters of a development Block of the same name which started functioning on October 1, 1959, and comprises seventy-two *gaon sabhas*, with a population of 71,552 and is running in Stage I. The town has a dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a police-station and a police outpost, a sub-post office, a public telephone office and an inspection house belonging to the Antarim Zila Parishad.

**MACHREHTA (pargana Machrehta, tahsil Misrikh)**

This is the headquarters of the pargana and of a development Block and is a fair-sized village, lying in a Lat. 27°25′ N. and Long. 80° 38′ E., on the unmetalled road from Khairabad to Naimisharanya, about sixteen miles south of the district headquarters Other roads lead to Misrikh on the west and Jalalpur on the national highway on the east.

Machrehta is said to have been founded about 400 years ago by the revenue officials of Akbar, when they were demarcating and assessing the land ; but as it gave its name to the *mahal* mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, it is probable that the place dates from an earlier period. Local tradition also states that in former times the whole neighbourhood was covered with jungle and was known as the *tapbhumi* or the land of hermits, of whom, one, Machhandar Nath, gave his name to the place. There are in this village the ruins of a brick fort, an old serai, an *imambara* and several mosques and temples one (situated on the banks of a large tank) being known as Hardwar Tirtha.

The place had a population of 4,578 in 1869, but the number has since steadily decreased being 2,479 at the last census (1951). The lands of Machrehta cover only the small area of 241 acres of which 123 acres are under cultivation and its land revenue is Rs 1,336. The village has a junior high school, a primary school, a *maktab*, a branch post-office, a cattle pound and two bazars in which markets are held daily. The chief articles of indigenous manufacture are handloom cloth and durries which find a ready market in Sitapur.

The Machrehta development Block is made up of ninety *gaon sabhas*, with a total population of 67,725 and is running in the shadow Stage.

**MAHMUDABAD (pargana Mahmudabad, tahsil Sidhauli)**

The headquarters of the pargana and of a development Block, Mahmudabad is a considerable town, lying in Lat. 27°18′ N. and Long. 81°7′ E., on the road from Sitapur to Bahramghat (in Bara Banki) via Biswan, at a distance of twenty-eight miles from the latter and about thirty-five miles from Sitapur. It is a junction of many roads, one connecting it with Sidhauli on the west, another with Kursi (in Bara Banki) and Lucknow on the south and a third with Thangaon and Tambaur on the north-east by way of the Chandauli ferry on the Chauka. Government buses run from Lucknow to Mahmudabad. There is also a railway station in Mahmudabad on branch line of the North Eastern Railway running from Sitapur to Burhwal.

The town is said to have been founded in the days of Akbar by Nawab Mahmud Khan, a commander in the army of the emperor and one of the descendants of Qazi Nusratullah generally known as Shaikh Nathan, who had received from Muhammad bin Tughlaq a large estate in the neighbourhood of Fatehpur for subduing the Bhars who were then ruling in Sandagarh, the old name of Bilhara in Bara Banki. Nawab Mahmud Khan's descendants held the Mahmudabad estate till the abolition of *zamindari*. The fine residence of the erstwhile talukdars is still one of the most conspicuous features of the town. Its population was 6,329 at the enumeration of 1869 and the number of inhabitants in 1951 was 9,904. The area of the town is 825 acres of which 356 acres are cultivated, the revenue being Rs 6,253.69. A large Muslim fair takes place here in May in honour of Madey Shah, and at the end of that month there is another somewhat smaller gathering at the shrine of a saint named Shahid Mard.

For the civic administration of the town there has recently been constituted a Town Area committee. Besides permanent shops there is a flourishing grain market from where staples, such as paddy, *urd*, wheat and gram, are exported. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays. Brass utensils manufactured here are of considerable local reputation.

It has a higher secondary school, known as the Colvin Higher Secondary School, a junior high school for girls, three primary schools (including one for girls), two *maktabs* and a reading-room, the last being run by the Education Department.

The Mahmudabad development Block comprises eighty-six *gaon sabhas* with a total population of 72,725, and is running in the shadow Stage. The town has a women's hospital, known as the Zohra Zenana Government Hospital, a dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a police-station, a branch post-office, a cattle pound and an inspection house maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad. Close to the town there is a fine encamping ground in a large grove called the Lakhpera, which was said to contain a lakh of rupees.

**MAHOLI (pargana Maholi, tahsil Misrikh)**

Maholi, the headquarters of the pargana and a development Block, is a large village, lying in Lat. 27°40′ N. and Long. 80°29′ E., to the north of the national highway running from Lucknow to Shahjahanpur via Sitapur, close to the left bank of the Kathna river and opposite Chandra. It is fifteen miles from the district headquarters and thirty-eight miles from Shahjahanpur.

Maholi is said to have derived its name from Mahipal, a Kurmi, who lived about 600 years ago and who gave his name to the new town, built on the site of an older one which had fallen into decay. In the days of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula, the *nazim*, Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, founded the bazar here as well as the fort and the serai. To the same official is ascribed the construction of the old bridge on the Kathna. At the time of the annexation, the village belonged to Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli, who offered a tough resistance to the British forces in the freedom struggle of 1857; consequently Maholi with the rest of his estate was confiscated by the British Government. There is the *dargah* here of a Muslim *shahid*, name Hatila Pir.

The lands of Maholi, assessed to a revenue of Rs 7,861, cover an area of 1,368 acres, of which 1,029 acres are cultivated and its population is 2,301. Sugar-cane is grown here extensively since the opening of the Lakshmiji Sugar Mills in 1932. The place has assumed some commercial importance with the establishment of this mill and the development of a thriving grain market.

The place has an intermediate college, a junior high school, three primary schools (including one for girls), a school for women, a reading-room, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange, an inspection house and a military camping ground. The Maholi development Block (which has entered the pre-extension Stage since October 1, 1959) extends over eighty-four *gaon sabhas*, with a population of 68,204.

**MAHRAJNAGAR (pargana and tahsil Biswan)**

This is a large village, lying in Lat. 27°34′ N. and Long. 80°57′ E., on the unmetalled road from Biswan to Laharpur and Lakhimpur-Kheri. It is five miles from Biswan and about sixteen miles from the district headquarters.

The old name of the place was Islamnagar, but in the later days of the nawabs of Avadh, it was seized by Raja Tej Singh, a Gaur Rajput, who was then *naib-chakladar* who changed the name to Mahrajnagar. There are two old temples, a mosque and a masonry tank in the village.

The population numbers 1,775 and the area is 1,539 acres of which 1,166 are cultivated. The lands of the village are assessed to land revenue of Rs 8,896. There are two bazars here, in one of which markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays and in another, the Ghaznipur bazar, which is famous for its trade in cattle, on Mondays and Fridays. A Ramlila fair is held here annually on the full-moon day of Magha.

The village has a junior high school, a primary school, a *maktab*, a library maintained by the Education Department and a branch post-office.

**MALLANPUR (pargana Kundri North, tahsil Biswan)**

A large village in Lat. 27° 43′ N. and Long. 81° 15′ E., Mallanpur stands on the banks of the Dahawar in the north-east of the pargana. It is forty-one miles east of Sitapur, on the road from Laharpur to Tambaur and Bahraich.

It is said to have been founded by Mallan, a Kurmi, nearly five and a half centuries ago, when that caste was predominant in the area. It subsequently came into the possession of the Raikwars, falling to the lot of the younger scion of the great Baundi house. At the time of the annexation of Avadh, the place temporarily assumed some importance as it was made the headquarters of a district but it ceased to have this position after 1857, the year of the struggle for freedom. It is now an ordinary village with a population of 2,392, much of the village having been washed away by the Dahawar floods.

The total area of the village is 1,953 acres, of which only 427 acres are under cultivation, the bulk of the remainder having been eroded by the river. The land revenue of the village is Rs 4,664. It has a bazar in which markets are held on Wednesdays and Sundays, a primary school, a reading-room run by the Education Department and a branch post-office. A largely attended Dhanush Yajna fair is held here annually in January.

**MANWAN (pargana Manwan, tahsil Sidhauli)**

Manwan, the headquarters of the pargana, lies in Lat 27° 13′ N. and Long. 80° 50′ E., on the left bank of the Sarayan, a mile west of the national highway and six miles south of Sidhauli.

The place is of considerable archaeological interest, as it possesses traces of great antiquity. There is an extensive *khera* covering an area of more than fifty acres which is said to contain the ruins of an old fort, built by King Mandhata of Ayodhya. Another version is that this place was the capital of Babhruvahan, son of Arjuna, the Pandava, and was then known as Manipur. One of the reasons adduced in favour of this belief is that close to Manwan there is a village called Ranwapara, and this was the name of the battlefield in which Arjuna was killed. The *khera* stands high (overlooking the river) and several strata are clearly discernible. Of many statues found here, the important ones are a five-foot statue of Vishnu, two beautifully carved *yakshinis* and a headless red-stone statue apparently of Buddha. To the north-east of Manwan, at a distance of a mile and a half, there are other extensive remains which appear to be those of a fortified camp. Other numerous mounds in the neighbourhood mark the sites of ancient buildings. In Manwan there is also a small *dargah* (shrine) as well as an *idgah*, built about 250 years ago by Mustafa, who then held the village and for some time the place was known as Manwan Mustafabad.

The population of the village is 1,282 and its lands, yielding a revenue of Rs 4,351.04, are 770 acres in area, of which 507 acres are cultivated. The place has a primary school and a small bazar in which markets are held on Wednesdays and Sundays.

**MISRIKH (pargana and tahsil Misrikh)**

Misrikh, the headquarters of the tahsil, is an ancient town, situated in Lat. 27° 26′ N. and Long. 8°0 32′ E., on the Sitapur-Hardoi road, at a distance of some thirteen miles from the former Private buses ply on this road from Sitapur to Misrikh and Naimisharanya. The place gives its name to a railway station on the Sitapur-Balamau branch of the Northern Railway. Unmetalled roads run to Machrehta and Khairabad on the east and to Chandra on the north.

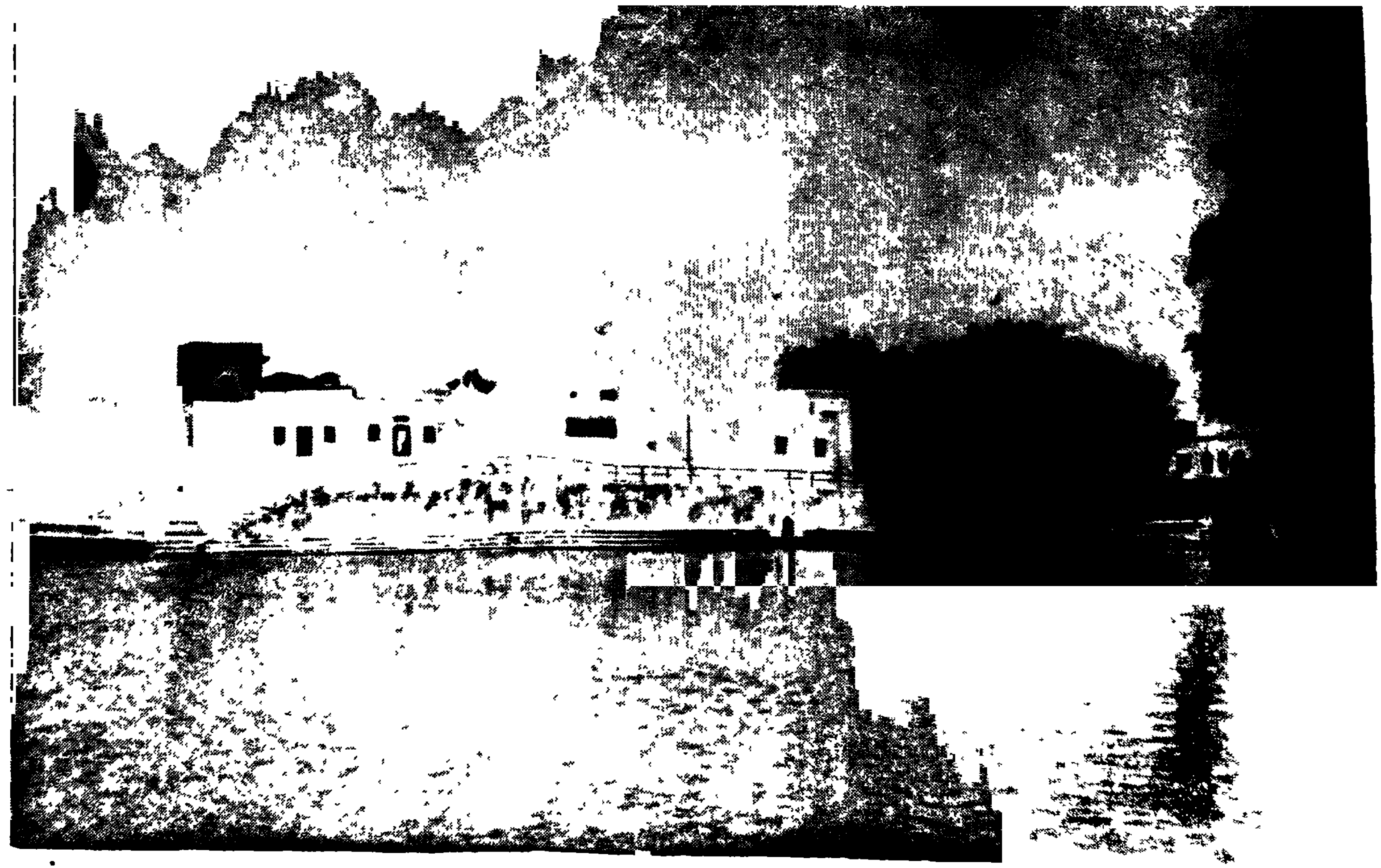
The place is said to derive its name from *misrita* which in Sanskrit means 'mixed', because the large tank here (popularly called the Dadhichi Tirtha) is supposed to contain a blend of the waters of all the holy places in India. The story goes that God had bestowed divine armour and a sheaf of arrows upon Raja Dadhichi, who became a sage and is mentioned in the Rigveda as one who invented fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood. Later, when the *asuras* (demons) became so powerful as to threaten to seize the armour and arrows, Dadhichi turned them into powder which he swallowed with the result that his bones acquired supernatural hardness. When the atrocities of the demons (led by Vritrasura) became unbearable, the gods prayed to Indra to destroy their persecutors. Indra approached Dadhichi and asked for his bones in order to forge the *vajra* (thunderbolt) by which to exterminate the demons and their army

Dadhichi agreed, but expressed the wish that before he gave up his life he would like to go on pilgrimage to all the holy places in the country. As this would have taken years, Indra arranged to bring the waters of all the holy places to one place and thus fulfilled the desire of the sage. The central place where Dadhichi performed this unique pilgrimage became known as Dadhichi Kund. The Sita Kup here is identified with the place where the earth parted and took Sita in, when she had been called upon by Rama to prove her innocence. Among other sacred places here, there is an old temple known as Uttreshvar Mahadeva. The Vedic legends, however, locate Misrikh near the Shravanavata forest, to the west of Kurukshetra. The *Mahabharata* also places Misrikh on the bank of the Sarasvati. The location of this Misrikh may not correspond to those of the Vedic and post-Vedic Misrikhs, but this site is also of hoary antiquity, and has been famous for centuries as a place of pilgrimage.

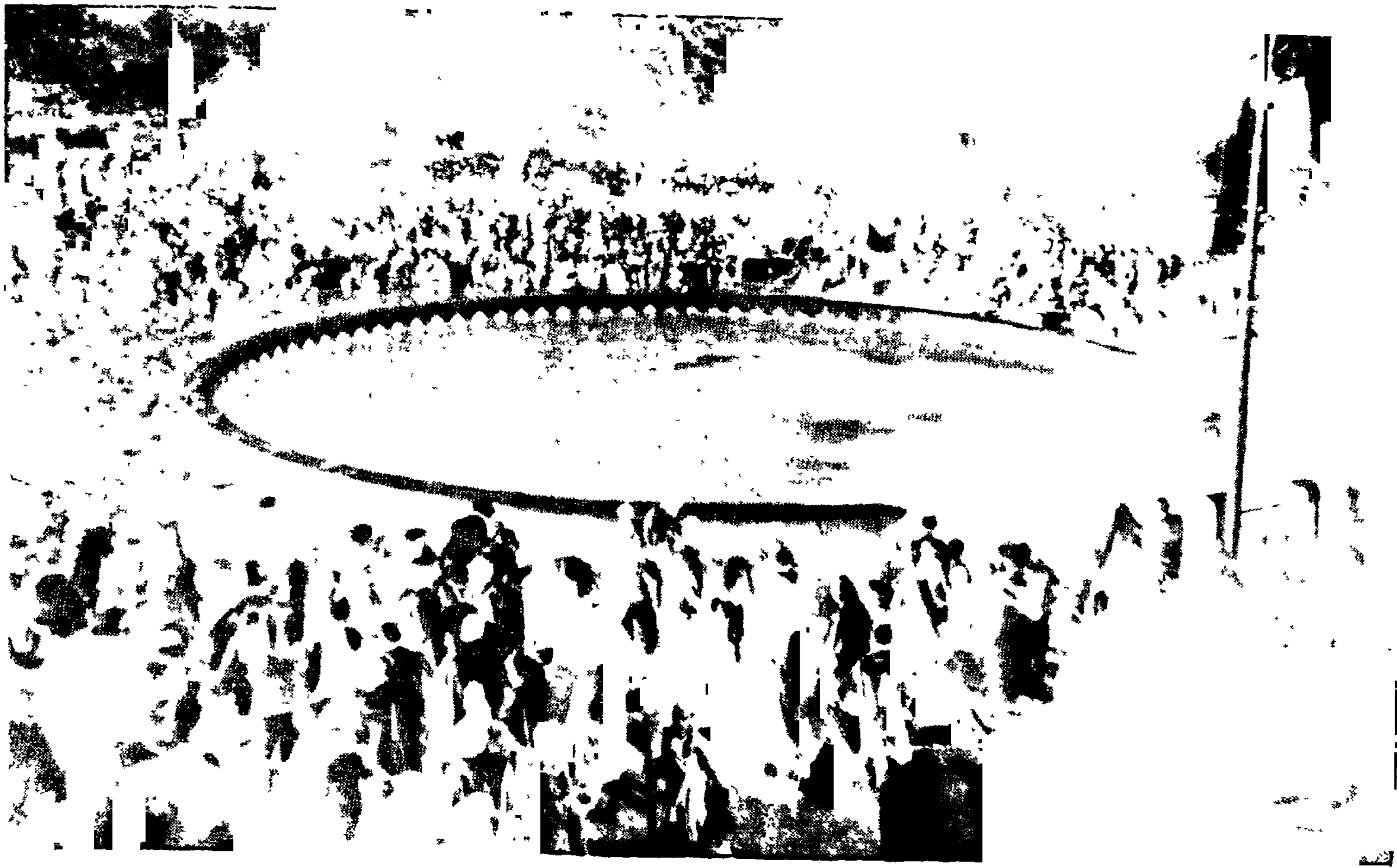
The construction of the Dadhichi tank is, by one tradition, ascribed to Raja Vikramaditya. It was repaired by Rani Ahilya Bai of the Holkar house of Indore about 200 years ago. All round the tank there are some old temples, the oldest of which is dedicated to Dadhichi himself. In the middle of the tank there is a well, called Sarset. The journey of the *parikrama* fair (annually held here) begins in Nimsar at the beginning of the bright half of the month of Phalguna. After a halt on the second day in Korauna it goes on to Haraiva, Kothawan, Umrari and Sakin Gopalpur in the Hardoi district and thence to Deogawan, Mandarwa and Jargawan in this district. From Jargawan the pilgrims come back by way of Nimsar and Barethi to Misrikh on the eleventh day, thus completing the round. The pilgrims take dips in the Sita Kup and the Dadhichi Tirtha where the *parikrama* ends, the attendance on the last day swelling to about two lakhs. Other fairs annually held here are those of the full-moon day of Kartika and Ramlila. The place has shown a slight decrease in its population since 1901, when it was 2,966, as at the last census (1951) the number of inhabitants was 2,851. For civic administration Misrikh, with Naimisharanya, constitutes a municipality. Its area is 1,025 acres (with a revenue of Rs 4,163) of which 630 acres are cultivated. The main streets of the town were electrified in 1956-57. The place has an intermediate college, two junior high schools (one each for boys and girls) and a reading-room.

It has always been of commercial importance which has increased since the construction of the Sitapur-Balamau railway line and a railway station the result of which has been the development of a flourishing grain market. The *parikrama* fair is another good source of income to the traders of the locality.

Misrikh is the headquarters of a development Block, which cover seventy-five *gaon sabhas*, with a total population of 68,120. The town



*Dadhichi Kund in Misrikh*



*Chakra Tirth in Naimisharanya*

has a dispensary, a primary health centre with four maternity centres maintained out of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, a subsidised *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office, a police-station and an inspection house.

**NAIMISHARANYA (pargana Aurangabad, tahsil Misrikh)**

Naimisharanya or Nimsar is a small town of considerable antiquity and great sanctity. It lies in Lat. 27°21′ N. and Long. 80°29′ E., on the left bank of the Gomati, at the junction of the roads from Sitapur and Khairabad, and at a distance of twenty miles from the former. Parallel to the Sitapur road runs the Sitapur-Balamau railway line of the Northern Railway, with a station here.

The derivation of the name is variously construed. According to one version it is derived from *nemi,* the circumference of a wheel or *chakra,* the legend being that 88,000 sages, headed by the great rishi Saunaka, approached Brahma and adjured him to show them the place most worthy to be consecrated to religious worship. Brahma flung his *chakra* or discus to earth and the spot where it fell became the holy place sought for and it came to be known as Chakra Tirtha, the area extending ten miles round, taking the name of Naimisharanya Another derivation is from '*nimisha*' which in Sanskrit means the twinkling of an eye. The legend goes that the sage Gauramukha destroyed in the twinkling of an eye an army of demons in this place which was his forest hermitage, an army of demons in the twinkling of an eye It seems certain that in the post-Vedic age, this place was an important hermitage, a forest which was like a university where 88,000 sages resided and pursued their studies, and that many *aranyakas* (commentaries on the Vedas) were composed here. The *kulapati* was Saunaka, who attracted to Naimisharanya a vast concourse of learned men by his performance of a twelve-year sacrifice The earliest reference to the present site is met with in Valmiki's *Ramayana* (Uttarkand, cc. 91—93) which describes Naimisha as the place where Rama, after the banishment of Sita, performed the Ashwamedha Yajna (horse sacrifice) on the banks of the river Gomati, and where sage Valmiki came with Lava and Kusha, the twin sons of Rama and Sita, to attend the *yajna*, Naimisha is also mentioned in the *Mahabharata* in connection with the pilgrimage of Yudhishthira, the eldest of the Pandavas.[1] The *Mahabharata* also mentions that Arjuna visited Naimisharanya and saw the beautiful lotus-covered Gomati.[2]

Here there are the remains of an old fort, standing on a lofty mound to the south-west of the Chakra Tirtha It is about 1 100 feet long from east to west with a breadth varying from 300 feet to 400 feet. One pillar of the gateway, built in the Hindu style, partly of brick and partly of

[1]*Mahabharata*, (Gita Press, Gorakhpur), Vana Parva, c. 87, vv. 5-7

[2]*Ibid.* Adi Parva, c. 214, v. 6

carved *kankar* blocks, is still extant. The foundation of the fort is ascribed to the Pandavas, but it is said to have been rebuilt in 1305 A.D. by Hahajal, a renegrade Hindu who, according to local tradition, was the vizir of Alauddin Khilji. The place is also mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as possessing a large fort, a number of temples and a reservoir, the last apparently being the Chakra Tirtha. In the days of the nawabs of Avadh, it was the residence of an *amil*. Local tradition also states that, after his failure in the struggle of 1857-58, Nana Dhondhu Pant (on his return from Nepal) lived here in disguise for several years.

There are many *tirthas*, temples and other sacred places in Naimisharanya, but only the Chakra Tirtha, the temple of Lalita Devi and the Vyasa Gaddi are of importance. The Chakra Tirtha, a reservoir fed by natural springs, is hexagonal in shape and has a diameter of 120 feet. As a measure of safety the inner space has been enclosed by a circular wall, leaving the outer space, three to five feet wide and four feet deep, for pilgrims to take a dip in it The place has been electrified to make bathing on dark nights safe for pilgrims. The Vyasa Gaddi, situated on a high mound amidst trees and overlooking the Gomati, is said to be the seat of sage Vyasa who is believed to have recited the Vedas and composed the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* in this place

Naimisharanya is one of the important centres of Hindu pilgrimage and is annually visited by lakhs of people from distant places. Bathing fairs are held here on every *amawasya* (fifteenth day of the dark half of each month) and attract more than 10,000 pilgrims, the number swelling to 50,000 on the day of Somawati Amawasya (*amawasya* falling on a Monday).

It covers an area of 1,411 (with a revenue of Rs 2,687) of which 500 acres are cultivated. Despite its religious importance for ages, the population has greatly declined during the last fifty years. In 1901, the inhabitants of the town numbered 2,340, whereas at the last census (of 1951) the number had dwindled to 1,693—a decline due largely to the absence of sufficient avenues of employment in the town and the dependence of the bulk of its population on the donations made by, and the income derived from, pilgrims.

For purposes of civic administration Naimisharanya was constituted into a Town Area in 1876, but in 1932 a Notified Area comprising the town of Naimisharanya and Misrikh was formed, which functioned till 1957 when it was replaced by a Municipal Board. There are two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a Sanskrit *pathshala*, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a branch post-office and an inspection house in this place.

In 1956-57, a plan for the development of Naimisharanya-cum-Misrikh was drawn up under which Naimisharanya feeder road as far as Vyasa Gaddi was raised, and a bridge and two culverts were constructed on it, making the site accessible throughout the year. An additional platform, two waiting sheds and a waiting room were constructed, and the railway station,

the Chakra Tirtha and the temple of Lalita Devi were electrified. Extensive repairs were also carried out in the Chakra Tirtha, Gaughat, Charan Kund, Godavari Kund and Pancha Prayag.

**NASIRABAD (pargana Gondla, tahsil Misrikh)**

This is a very small village lying in Lat. 27°16′ N. and Long. 80°46′ E., on the road from Sidhauli to Misrikh, about five miles from the former.

The chief interest of the place lies in an extensive mound and the ruins of two brick temples believed to date from the tenth century A. D. One of them, known as the temple of Astika, also locally called by some people the place of 'Atika-Zind', is situated on the southern outskirts of the village about two furlongs from the 'abadi' : there are no idols in this place and it is in a state of abandonment. The other temple, that of Kalapa Devi, is situated across the road in the village of Karpan (which is opposite to Nasirabad). Pieces of broken idols are to be found here. Till seventy years ago these temples were in a fair state of preservation, the outer surface of the walls being decorated with deeply cut arabesque ornaments in perpendicular lines, traces of which are still visible. Each temple had originally four corner temples of smaller size decorated with moulded bricks.*

The place has a population of 150 and an area of 302 acres of which 202 acres are under the plough. The land revenue of the village is Rs 1,197.

**PAINTEPUR (pargana Mahmudabad, tahsil Sidhauli)**

This is a fairly big village lying in Lat. 27° 17′ N. and Long. 81°11′ E., in the south-east corner of the pargana, on the road from Mahmudabad to Bilhara in Bara Banki district about four miles east of Mahmudabad and about forty miles from Sitapur.

The village is said to have been founded about 400 years ago by Paintepal one of the Ahbans of Maholi and to have been named after him. Soon after it passed into the hands of the Muslims, and for many years it gave its name to one of the estates held by the Khanzada family of Mahmudabad. The population of the village has appreciably declined during the first half of this century from 4,939 in 1901 to 3,895 in 1951. Three fairs are held here annually, one on the occasion of the Dhanush Yajna in Agrahayana when about 10,000 persons assemble, another in Kartika in honour of Guru Nanak Shah and the third on the twenty-first of the Muslim month of Shaban, around the shrine of a saint named Mian Mansab Ali.

The village yields a land revenue of Rs 11,770.29 and its area is 1,257 acres, of which 977 acres are cultivated. It is known for its handloom

*Fuhrer, A : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions, in the North Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1891), p. 289

articles, about 1,000 looms being engaged in the production of durries, dhotis, shirtings, etc., which are exported. There is a bazar here, in which markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays.

The place has a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a *maktab* for Islamic studies and a State *Unani* dispensary.

**PARSENDI** (pargana Laharpur, tahsil Sitapur)

This is a large village lying in Lat. 27°35′ N. and Long. 80°50′ E., in the south-west of the pargana, about a mile north of the railway station of the same name on the Sitapur-Burhwal branch of the North Eastern Railway. It is about ten miles from Sitapur and two miles east of the unmetalled road from Khairabad to Laharpur, with which it is connected near the bridge on the Gond by a branch metalled road.

The population of the village is 1,951. A Ramlila fair attended by about 5,000 persons is held here annually. The village lands, assessed at Rs 6,135 cover an area of 1,028 acres, of which 683 acres are cultivated. The Kheri branch of the Sarda canal flows to the east of the village, at a distance of about a mile and a half, and provides facilities for irrigation. There is a bazar here, in which markets are held bi-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The village has a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a school for women, a reading-room and a branch post-office. The village gives its name to a development Block (in the shadow Stage) comprising eighty seven *gaon sabhas* with a total population of 73,290 persons.

**PIRNAGAR** (pargana Pirnagar, tahsil Sidhauli)

The headquarters of the pargana is this small village lying in Lat 27°25′ N. and Long. 80°48′ E., close to the junction of the Gond and the Sarayan and a mile west of the national highway running between Sitapur and Lucknow. In Akbar's times, it formed part of the sarkar of Lucknow under the name of pargana Bahrimau. It became the capital of the pargana in the reign of Jahangir and was founded by Rai Gansur Das, the dewan of Pir Muhammad, the then subedar of Avadh. The story goes that the dewan erected a Hindu temple here but he was afterwards compelled to build a mosque as well, to placate the feelings of the subedar.

The population of the village numbers 497 and its land revenue amounts to Rs 1,152.98. The village lands cover a small area of 387 acres, of which only 186 acres are cultivated. A fair is held annually on the day of the full moon of Kartika.

**PISAWAN** (pargana Chandra, tahsil Misrikh)

Pisawan, the headquarters of a development Block, is a village lying in Lat. 27°35′ N. and Long. 80°24′ E., on the junction of the unmetalled

roads connecting it with Misrikh, Maholi and Bargawan in this district and with the Hardoi district on the south-west.

The total area of the village is 1,175 acres (of which 908 acres are cultivated) and its population is 992. A State tube-well, commanding a culturable area of 1,191 acres, was constructed here under the First Five-year Plan. The village lands are assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,009. There is a bazar here where markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The place contains a dispensary, a police-station, a branch post-office, a primary school and an inspection house. A fair in honour of the goddess Bhagwati is held here in Asvina and Chaitra every year.

The Pisawan Block, which started functioning on April 1, 1960, is made up of 111 *gaon sabhas*, with a total population of 70,671, and is running in Stage I.

**QUTUBNAGAR (pargana and tahsil Misrikh)**

This is a large village lying in Lat. 27°29′ N. and Long. 80°27′ E., on the unmetalled road from Sitapur to Hardoi, eighteen miles west of the district headquarters and three miles north-east of the Gomati.

There is an old mound here on which the residence of the erstwhile talukdar stands and which was formerly occupied by a community of fakirs. Within the enclosure is an ancient well called Biswa Mitra (probably Vishvamitra, after the name of the famous sage) and the remains of a masonry tank which goes by the name of Jambu Dip

The population of Qutubnagar is 2,093 and its area 981 acres, of which 712 acres are under the plough. The village lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs 5,235 The place has a post-office, a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a reading-room and a bazar in which markets are held on Tuesdays and Mondays.

**RAMKOT (pargana Ramkot, tahsil Sitapur)**

Thus, the capital of the pargana, is a large village, lying in Lat 27°32′N and Long. 80°36′ E., on the metalled road from Sitapur to Hardoi, at a distance of seven miles from the former. It also gives its name to a station on the Sitapur-Balamau railway line of the Northern Railway.

The village stands on an ancient mound, the remains of a former town. The place is said to have been founded by Rama himself during his pilgrimage, and thus to have derived its name. Formerly it was held by the Kachera Rajputs, who were succeeded by the Janwars early in the eighteenth century. The only notable structure in the place is a beautiful tank by the side of which a temple of Shiv was built about 150 years ago by Hardeo Baksh, the then talukdar of the place. The tank is held sacred by Hindus and a large fair takes place here on the occasion of the Divali festival.

The village covers an area of 1,662 acres (of which 1,113 acres are cultivated), has a population of 2,372 and is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 10,467. It has two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a library run by the Education Department, a subsidised *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a branch post-office, a cattle pound and a small bazar, where markets are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays

**RAMPUR (pargana Kundri South, tahsil Sidhauli)**

Rampur or Rampur Mathura gives its name to an ancient estate held for many years by a family of Raikwars, who trace their connection to a younger brother of the first raja of Ramnagar (district Bara Banki), the alterative name being commonly applied to the single village of Rampur though there are two distinct sites about five miles apart. Rampur is a large village, lying on the left bank of the Chauka in Lat. 27°22′N and Long. 81°19′ E., opposite Jairampur in pargana Sadarpur, on the unmetalled road from Biswan; Mathura lies five miles to the north on the left bank of the Gobraia, a tributary of the Chauka, and the remains of a large square fort of the old Raikwar chieftains can still be seen here.

The population of the village of Rampur numbers 2,156. A Dhanush Yajna fair is held here in Agrahayana which is usually attended by about 4,000 persons.

The lands cover an area of 1,670 acres (of which 1,281 acres are under the plough) and are assessed to a revenue of Rs 6 382.28. It has a population of 2,156 and has a small bazar in which markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays, a dispensary maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad a primary school, a *maktab* and a branch post-office

The Rampur Mathura development Block consists of eighty *gaon sabhas*, with a total population of 73,881; it was inaugurated on April 1, 1958, and is running in Stage I.

**SADARPUR (pargana Sadarpur, tahsil Sidhauli)**

Sadarpur, the headquarters of the pargana, is merely a small village, lying in Lat. 27°26′ N. and Long. 81°8′ E., on the unmetalled road from Biswan to Rampur Mathura.

It is said to have been founded in 1567 A D. by Sadr Jahan of Pihani, who gave his name to the place. It afterwards came into the possession of some Chauhan Rajputs, whose descendants held the village till the abolition of zamindari.

The village lands cover an area of 422 acres of which 282 acres are cultivated. The population of the village is 1,307 and its land revenue Rs 2,717 86. It has a bazar, where markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, a primary school, a police-station, a branch post-office and a cattle pound.

**SAKARON (pargana Tambaur, tahsil Biswan)**

This large village lies in Lat. 27°10′ N. and Long. 81°3′ E., west of the Chauka river and on the right bank of the Naiya. It is about thirty miles north east of the district headquarters and nearly fifteen miles north of Biswan.

The origin of the place is difficult to trace, but for generations it was held by Gaur Rajputs from whom it passed on to the Somvansi Rajputs of Hardoi in the latter part of the nineteenth century as the result of a matrimonial alliance. There is a fortress here of the erstwhile talukdars which has a temple dedicated to Rama.

The village lands cover an area of 1,717 acres, of which 1,508 acres are cultivated. Its population is 1,702 and the land revenue Rs 7,106. It is the headquarters of a development Block (which is in shadow Stage) and of a *nyaya* panchayat of the same name, and has a primary school, a cattle pound and a bazar in which markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. A Dhanush Yajna fair is held here annually in January.

**SEOTA (pargana Kundri North, tahsil Biswan)**

This is a large village, lying in Lat 27°36′ N and Long. 81°11 E., about thirty-eight miles east of Sitapur and at a short distance west of the unmetalled road from Mahmudabad to Thangaon and Tambaur.

The village contains the ruins of an old mosque and a large mound, said to be the site of a fort built by the reputed founder, Alha of Kannauj, in honour of whom and of his wife Sunari, a fair takes place on every full-moon day. Another fair is held here on Basant Panchami in honour of a Muslim saint named Saiyid Maruf. The population of the place, which numbered 4,051 at the census of 1901, has slightly declined during the last fifty years, it being 3,822 at the census of 1951. The village covers an area of 3,262 acres, of which 2,631 acres are cultivated and its lands are assessed to a revenue of Rs 11,810. It has a bazar in which markets are held on Fridays and Mondays, a dispensary maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad, a child welfare and maternity centre maintained out of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, a branch post-office, a primary school, a *maktab*, and a reading-room run by the Education Department.

**SIDHAULI (pargana Bari, tahsil Sidhauli)**

This place is the headquarters of the tahsil and lies in Lat 27°17′ N. and Long. 80°50′ E., on the national highway from Lucknow to Sitapur at a distance of twenty-three miles from the latter and twenty nine miles from the former. Other metalled roads run to Bari on the west, to Mahmudabad on the east and to Biswan on the north east. Parallel to the national highway runs the Lucknow-Bareilly railway line of the North Eastern Railway, with a station at Sidhauli.

Formerly it was a small village of little note and the tahsil headquarters was located in Bari, which lies about two miles to the west and gives its name to the pargana in which the revenue village of Sidhauli falls. But owing to the greater convenience afforded by the position of Sidhauli, the tahsil headquarters was removed to this place some time after the construction of the railway line in 1885.

The village of Sidhauli covers an area of 578 acres (including a cultivated area of 378 acres under cultivation) and yields a land revenue of Rs 4,496.56. The population of the village is 2,353. It has developed into an important trade centre of the district and markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A hydel power sub station has also been established here. The town has an aided intermediate college. two junior high schools (one each for boys and girls), a library, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post and telegraph office, a police-station and two inspection houses, one maintained by the Antarim Zila Parishad and the other by the Bara Banki Division of the Sarda Canal. It is also the headquarters of a development Block (in Stage I), which comprises ninety-six *gaon sabhas,* with a total population of 70,971.

**SITAPUR (pargana and tahsil Sitapur)**

This is the headquarter town of the district and lies in Lat. 27°34′N. and Long 80°11′ E., on the banks of the Sarayan. Railway lines radiate from here in all directions, the branches of the Northern Railway run to Shahjahanpur on the north-west and to Balamau on the south-west; the North Eastern Railway connects it with Lucknow on the south, with Lakhimpur, Pilibhit and Bareilly on the north and with Bara Banki and Gonda on the south and south-east respectively. The national highway traverses the town from south-east to north-west, connecting it with Lucknow and Shahjahanpur. Other metalled roads run to Lakhimpur on the north, Biswan on the east and Hardoi on the south-west. A number of unmetalled roads connect Sitapur with some of the important places of the district.

There is not much to say about the early history of this place. According to tradition, Sita (the wife of Rama) stayed in this locality during a pilgrimage and the place derived its name from her. The present town is said to have been founded, after the Muslim invasion, by some Rajputs, styled Nirvansis or Nandvansis, whose descendants held the lands till recent times. After the annexation, Sitapur was selected as the headquarters of a district under the commissioner of the Khairabad Division, who resided here from the very beginning. The same year (1856) the cantonments were established here and a civil station was established on the left bank of the river opposite the old town of Sitapur and within the confines of pargana Khairabad. After the events of 1857, it was made the headquarters of a newly constituted district comprising the major portion of the former district of Mallanpur. The cantonments were laid out afresh and new

barracks were erected to accommodate a considerable force. The then deputy commissioner (Captain Thompson) built the large circular bazar, known after his name as Thompsonganj, with an entrance gate at each of the two ends.

The growth of the population of the town is illustrated by the results obtained from the various decennial censuses. At the enumeration of 1869, it was a small place with only 5,780 inhabitants. In 1901, the population had risen to 22,557 and from 1921 it went on increasing till in 1951 it was 44,397.

The Sarayan river, which enters the town from the north-east and has a zigzag course, separates the old town of Sitapur from the new town which is situated on the left bank and divided by the national highway which traverses the town from south-east to north west. For civic administration the whole town has been divided into eleven wards : Alamnagar, Thompsonganj, Tarinpur, Chaube Tola, Kot, Sheikh Sarai, Nai Basti, Civil Lines, Vijai Lakhshminagar, Parade and Sadar Bazar.

The Alamnagar ward is in the east and lies on both sides of the river, the section on the right bank (Alamnagar) being one of the oldest parts of the town in which an old mosque and a temple of Devi are situated. The other section, Durga Purwa, is on the left bank. The Thompsonganj ward lies in the heart of the town. In the south-east corner, along the left side of the national highway, is Parao, a big collecting centre for the export trade in grains, beyond which the national highway is crossed by the main road coming from the Thompsonganj market and leading to the Eye Hospital. On the northern side of the national highway is the Moti Lal park in which there is a *baradari* housing a Hindi library maintained by the Hindi Sabha, Sitapur. Beyond this park the road runs across the Thompsonganj market which has two gates, the northern gate with a clock tower beyond which there was, till recently, a serai which has now been converted into a refugee market. At the crossing of the main road and the national highway a road takes off and leads to the old town, crossing the Sarayan by a bridge of the days of the nawabs. Between this road and the national highway, at a short distance from the crossing, there is the Dufferin Hospital (founded in 1890) and opposite it is the District Hospital. To the north of the Dufferin Hospital, a large part of *mohalla* Buttsganj is occupied by the big house belonging to the erstwhile talukdars of Nabinagar and by two intermediate colleges named after their founders, Raja Raghubar Dayal and Ujagar Lal.

The Tarinpur ward is in the north-west of the town and consists of the three *mohallas* of Lonian Purwa to the west, Fattan Sarai to the east and Tarinpur in the middle. A Ramlila fair is held annually in this locality in the month of Asvina. To the east lies the Chaube Tola ward in the extreme north of the town. In the south of the old town lies the Kot ward, which contains a higher secondary school (near the old bridge)

which is run by the Municipal Board. In the north of the Sheikh Sarai ward there are a masonry tank and the temple of Baba Shyam Nath, which
ward there are a masonry tank and the temple of Baba Shyam Nath, which
fair being held here every Monday in the month of Sravana, the last Monday of that month attracting a big crowd. In the north-east is the Sitapur City station of the Northern Railway.

The Nai Basti ward is in the north-eastern corner of new Sitapur, most of its area being occupied by the extensive premises of the district jail, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the ward. Further south-east is the Parade ward, the easternmost ward of the municipality. A considerable portion of the ward lying to the west of Swarup Nagar is occupied by the police lines. A strip of land between the Parade *mohalla* and the national highway is being used as the Government Roadways bus station and the godown of the North Eastern Railway.

The Civil Lines ward lies in the west, the government higher secondary school with its playgrounds is in the extreme north the Eye Hospital (a premier institution) lies to the south, the central part being occupied by the Civil Lines locality itself in which there are the Sarojini Vatika (formerly known as the Company Bagh), the government normal school, the church and the Rashtriya Mahajani Pathshala Intermediate College. East of the Civil Lines and beyond the national highway, are the Vijai Lakhshminagar ward, to the north-west of which is the Theosophical Lodge which was established in 1912, the refugee colony, the civil courts, the Municipal Board offices and the collectorate. to the west of which lies the Hindu Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College. The Town Hall which had been used for a long time by the British as a club, now houses the public library (maintained by the Municipal Board). On the southern outskirts of the town lies the Sadar bazar which comprised the former cantonment after the abandonment of which the cantonment area has been occupied by the XI Battalion of the Pradeshik Armed Constabulary and its training centre. The south-east corner is occupied by the stations of the Northern and North Eastern Railways. In the north-western corner there is the income-tax office and in the north the head post-office, both connected by a road which separates this ward from the Vijai Lakhshminagar ward.

Being served by metalled roads and the Northern and North Eastern Railways, the town has made progress in trade and commerce. Although there is no industry in the public sector, there are several in the private, the first in importance being the Plywood Products, Sitapur (situated in the village of Husainganj, about a mile south-east of the railway station) which is one of the biggest plywood factories in India. The Raj Engineering Works manufacturing agricultural implements, etc., a soap factory in

*mohalla* Aryanagar, two ice factories (one run by the Plywood Products and another, the Rampa Ice Factory), are some of the other important industrial concerns of this place. Sitapur has long been famous for durries and other handloom products and is one of the biggest grain markets of the State.

The town has a number of educational institutions, for boys and girls, run by government, local bodies and private agencies including two nursery schools, four *maktabs* for Islamic studies, a school for the blind and the Kastha Kala Shikshana Kendra (run by the Industries Department).

**TAL GAON (pargana Laharpur, tahsil Sitapur)**

This is a large village, lying in Lat. 27°37′ N. and Long. 80°52′ E., in the south of the pargana, about three miles north of the Parsendi railway station of the North Eastern Railway, twelve miles from Sitapur town and about two miles east of the road running to Laharpur. It derives its name from the numerous *jhils* in the neighbourhood, the largest being that adjoining the village site in the south.

The village has a population of 2,456 and is assessed at Rs 8,176. Its lands cover an area of 1,377 acres, of which 990 acres are cultivated. At a short distance west of the village passes the Kheri branch of the Sarda canal, which forms the main source of irrigation. The place has a bazar, called Hasanganj (in which markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays), a police-station, a State Unani dispensary, a branch post-office. an inspection house of the Irrigation Department, a primary school and a reading-room. Tal Gaon is also known for its durries.

**TAMBAUR (pargana Tambaur, tahsil Biswan)**

This is a town which is the headquarters of the pargana and lies in Lat. 27°44′ N. and Long. 81°10′ E., on the unmetalled road which runs from Laharpur to Mallanpur and Bahraich. It is thirty-five miles north-east of the district headquarters. six miles north-west of Mallanpur and seventeen miles east of Laharpur. and is also connected by an unmetalled road with Thangaon and Mahmudabad.

The place is of considerable antiquity. Its early name is said to be Purwa Tambolian which was founded by Ranua, a Pasi and one of the captains of Alha, the Banaphar hero and the founder of Seota. Alha himself founded a fort at Unchgaon on the banks of the Dahawar. This fort was rebuilt in 1193 by Shahab-ud-din Ghori, and later came to be known as Qila Nawabgarh. In 1505-06 the town and the fort were swept away by the river, and for fifty years the governor of the district resided in Mughalpur, a village about ten miles to the west. In 1955-56 the headquarters was transferred to Tambaur, which at all times remained in the possession of the Muslims and escaped absorption by the Raikwar talukdars. Bande Hasan of this place took a leading part against the British in the struggle

for freedom in the district in 1857. In Ahmedabad (which lies to the west and practically forms a town with Tambaur) there is the *dargah* (shrine) of Burhan-ud-din, which is said to have been in the army of Saiyid Salar Masud when he passed through Tambaur in 1026. There is also a temple in the village built about 1770 by Mansa Ram, a *kanungo,* who also constructed a masonry tank of which only the ruins remain.

The population of the town of Tambaur-cum-Ahmedabad is 5,276 and the area 1,584 acres (including 1,312 acres under the plough) with a revenue of Rs 6,105 A small fair is held here on the first Sunday in Jyaistha and another, that of Dhanush Yajna, in the month of Agrahayana.

The place has a bazar where markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays, a dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre maintained by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, a post-office, a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and a reading-room run by the Education Department.

**THANGAON (pargana Kundri North, tahsil Biswan)**

This is a fair-sized village lying in Lat. 27°28′ N. and Long. 81°15′ E., at a short distance east of the unmetalled road running from Mahmudabad to Tambaur, and about nineteen miles by road from the tahsil headquarters.

The place is of interest as it gave its name to the estate held by Rana Beni Madho Baksh, the Bais chieftain of Shankarpur in Rae Bareli who took a leading part in the freedom struggle of 1857. The population of the place in 1901 was 1,792 but now numbers 1,388. A fair is held here annually in the month of Vaisakha in honour of Baba Param Hansa.

The village lands cover an area of 1,150 acres of which 1,178 acres are cultivated and its land revenue is Rs 5,378. It has a police-station, a branch post-office, a cattle pound, a primary school, a library, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays.

# APPENDIX—PRINCIPAL TABLES

## CONTENTS

## Table I—Area and Population—Urban and Rural

| District and tahsils | Area in square miles, 1951 | Population 1951 Persons | Population 1951 Males | Population 1951 Females | 1941 Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District—* | | | | | |
| District Total .. | 2,207 | 13,80,472 | 7,42,176 | 6,38,296 | 12,93,554 |
| Rural Total .. | 2,187 | 12,76,210 | 6,84,714 | 5,91,496 | 12,06,735 |
| *Urban Total* .. | 20 | 1,04,262 | 57,462 | 46,800 | 86,819 |
| *Biswan—* | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 558 | 3,23,359 | 1,73,923 | 1,49,436 | 3,26,660 |
| Rural . .. | 553 | 3,05,599 | 1,64,045 | 1,41,554 | 3,16,111 |
| Urban . .. | 5 | 17,760 | 9,878 | 7,882 | 10,549 |
| *Misrikh—* | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 596 | 3,26,149 | 1,74,806 | 1,51,343 | 2,97,115 |
| Rural .. .. | 592 | 3,21,623 | 1,72,211 | 1,49,412 | 2,92,693 |
| Urban .. .. | 4 | 4,526 | 2,595 | 1,931 | 4,422 |
| *Sidhauli—* | | | | | |
| Total .. | 542 | 3,41,556 | 1,84,406 | 1,57,150 | 3,14,121 |
| Rural .. .. | 541 | 3,31,652 | 1,79,028 | 1,52,624 | 3,04,383 |
| Urban .. . | 1 | 9,904 | 5,378 | 4,526 | 9,738 |
| *Sitapur—* | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 511 | 3,89,408 | 2,09,041 | 1,80,367 | 3,55,658 |
| Rural .. .. | 501 | 3,17,336 | 1,69,430 | 1,47,906 | 2,93,548 |
| Urban .. .. | 10 | 72,072 | 39,611 | 32,461 | 62,110 |

**Table II—POPULATION ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES, 1951**

| Language (Mother-tongue) | Persons |
|---|---|
| Hindi | 11,65,727 |
| Hindustani | 1,13,423 |
| Urdu | 99,542 |
| Gujarati | 732 |
| Punjabi | 691 |
| Sindhi | 118 |
| Bengali | 67 |
| Marwari | 48 |
| Marathi | 39 |
| Nepali | 36 |
| English | 29 |
| Pahari | 19 |
| Oriya | 2 |
| Jaipuri | 2 |
| Telugu | 1 |
| Pushto | 1 |
| Italian | 1 |
| Dutch | 1 |

Table III—Population according to Religion and of Scheduled Castes, 1951

| Tract | | Total population | Hindu | Sikh | Jain | Buddhist | Zoroastrian | Muslim | Christian | Scheduled Castes (included under different religions) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District total | .. | 13,80,472 | 11,52,540 | 894 | 236 | .. | .. | 2,26,459 | 343 | 4,16,975 |
| Rural total | .. | 12,76,210 | 10,95,910 | 379 | 126 | .. | .. | 1,79,754 | 41 | 4,12,15 |
| Tahsil Biswan (Rural) | .. | 3,05,599 | 2,52,942 | 14 | 5 | .. | .. | 52,638 | . | 91,327 |
| Tahsil Misrikh (Rural) | .. | 3,21,623 | 2,97,646 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 23,909 | 8 | 1,17,688 |
| Tahsil Sidhauli (Rural) | .. | 3,31,652 | 2,80,519 | 214 | 118 | .. | .. | 50,774 | 27 | 1,01,048 |
| Tahsil Sitapur (Rural) | .. | 3,17,336 | 2,64 803 | 91 | 3 | . | .. | 52,433 | 6 | 1,02,091 |
| Urban total | .. | 1,04,262 | 56,630 | 515 | 110 | .. | .. | 46,705 | 302 | 4,821 |
| Urban non-city | .. | 1,04,262 | 56,630 | 515 | 110 | .. | .. | 46,705 | 302 | 4,821 |

### Table IV (i)—Normals and Extremes of Rainfall (1901—50)

| Station | Number of years of data | | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biswan .. .. .. | 50 | *a* | 19.8 | 21.1 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 18.5 | 122.2 | 320.5 | 283.0 |
| | | *b* | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| Misrikh .. .. .. | 50 | *a* | 17.0 | 19.3 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 15.2 | 108.2 | 283.7 | 276.1 |
| | | *b* | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 12.1 | 11.8 |
| Sidhauli .. .. . | 50 | *a* | 17.0 | 20.3 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 13.2 | 93.5 | 263.9 | 242.3 |
| | | *b* | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| Sitapur .. .. .. | 50 | *a* | 17.3 | 18.8 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 15.5 | 110.0 | 272.3 | 269.5 |
| | | *b* | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| Sitapur district .. .. | .. | *a* | 17.3 | 19.9 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 108.5 | 285.1 | 267.7 |
| | | *b* | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 11.7 |

## Table IV—(*concld.*)

| Station | Number of years of data | | September | October | November | December | Annual | Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year* | Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal and year** | Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Amount (mm.) | Date |
| Biswan .. | 50 | *a* | 195 6 | 42.4 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 1,059.7 | 232 (1936) | 33 (1918) | 309.9 | 1904 June 22 |
| | | *b* | 7.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 45.5 | | | | |
| Misrikh .. | 50 | *a* | 193.8 | 41.4 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 983.6 | 214 (1915) | 33 (1907) | 258.6 | 1915 Sep. 3 |
| | | *b* | 7.7 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 44.7 | | | | |
| Sidhauli .. | 50 | *a* | 174.7 | 38.6 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 886.4 | 193 (1915) | 44 (1918) | 235.2 | 1915 Sep. 1 |
| | | *b* | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 43.8 | | | | |
| Sitapur .. | 50 | *a* | 190.0 | 41.1 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 966.6 | 200 (1936) | 41 (1907) | 294.6 | 1876 Sep. 19 |
| | | *b* | 7.5 | 1.6 | 0 2 | 0.7 | 45.1 | | | | |
| Sitapur district | | *a* | 188.5 | 40.9 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 974.0 | 197 (1936) | 43 (1918) | .. | .. .. |
| | | *b* | 7.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 44.8 | | | | |

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm. (*b*) Averege number of rainy days (days with 2.5 mm. of rain or more

*Based on all available data up to 1957

**Years given in brackets

**Table IV (ii)—Annual Rainfall Showing Percentage of Departure from Normal (974 mm.) and Number of Rainy Days**

| Year | Annual rainfall | | Percentage departure from normal | Number of rainy days |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | in mm. | in inches | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1905-06 .. .. | 848.36 | 33.40 | —12.89 | 41 |
| 1906-07 .. .. | 953.77 | 37.55 | —2.07 | 48 |
| 1907-08 .. .. | 450.08 | 17.72 | —53.79 | 26 |
| 1908-09 .. .. | 537.21 | 21.15 | —44.84 | 81 |
| 1909-10 .. .. | 900.68 | 35.46 | —7.52 | 39 |
| 1910-11 .. .. | 1,057.65 | 41.64 | +8.58 | 55 |
| 1911-12 .. .. | 945.89 | 37.24 | —2.88 | 43 |
| 1912-13 .. .. | 965.45 | 38.01 | —0.87 | 46 |
| 1913-14 .. .. | 703.83 | 27.71 | —27.73 | 37 |
| 1914-15 .. .. | 1,191.51 | 46.91 | +22.33 | 50 |
| 1915-16 .. .. | 1,683.00 | 66.26 | +72.79 | 47 |
| 1916-17 .. .. | 1,085.85 | 42.75 | +11.48 | 57 |
| 1917-18 .. .. | 957.32 | 37.69 | —1.71 | 48 |
| 1918-19 .. .. | 446.53 | 17.58 | —54.15 | 28 |
| 1919-20 .. .. | 857.75 | 33.77 | —11.93 | 39 |
| 1920-21 .. .. | 783.33 | 30.84 | —19.57 | 38 |
| 1921-22 .. .. | 1,098.04 | 43.23 | +12.73 | 51 |
| 1922-23 .. .. | 1,342.39 | 52.85 | +37.82 | 56 |
| 1923-24 .. .. | 1,269.49 | 49.98 | +30.33 | 47 |
| 1924-25 .. .. | 1,118.10 | 44.02 | +14.72 | 49 |
| 1925-26 .. .. | 1,225.55 | 48.25 | +25.82 | 56 |
| 1926-27 .. .. | 992.37 | 39.07 | +1.88 | 40 |
| 1927-28 .. .. | 1,340.61 | 52.78 | +37.63 | 51 |
| 1928-29 .. .. | 637.54 | 25.10 | —34.54 | 36 |
| 1929-30 .. .. | 1,036.32 | 40.80 | +6.39 | 48 |
| 1930-31 .. .. | 938.78 | 36.96 | —3.61 | 45 |
| 1931-32 .. .. | 933.70 | 36.76 | —4.13 | 42 |
| 1932-33 .. .. | 698.75 | 27.51 | —28.25 | 33 |

Table IV (ii)—(*concld.*)

| Year | | | Annual rainfall | | Percentage departure from normal | Number of rainy days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | in mm. | in inches | | |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1933-34 | .. | .. | 849.88 | 33.46 | —12.74 | 55 |
| 1934-35 | .. | .. | 1,042.41 | 41.04 | +7.02 | 48 |
| 1935-36 | .. | .. | 823.97 | 32.44 | —15.40 | 42 |
| 1936-37 | .. | .. | 2,000.50 | 78.76 | +105.39 | 67 |
| 1937-38 | .. | .. | 657.35 | 25.88 | —32.51 | 38 |
| 1938-39 | .. | .. | 1,294.63 | 50.97 | —32.81 | 48 |
| 1939-40 | .. | .. | 928.37 | 36.55 | —4.68 | 49 |
| 1940-41 | .. | .. | 737.36 | 29·03 | —24.29 | 41 |
| 1941-42 | .. | .. | 732.38 | 28.83 | —24.81 | 36 |
| 1942-43 | .. | .. | 933.70 | 36.76 | —4.13 | 45 |
| 1943-44 | .. | .. | 1,210.56 | 47.66 | +24.28 | 53 |
| 1944-45 | .. | .. | 853.44 | 33.60 | —12.37 | 38 |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 930.40 | 36.63 | —4.47 | 47 |
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 868.42 | 34.19 | —10.83 | 51 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 1,248.91 | 49.17 | +28.22 | 53 |
| 1948-49 | .. | . | 865.37 | 34.07 | —11.15 | 48 |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | 1,108.71 | 43.65 | +13.83 | 48 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 2,661.41 | 104.78 | +173.24 | 45 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | 569.72 | 22.43 | —41.50 | 31 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | 1,074.67 | 42.31 | +10.33 | 43 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 1,107.94 | 43.62 | +13.75 | 48 |
| 1955-56 | .. | .. | 1,295.65 | 51.01 | +33.02 | 65 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 976.63 | 38.45 | +0.20 | 49 |
| 1957-58 | .. | .. | 847.34 | 33.36 | 12.90 | •44 |

**Table IV (iii)—FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL (1901—50)**

| Range in mm. | Number of years |
|---|---|
| 401—500 | 2 |
| 501—600 | 1 |
| 601—700 | 3 |
| 701—800 | 5 |
| 801—900 | 8 |
| 901—1,000 | 9 |
| 1,001—1,100 | 10 |
| 1,101—1,200 | 5 |
| 1,201—1,300 | 4 |
| 1,301—1,400 | 1 |
| 1,401—1,500 | 0 |
| 1,501—1,600 | 0 |
| 1,601—1,700 | 0 |
| 1,701—1,800 | 1 |
| 1,801—1,900 | 0 |
| 1,901—2,000 | 1 |

Table V—Irrigated and Unirrigated Area in Acres, 1366 Fasli (1958-59 A. D.)

| Tahsil and district | Total area | Un-culturable area | Culturable area | Cult vated area | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Area irrigated by | | | | | | | Un-irrigated area | Net cultivated area |
| | | | | Canals | Tube-wells | Other wells | | Tanks, lakes and ponds | Other sources | Total irrigated area | | |
| | | | | | | Pakka | Kutcha | | | | | |
| Tahsil Biswan | 3,65,714 | 44,268 | 50.604 | 10,106 | 108 | 275 | 354 | 7,634 | 832 | 19,309 | 2,51,533 | 2,70,842 |
| Tahsil Misrikh | 3,81,404 | 27,523 | 64,046 | 29,155 | 6,084 | 905 | 310 | 5,500 | 314 | 42,268 | 2,46,967 | 2,89,235 |
| Tahsil Sidhauli | 3,54 827 | 41,724 | 56,863 | 22,608 | 87 | 729 | 296 | 22,914 | 409 | 47,043 | 2,09,197 | 2,56,240 |
| Tahsil Sitapur | 3,27,245 | 28,700 | 50,408 | 29,880 | 344 | 599 | 254 | 9,571 | 550 | 41,298 | 2,06,839 | 2,48,137 |
| District total . | 14,29,190* | 1,42,215 | 2,22,521 | 91,749 | 6,623 | 2,508 | 1,314 | 45,619 | 2,105 | 1,49,918 | 9,14,536 | 10,64,454 |

*Does not include 12,046 acres under Forest Department.

## Table VI (i)—Area in Acres under Principal Crops, Tahsil Biswan

| *Fasli* year | *Rabi* | | | | | *Kharif* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total of all *rabi* crops | Wheat | Barley alone and mixed | Gram | Opium | Total of all *kharif* crops | Rice | Sugar-cane | *Urd* and *moong* | Maize | *Kodon* | *Sawan* | Bajra alone and mixed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1338* .. .. | 1,39,429 | 63,157 | 33,124 | 16,348 | .. | 2,01,328 | 39,514 | 5,101 | 14,095 | 73,187 | 54,886 | 4,491 | 652 |
| 1339 .. .. | 1,52.269 | 70,612 | 30,037 | 19,661 | . | 1,91,267 | 38,682 | 6,765 | 12,961 | 81,638 | 37,422 | 3,367 | 1,339 |
| 1340 .. .. | 1,42,851 | 72,358 | 24,001 | 17,064 | .. | 1,94,913 | 29,366 | 9,323 | 18,370 | 86,710 | 34,592 | 4,372 | 1,788 |
| 1341 . .. | 1,42,030 | 74,660 | 21,549 | 20.155 | .. | 1,92,760 | 26,633 | 8,125 | 16,537 | 82,340 | 44,029 | 4,669 | 1,862 |
| 1342 .. .. | 1,50,966 | 67,528 | 35,795 | 24,906 | .. | 1,89,895 | 29,818 | 10,873 | 16,738 | 78,736 | 38,311 | 5,217 | 2,089 |
| 1343 .. .. | 1.18,545 | 52,977 | 27,191 | 22,076 | .. | 2,09,576 | 38,400 | 20.357 | 13,596 | 78,713 | 41,938 | 5,118 | 1,976 |
| 1344 .. . | . | .. | .. | . | . | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1345 .. .. | 1,23,253 | 63,760 | 24,163 | 18,229 | .. | 2,01,271 | 50,809 | 19,130 | 18,554 | 55,010 | 43,078 | 4,021 | 1,451 |
| 1346 .. | 1,69,894 | 84,005 | 29,799 | 30,753 | .. | 1,97,554 | 64,641 | 6,247 | 14,589 | 65,827 | 32,356 | 2,837 | 1,373 |
| 1347 . .. | 1,36,479 | 73,296 | 18,753 | 23,493 | .. | 2,13,178 | 65,659 | 9,005 | 13,347 | 64,406 | 43,870 | 4,047 | 1,614 |
| 1348 .. .. | 1,05,745 | 58,146 | 14,304 | 17,983 | .. | 2,08,482 | 51,621 | 17,969 | 1,820 | 71,383 | 37,172 | 3,694 | 2,422 |
| 1349 .. | 1,15,251 | 63,630 | 18,843 | 21,775 | .. | 2,05,955 | 38,935 | 11,096 | 11,762 | 79,361 | 41,795 | 3,042 | 6,913 |
| 1350 .. .. | 1,69,243 | 75,863 | 42,107 | 29,607 | .. | 2,19,542 | 49,488 | 13,039 | 8,244 | 74,005 | 51,620 | 5,344 | 5,869 |
| 1351 . . | 1,77,076 | 88,559 | 42,734 | 25,089 | .. | 2,19,291 | 74,158 | 18,108 | 9,252 | 56,351 | 42.586 | 4,954 | 2,465 |
| 1352 .. .. | 1,52,962 | 78,985 | 33,852 | 19,948 | .. | 2,08,504 | 86,046 | 20,065 | 11,967 | 38.192 | 35,209 | 4,058 | 2,145 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1353 | .. | .. | 1,45,708 | 65,318 | 41,275 | 18,466 | .. | 2,03,960 | 66,227 | 18,743 | 11,510 | 48,041 | 41,545 | 4,031 | 2,878 |
| 1354 | .. | .. | 1,54,004 | 70,792 | 45,466 | 15,964 | . | 2,09,964 | 85,632 | 19,903 | 12,648 | 41,064 | 33,159 | 3,353 | 2,825 |
| 1355 | .. | .. | 1,48,345 | 62,093 | 41,731 | 17,373 | .. | 2,08,003 | 1,08,572 | 24,202 | 12,784 | 22,316 | 24,995 | 3,075 | 1,944 |
| 1356 | . | .. | 1,46,835 | 53,442 | 45,360 | 18,551 | . | 2,10,638 | 1,19,435 | 19,714 | 10,512 | 21,701 | 22,412 | 2,999 | 2,296 |
| 1357 | .. | .. | 1,57,729 | 44,037 | 60,262 | 18,323 | . | 2,09,687 | 1,32,085 | 13,432 | 8,844 | 19,305 | 20,730 | 2,753 | 2,883 |
| 1358 | .. | .. | 1,44,633 | 49,477 | 58,619 | 16,841 | .. | 2,14,824 | 1,20,750 | 18,440 | 13,499 | 17,253 | 26,558 | 3,559 | 2,788 |
| 1359 | . | .. | 95,507 | 43,978 | 27,984 | 10,558 | .. | 2,15,770 | 97,777 | 25,153 | 15,204 | 25,678 | 29,070 | 2,779 | 4,009 |
| 1360 | . | .. | . | . | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1361 | .. | . | 1,53,911 | 71,907 | 45,174 | 24,293 | | 2,03,615 | 56,161 | 12,698 | 16,937 | 61,607 | 37,641 | 1,713 | 5,079 |
| 1362 | .. | .. | 1,78,375 | 87,329 | 52,095 | 21,515 | .. | 2,00,629 | 59,372 | 14,636 | 15,250 | 59,150 | 34,556 | 2,179 | 3,721 |
| 1363 | .. | .. | 1,64,895 | 91,399 | 33,472 | 19,856 | .. | 2,03,973 | 82,628 | 22,855 | 16,301 | 34,888 | 30,248 | 1,544 | 2,286 |
| 1364 | .. | .. | 1,41,205 | 80,139 | 28,587 | 21,249 | .. | 2,23,874 | 92,953 | 27,184 | 15,376 | 34,288 | 27,672 | 1,719 | 3,073 |
| 1365 | . | . | 1,53,334 | 57,361 | 19,306 | 49,338 | .. | 2,15,847 | 95,010 | 21,937 | 10,156 | 47,098 | 26,652 | 2,053 | 1,975 |
| 1366 | .. | .. | 1,56,483 | 78,103 | 30,679 | 23,182 | . | 2,27,506 | 1,01,731 | 14,853 | 9 684 | 48,693 | 32,749 | 2,602 | 2,046 |
| 1367 | .. | .. | 1,44,840 | 81,409 | 29,455 | 20 142 | .. | 2,28,172 | 99,808 | 18,248 | 9,770 | 50,685 | 31,565 | 2,693 | 2,003 |

*1338 *Fasli*-1930-31 A. D.

**Table VI (ii)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL MISRIKH**

| Fasli year | Rabi | | | | | Kharif | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total of all *rabi* crops | Wheat | Barley alone and mixed | Gram | Opium | Total of all *kharif* crops | Rice | Sugar-cane | *Urd* and *moong* | Maize | *Kodon* | *Sawan* | Bajra alone and mixed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1339* .. | 1,35,237 | 34,737 | 43,249 | 22,260 | .. | 1,40,241 | 23,917 | 12,783 | 24,636 | 1,103 | 6,991 | 19,805 | 29,034 |
| 1340 .. | 1,31,828 | 32,721 | 37,638 | 23,157 | | 1,15,512 | 20,396 | 17,578 | 34,549 | 1,788 | 11,621 | 14,494 | 30,064 |
| 1341 .. | 1,39,712 | 39,154 | 41,635 | 23,151 | .. | 1,47,420 | 17,546 | 14,808 | 27,687 | 1,183 | 6,540 | 22,144 | 35,558 |
| 1342 .. | 1,32,551 | 33,590 | 45,901 | 21,683 | .. | 1,60,831 | 18,504 | 17,925 | 31,745 | 1,634 | 14,939 | 19,927 | 36,603 |
| 1343 .. | 1,27,125 | 29,954 | 42,067 | 22,071 | . | 1,68,808 | 20,384 | 27,075 | 26,894 | 2,147 | 8,587 | 23,659 | 33,469 |
| 1344 .. | 1,50,740 | 31,238 | 42,599 | 36,290 | .. | 1,31,646 | 17,926 | 24,182 | 33,251 | 1,295 | 5,637 | 16,315 | 23,397 |
| 1345 .. | 1,25,072 | 28,901 | 32,950 | 17,681 | .. | 1,63,287 | 22,056 | 18,466 | 13,274 | 627 | 6,656 | 22,878 | 25,607 |
| 1346 .. | 1,52,520 | 41,316 | 43,003 | 33,063 | .. | 1,55,098 | 26,892 | 10,190 | 30,400 | 1,580 | 6,544 | 17,213 | 22,443 |
| 1347 .. | 1,35,340 | 38,372 | 38,983 | 33,307 | .. | 1,72,357 | 29,054 | 15,222 | 32,735 | 1,654 | 6,663 | 21,824 | 26,152 |
| 1348 . | 1,39,271 | 38,615 | 37,801 | 26,733 | .. | 1,68,235 | 26,038 | 25,156 | 30,046 | 1,756 | 4,387 | 17,994 | 21,231 |
| 1349 .. | 1,32,530 | 34,627 | 35.620 | 16,196 | .. | 1,59,716 | 21,981 | 13,738 | 31,355 | 1,267 | 3,915 | 14,029 | 13,621 |
| 1350 .. | 1,38,158 | 30,861 | 40,841 | 25,438 | .. | 1,78,508 | 24,149 | 17,673 | 24,712 | 2,206 | 6,310 | 25,844 | 34,668 |
| 1351 .. | 1,51,106 | 28,268 | 43,496 | 27,142 | .. | 1,70,893 | 23,884 | 23,328 | 25,139 | 2,712 | 5,990 | 19,782 | 26,486 |
| 1352 .. | 1,38,640 | 29,209 | 40,266 | 21,150 | . | 1,70,924 | 24,316 | 21,826 | 26,197 | 1,973 | 5,209 | 16,903 | 27,328 |
| 1353 .. | 1,43,218 | 28,327 | 46,480 | 19,110 | .. | 1,70,288 | 19,963 | 17,906 | 20,897 | 2,361 | 6,173 | 20,867 | 25,165 |
| 1354 .. | 1,42,414 | 31,661 | 47,572 | 21,038 | . | 1,68,407 | 20,166 | 20,840 | 33,507 | 1,387 | 3,555 | 13,527 | 20,86[illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1355 | 1,47,820 | 34,039 | 46 876 | 23.896 | 1,67,356 | 20,788 | 12,958 | 30,716 | 1,009 | 3,254 | 15,408 | 15,932 |
| 1356 | 1,44,575 | 33,236 | 48,999 | 21,206 | 1,72,143 | 27.068 | 16,857 | 29,873 | 1,067 | 3,199 | 14,295 | 15,642 |
| 1357 | 1,59,044 | 32,552 | 49,234 | 25,909 | 1,56,690 | 23,671 | 28,049 | 26,929 | 839 | 5,956 | 13,496 | 17,955 |
| 1358 | 1,40,615 | 31,407 | 46,727 | 19,435 | 1,77,942 | 27,471 | 19,879 | 25,742 | 1,391 | 3,422 | 18,225 | 20,402 |
| 1359 | 1,33,595 | 30,447 | 42,487 | 10,547 | 1,69,972 | 22,610 | 26,146 | 22,240 | 984 | 2,605 | 8,590 | 30,505 |
| 1360 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 1361 | 1,35,836 | 37 287 | 45,302 | 27,067 | 1,58,035 | 24,666 | 16,024 | 28,685 | 790 | 3,196 | 9,005 | 24,734 |
| 1362 | 1,45,909 | 26,294 | 42,660 | 22,847 | 1,68,630 | 28,569 | 20,245 | 22,624 | 1,132 | 3,660 | 10,021 | 15,723 |
| 1363 | 1,52,214 | 35,967 | 39 837 | 26,061 | 1,65,036 | 28,041 | 20.781 | 22,685 | 1,085 | 3,557 | 8,848 | 25,786 |
| 1364 | 1,42,284 | 38,844 | 69,491 | 29,590 | 1,81,555 | 30,354 | 30,842 | 20,566 | 1,008 | 2,774 | 9,946 | 14,062 |
| 1365 | 1,55,419 | 37,951 | 54.815 | 33,658 | 1,74,827 | 30,725 | 23,398 | 18,800 | 1,854 | 2,910 | 11,189 | 10,885 |
| 1366 | 1,60,072 | 37,916 | 57,258 | 36,065 | 1,81.490 | 35,325 | 16,853 | 17,115 | 1,719 | 3,520 | 15,091 | 11,894 |
| 1367 | 1.44,814 | 48.901 | 58,206 | 25,129 | 1,36,909 | 39,880 | 21,713 | 17,023 | 1,643 | 3,079 | 14,921 | 11,338 |

*1339 *Fasli*=1931-32 A D.

Table VI (iii)—AREA IN ACRES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, TAHSIL SIDHAULI

| *Fasli* Year | *Rabi*: Total of all *rabi* crops | *Rabi*: Wheat | *Rabi*: Barley alone and mixed | *Rabi*: Gram | *Rabi*: Opium | *Kharif*: Total of all *Kharif* crops | *Kharif*: Rice | *Kharif*: Sugar-cane | *Kharif*: *Urd* and *moong* | *Kharif*: Maize | *Kharif*: *Kodon* | *Kharif*: *Sawan* | *Kharif*: Bajra alone and mixed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1338* | 1,45,996 | 53,132 | 21,009 | 39,216 | .. | 1,56,944 | 60,102 | 10,595 | 17,283 | 16,082 | 23,443 | 11,269 | 3,595 |
| 1339 | 1,46,009 | 63,475 | 18,901 | 38,574 | .. | 1,58,878 | 58,855 | 11,132 | 18,410 | 18,033 | 22,014 | 11,699 | 6,086 |
| 1340 | 1,38,764 | 67,156 | 17,262 | 30,954 | .. | 1,66,134 | 49,047 | 10,368 | 24,167 | 19,068 | 20,474 | 1,280 | 7,942 |
| 1341 | 1,55,068 | 34,667 | 18,614 | 37,066 | .. | 1,29,518 | 36,812 | 9,564 | 17,956 | 10,500 | 23,196 | 12,128 | 8,909 |
| 1342 | 1,38,910 | 62,126 | 16,379 | 38,069 | .. | 1,64,630 | 49,138 | 14,082 | 19,455 | 21,063 | 26,290 | 12,925 | 9,345 |
| 1343 | 1,17,072 | 54,586 | 14,952 | 29,139 | . | 1,72,945 | 65,757 | 25,050 | 19,458 | 16,494 | 23,780 | 11,228 | 8,296 |
| 1344 | 1,37,019 | 51,835 | 16,008 | 46,162 | .. | 1,38,875 | 42,267 | 24,516 | 20,999 | 7,516 | 18,970 | 9,260 | 4,612 |
| 1345 | 1,32,635 | 61,409 | 16,776 | 33,255 | .. | 1,68,850 | 67,699 | 33,038 | 20,843 | 8,990 | 22,068 | 10,927 | 6,741 |
| 1346 | 1,66,471 | 72,462 | 16,933 | 53,173 | .. | 1,58,709 | 74,950 | 9,328 | 19,343 | 12,704 | 17,113 | 8,054 | 4,720 |
| 1347 | 1,39,862 | 64,749 | 13,863 | 45,303 | .. | 1,71,509 | 74,868 | 12,390 | 43,123 | 8,684 | 20,503 | 10,285 | 7,453 |
| 1348 | 1,18,139 | 58,971 | 12,396 | 26,649 | .. | 1,66,568 | 66,884 | 19,132 | 20,207 | 13,177 | 17,884 | 9,393 | 8,798 |
| 1349 | 1,28,366 | 60,271 | 14,236 | 32,649 | .. | 2,02,848 | 53,656 | 12,704 | 19,725 | 18,269 | 20,116 | 9,668 | 13,951 |
| 1350 | 1,45,629 | 58,013 | 18,403 | 43,393 | .. | 1,77,919 | 66,612 | 17,284 | 18,254 | 15,821 | 24,161 | 12,769 | 12,079 |
| 1351 | 1,51,187 | 63,237 | 19,989 | 43,430 | .. | 1,79,288 | 66,828 | 22,907 | 18,418 | 12,065 | 23,188 | 11,823 | 9,085 |
| 1352 | 1,37,231 | 60,620 | 18,547 | 35,510 | .. | 1,75,272 | 66,036 | 23,766 | 20,250 | 7,744 | 21,640 | 10,235 | 11,043 |
| 1353 | 1,40,908 | 55,880 | 22,312 | 37,942 | .. | 1,72,797 | 56,596 | 21,235 | 17,202 | 11,120 | 24,822 | 10,177 | 11,555 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1354 | 1,48,031 | 59,651 | 15,350 | 35,848 | 1,71,836 | 63,003 | 21,638 | 22,715 | 10,146 | 19,431 | 7,993 | 11,399 |
| 1355 | 1,49,436 | 61,300 | 24,228 | 36,651 | 1,67,255 | 69,397 | 23,165 | 25,111 | 5,344 | 16,753 | 7,927 | 19,652 |
| 1356 | 1,48,993 | 59,392 | 26,044 | 38,577 | 1,77,526 | 81,213 | 19,081 | 21 230 | 5,452 | 17,702 | 8,891 | 8,382 |
| 1357 | 1,61,571 | 59,926 | 28,969 | 42,917 | 1,60 290 | 84,206 | 16,152 | 17,545 | 4,585 | 16,711 | 7,918 | 9,793 |
| 1358 | 1,46,074 | 57,745 | 15,527 | 37,234 | 1,81 874 | 83,228 | 19,463 | 19,122 | 4,451 | 18,272 | 9.765 | 9,793 |
| 1359 | 1,21,199 | 55,503 | 23,934 | 19,220 | 1,74,420 | 71,727 | 23 168 | 18,246 | 5,780 | 18,552 | 5,415 | 4,051 |
| 1360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — | .. | — | — | — | — |
| 1361 | 1,59 593 | 65,315 | 26 579 | 48 108 | 1,61,518 | 63,973 | 16 243 | 23,017 | 18,594 | 19,512 | 3,859 | 11,281 |
| 1362 | 1 59,440 | 68,949 | 27 531 | 45.116 | 1,70,930 | 75,374 | 16,381 | 17,897 | 9,169 | 21,217 | 5,129 | 11,310 |
| 1363 | 1,67,945 | 72 993 | 28,479 | 46.157 | 1,65,906 | 80,375 | 19,499 | 19,919 | 6,144 | 14,560 | 4,078 | 8,426 |
| 1364 | 1,52,974 | 66,178 | 33,891 | 44,307 | 1,84,175 | 91,637 | 23,146 | 16,759 | 5,488 | 16,677 | 5,473 | 11,355 |
| 1365 | 1,66,273 | 64,558 | 29,206 | 56,231 | 1,66,458 | 87.807 | 22,807 | 12,502 | 7,772 | 13,041 | 5,314 | 1,871 |
| 1366 | 1,71,044 | 62,409 | 30,679 | 56,235 | 1,85,340 | 15,315 | 15,315 | 13,274 | 8,585 | 17,090 | 7,263 | 8,284 |
| 1367 | 1,60,435 | [illegible] | 28,283 | 55,475 | 1,87,876 | 17,550 | 17.550 | 14,463 | 8,588 | 17,577 | 8,090 | 8,980 |

[1]1338 *Fasli*=1930-31 A.D.

## Table VI (iv)—Area in Acres under Principal Crops, Tahsil Sitapur

| *Fasli* year | Rabi | | | | Kharif | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total of all *rabi* crops | Wheat alone | Barley alone and mixed | Gram and peas | Opium | Total of all *Kharif* crops | Rice | Sugar-cane | *Urd* and *moong* | Maize | *Kodon* | *Sawan* | Bajra alone and mixed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1338* | 51 191 | 17,094 | 5,337 | 16,007 | .. | 62,693 | 23,774 | 2,878 | 12,189 | 989 | 13,220 | 1,917 | 1,824 |
| 1339 | 1,30,087 | 46,778 | 15,181 | 39,708 | .. | 1,40,097 | 48,220 | 9.681 | 28,346 | 1,025 | 24,454 | 13,498 | 3,365 |
| 1340 | 1,24,961 | 45,987 | 12,937 | 35,216 | .. | 1,50,896 | 43 258 | 14,759 | 33,751 | 1,213 | 23,008 | 17,357 | 3,466 |
| 1341 | 1,28,264 | 51,818 | 14,971 | 34,039 | .. | 1,41,763 | 37,607 | 15,995 | 33,847 | 914 | 24,578 | 14,611 | 266 |
| 1342 | 1,25,848 | 45,880 | 14,186 | 40,877 | .. | 1,48,979 | 39,839 | 21,169 | 29,066 | 1,149 | 25,261 | 18,149 | 3,269 |
| 1343 | 1,12,899 | 39,860 | 11,272 | 32,297 | .. | 1,66,293 | 45,074 | 30,782 | 28,287 | 1,013 | 26,350 | 18,407 | 3,093 |
| 1344 | 89,079 | 25,148 | 7,954 | 37,131 | .. | 80,574 | 22,171 | 19,997 | 12,949 | 258 | 9,734 | 9,909 | 426 |
| 1345 | 1,09,772 | 39,844 | 8,825 | 27,635 | .. | 1,54,626 | 49,642 | 24,921 | 27,751 | 436 | 23,462 | 15,386 | 2,495 |
| 1346 | 1,52,256 | 55,929 | 12,659 | 53,828 | .. | 1,40,479 | 60,248 | 10,353 | 23,643 | 615 | 20,962 | 10,724 | 2,378 |
| 1347 | 1,24,122 | 55,270 | 8,631 | 39,448 | .. | 1,60,547 | 60,163 | 17,273 | 29,133 | 830 | 23,381 | 13,605 | 2,559 |
| 1348 | 1,25,505 | 53,013 | 8,367 | 41,353 | .. | 1,55,790 | 54,143 | 32,101 | 23,315 | 975 | 17,321 | 11,685 | 3,116 |
| 1349 | 1,18,210 | 52,517 | 9,156 | 28,018 | .. | 1,44,932 | 45,104 | 20,500 | 29,051 | 681 | 8,255 | 7,304 | 8,126 |
| 1350 | 1,32,849 | 47.788 | 11,463 | 44,030 | .. | 1,60,514 | 51,025 | 23,797 | 21,194 | 1,227 | 22,515 | 17,937 | 8,555 |
| 1351 | 1,32,032 | 43,026 | 12,492 | 43,514 | .. | 1,62,367 | 50,635 | 30,243 | 21,439 | 1,620 | 23,499 | 14,992 | 4,678 |
| 1352 | 1,31,162 | 44,228 | 12,174 | 39,487 | .. | 1,56,686 | 50,047 | 28,376 | 21,955 | 1,229 | 21,761 | 12,459 | 4,427 |
| 1353 | 1,31,475 | 43,609 | 14,410 | 35,608 | .. | 1,53,813 | 44,215 | 24,739 | 18,782 | 1,404 | 25,193 | 13,433 | 5,163 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1354 | .. | .. | 1,31,282 | 47,778 | 15,057 | 34,920 | .. | 1,56,009 | 44,166 | 25,604 | 24,714 | 1,313 | 23,452 | 12,238 | 4,798 |
| 1355 | .. | .. | 1,37,682 | 52,489 | 14,229 | 41,367 | .. | 1.52,241 | 46,947 | 28,204 | 23,160 | 998 | 19,402 | 11,167 | 3,721 |
| 1356 | .. | .. | 1,34,346 | 51,926 | 14,426 | 38,367 | .. | 1,57,795 | 53,180 | 25,320 | 21,192 | 952 | 19,003 | 11,548 | 3,713 |
| 1357 | .. | .. | 1,47,648 | 51,025 | 15,931 | 43,942 | .. | 1,44,489 | 51,359 | 20,645 | 18,487 | 805 | 19,570 | 10,710 | 4,652 |
| 1358 | .. | .. | 1,33,208 | 47,221 | 14,212 | 39,859 | .. | 1,59,825 | 55,882 | 26,715 | 18,807 | 833 | 10,689 | 13,609 | 4,715 |
| 1359 | .. | .. | 1,09,260 | 41,324 | 10,813 | 17,889 | .. | 1.04,632 | 46,550 | 34,898 | 17,198 | 995 | 19,274 | 9,401 | 5,494 |
| 1360 | — | .. | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1361 | .. | .. | 1,41,166 | 54,292 | 13,920 | 42,523 | .. | 1,56,470 | 46,550 | 12,733 | 18,581 | 1,106 | 22,000 | 8,723 | 6,820 |
| 1362 | .. | .. | 1,48,652 | 58,278 | 11,816 | 44,207 | .. | 1,52,210 | 55,795 | 23,285 | 14,528 | 885 | 21,941 | 10,094 | 5,383 |
| 1363 | .. | .. | 1,47,066 | 55,723 | 27 209 | 40,805 | .. | 1,56,040 | 56,938 | 30,592 | 15,360 | 675 | 17,200 | 8,727 | 4,060 |
| 1364 | .. | .. | 1,40,047 | 57,528 | 27,107 | 50,405 | .. | 1,66,077 | 59.114 | 36,143 | 13,999 | 687 | 17,399 | 10,169 | 4,359 |
| 1365 | .. | .. | 1,53.334 | 57,361 | 19,306 | 49,368 | .. | 1,55,886 | 57,170 | 31,160 | 11,733 | 1,120 | 16,813 | 11,174 | 3,764 |
| 1366 | .. | .. | 1,54,313 | 56,795 | 21,727 | 49,001 | .. | 1,59,499 | 65,568 | 20,595 | 11,645 | 1,449 | 18,139 | 12,565 | 3,753 |
| 1367 | .. | .. | 1,55,149 | 74,782 | 21,832 | 49,265 | .. | 1,60,577 | 63,327 | 24,017 | 12,565 | 1,449 | 17,375 | 12,519 | 4.223 |

*1338 *Fasli*=1930-31 A. D.

Table VII—LAND REVENUE DEMAND IN RUPEES AT SUCCESSIVE SETTLEMENTS

| Pargana and tahsil | Year (s) of Settlement | | | | 1959-60 (After zamindari abolition) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1858 | 1864—71 | 1894—97 | 1931-32 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Biswan | 1,26,957 | 1,52,539 | 1,91,490* | 1,93,955 | 8,10,296.00 |
| Kondri North | 47,285 | 72,070 | 68,060* | 89,167 | 3,97,618.50 |
| Tambaur | 59,837 | 93,604 | 67,810* | 1,06,549 | 4,68,769.00 |
| Total, tahsil Biswan | 2,34,079 | 3,18,213 | 3,27,360* | 3,89,671 | 16,76,683.50 |
| Aurangabad | 16,769 | 28,365 | 31,384 | 31,217 | 1,69,166.00 |
| Chadra | 33,771 | 51,373 | 65,327 | 65,174 | 3,11,884.00 |
| Gundlamau | 27,557 | 33,213 | 35,917 | 36,069 | 1,63,653.00 |
| Korauna | 16,954 | 27,544 | 34,836 | 34,566 | 1,88,692.00 |
| Machrehta | 39,081 | 70,671 | 95,508 | 95,336 | 4,65,205.00 |
| Maholi | 29,769 | 43,370 | 56,912 | 55,907 | 3,21,008.16 |
| Misrikh | 42,053 | 62,109 | 78,859 | 77,881 | 4,17,737.00 |
| Total, tahsil Misrikh | 2,05,954 | 3,16,650 | 3,98,743 | 3,96,150 | 20,37,345.16 |
| Bari | 72,751 | 91,938 | 1,22,805 | 1,42,799 | 5,18,052.47 |
| Kondri South | 16,469 | 23,005 | 31,140* | 31,060 | 1,47,434.17 |
| Mahmudabad | 76,817 | 1,13,468 | 1,54,845 | 1,75,939 | 5,74,719.18 |
| Manwan | 43,975 | 54,915 | 72,315 | 81,779 | 2,69,074.47 |
| Pirnagar | .. | .. | .. | 39,339 | 1,65,897.57 |
| Sadarpur | 52,379 | 62,250 | 78,140 | 1,00,065 | 3,59,235.34 |
| Total, tahsil Sidhauli | 2,62,391 | 3,45,576 | 4,59,245 | 5,70,981† | 20,34,413.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hargaon .. .. | 29,503 | 37,651 | 44,160 | 43,538 | 2,19,164.77 |
| Khairabad . . .. | 49,788 | 69,742 | 88,400 | 87,617 | 4,80,931.89 |
| Laharpur . | 68,103 | 1,16,531 | 1,55,212 | 1,53,873 | 6,06,011.15 |
| Purnagar . .. | 26,568 | 21,057 | 34,695 | .. | .. |
| Ramkot . .. .. | 7,300 | 12,194 | 15,090 | 14,904 | 80,940.14 |
| Sitapur . .. . | 56,211 | 66,079 | 79,285 | 78,534 | 3,93,138.19 |
| Total, tahsil Sitapur . | 2,37,473 | 3,23,254 | 4,16,842 | 3,78,566 | 17,80,186.14 |
| DISTRICT TOTAL .. | 9,39 897 | 13,03,653 | 16,02,190* | 17,35,368 | 75,28,628.00 |

*Including the demand for alluvial *mahals*

†The increase on account of Settlement was enforced only in parganas of tahsil Sidhauli.

Table VIII (i-a)—PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES, DISTRICT BOARD (RECEIPTS)

| Year | Government grants | Land revenue | Local rates | Taxes | Pounds | Ferries | Education | Medical | Public health | Veterinary | Markets and shops | Fairs and exhibitions | Receipts from property | Agriculture and arboriculture | Interest | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1931-32 | 1,77,289 | .. | 1,72,436 | 17,984 | 23,557 | 10,834 | 13,338 | 4,370 | 506 | 38 | 56 | 387 | 739 | 949 | .. | 2,201 | 4,24,684 |
| 1932-33 | 1,66,051 | .. | 1,76,746 | 21,228 | 24,705 | 10,842 | 12,706 | 6,214 | 799 | 56 | 191 | 492 | 1,983 | 638 | 560 | 1,574 | 4,24,785 |
| 1933-34 | 1,69,110 | .. | 1,76,662 | 23,267 | 22,820 | 12,695 | 13,158 | 10,087 | 629 | 827 | 42 | 370 | 1,582 | 701 | 240 | 7,016 | 4,39,236 |
| 1934-35 | 1,71,017 | . | 1,76,701 | 24,374 | 21,457 | 10,188 | 12,949 | 7,485 | 673 | 1,136 | 37 | 378 | 1,274 | 559 | 360 | 2,832 | 4,31,420 |
| 1935-36 | 1,76,425 | .. | 1,76,669 | 24,062 | 18,716 | 9,085 | 12,467 | 4,899 | 758 | 119 | 35 | 479 | 1,386 | 940 | 360 | 795 | 4,27,195 |
| 1936-37 | 1,86,850 | .. | 1,76,650 | 20,354 | 19,903 | 12,600 | 13,910 | 8,651 | 769 | 1,129 | 25 | 369 | 1,508 | 1,024 | 200 | 631 | 4,44,573 |
| 1937-38 | 1,72,025 | .. | 1,76,613 | 22,231 | 18,748 | 11,215 | 13,081 | 7,964 | 589 | 1,138 | 97 | 641 | 1,275 | 955 | 390 | 370 | 4,27,332 |
| 1938-39 | 2,20,113 | .. | 1,72,144 | 26,813 | 21,100 | 11,297 | 13,569 | 12,470 | 467 | 2,027 | 60 | 398 | 1,265 | 630 | 270 | 620 | 4,83,243 |
| 1939-40 | 1,73,976 | .. | 1,73,301 | 27,070 | 19,972 | 11,941 | 14,011 | 8,416 | 676 | 1,296 | 60 | 344 | 1,548 | 1,025 | 270 | 4,631 | 4,38,537 |
| 1940-41 | 1,74,062 | .. | 1,76,765 | 27,346 | 20,913 | 12,296 | 15,679 | 10,365 | 548 | 1,238 | 60 | 496 | 1,385 | 1,230 | 270 | 1,546 | 4,44,199 |
| 1941-42 | 1,76,884 | .. | 1,86,424 | 29,217 | 20,253 | 7,398 | 13,172 | 7,411 | 242 | 1,133 | 680 | 241 | 1,264 | 1,126 | 420 | 2,352 | 4,48,217 |
| 1942-43 | 1,85,320 | .. | 1,93,034 | 29,051 | 20,139 | 14,118 | 13,636 | 7,050 | 196 | 1,196 | 633 | 744 | 1,137 | 2,234 | 420 | 818 | 4,69,726 |
| 1943-44 | 1 88,115 | .. | 1,99,433 | 36,200 | 27,720 | 15,928 | 14,540 | 7,200 | 385 | 1,144 | 702 | 640 | 1,317 | 1,827 | 420 | 4,976 | 5,00,547 |
| 1944-55 | 2,59,781 | .. | 2,02,201 | 40,755 | 37.357 | 16,703 | 14,249 | 8,527 | 7 | 1,236 | 881 | 700 | 1,812 | 3,766 | 420 | 1,857 | 5,90,252 |
| 1945-46 | 2,46,082 | . | 2,02,191 | 50,514 | 37,168 | 25,672 | 74,359 | 8,339 | 377 | 918 | 1,175 | 751 | 1.352 | 4,657 | 427 | 22,434] | 6,76,916 |
| 1946-47 | 4,24,409 | .. | 2,02,198 | 56,085 | 46,404 | 28,070 | 74,737 | 8,191 | 244 | 1,196 | 2,130 | 1,319 | 1,237 | 7,675 | 427 | 18,323] | 6,90,645 |
| 1947-48 | 2,90,026 | .. | 2,20,997 | 55,629 | 45,790 | 45,771 | 81,339 | 2,235 | 37 | 1,062 | 1,352 | 5,250 | 3,078 | 2,993 | 420 | 29,304] | 7,85,283 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948-49 | 3,44,300 | . | 3,01,729 | 55,258 | 55,002 | 47,208 | 76,482 | 986 | 136 | 1,518 | 3,019 | 1,431 | 1,798 | 2,736 | 420 | 21,414 | 9,13,437 |
| 1949-50 | 2,75,122 | . | 3,31,027 | 52,254 | 77,840 | 51,981 | 1,18,898 | 1,068 | 48 | 29 | 2,210 | 2,464 | 1,529 | 4,240 | 720 | 23,039 | 9,42,469 |
| 1950-51 | 3,88,682 | . | 4,38.003 | 63,884 | 89,908 | 27,296 | 1,18.660 | 1,117 | 229 | 25 | 3,111 | 3,500 | 1,646 | 3,302 | 1,470 | 20,572 | 1,61,405 |
| 1951-52 | 6,38,226 | . | 3,85.012 | 94,484 | 79,908 | 24,019 | 1,24,238 | 1,037 | .. | 33 | 6,610 | 1.019 | 2,347 | 2,408 | 1,470 | 19,153 | 13,79,964 |
| 1952-53 | 6,65,605 | .. | 4,17,292 | 87,190 | 62.678 | 24,546 | 1,37,897 | 461 | .. | 26 | 8,863 | 2,220 | 3,101 | 4,282 | 1,470 | 21,261 | 14,36,892 |
| 1953-54 | 7,41,575 | .. | 3,84,978 | 92,276 | 65,297 | 38,977 | 1.47,566 | 1,056 | . | 26 | 10,081 | 4,857 | 2,950 | 3,864 | 1,470 | 17,691 | 15,12,664 |
| 1954-55 | 7,73,800 | .. | 3,81,069 | 81,478 | 63,204 | 12,694 | 1,63,251 | 1,309 | .. | 6,907 | 9,582 | 3,840 | 2.375 | 2,447 | 450 | 20,997 | 15,29,403 |
| 1955-56 | 13,10,423 | .. | .. | 1,04,234 | 55,010 | . | 87,303 | 963 | .. | 25 | 2,193 | 3,309 | 4,355 | 3,491 | .. | 4,786 | 15,76,092 |
| 1956-57 | 14,96,534 | .. | .. | 82,600 | 50,214 | .. | 71,352 | 70 | .. | 2,399 | 200 | 2,828 | 2,547 | 2,186 | .. | 20,506 | 17,31,436 |
| 1957-58 | 13,20,115 | .. | 3,83,414 | 92,998 | 48,836 | .. | 1,49,514 | 1,259 | .. | 40 | 67 | 2,794 | 8,128 | 4,636 | .. | 57,320 | 20,69,031 |
| 1958-59 | 13,53,475 | .. | 3,83,414 | 88,109 | 48,162 | 54,733 | 1,25,436 | 69 | .. | 15 | 135 | 2,429 | 4,157 | 3,608 | 13,378 | 41,100 | 21,18,220 |
| 1959-60 | 13,74,995 | .. | 3,83,413 | 83,287 | 37,592 | 4,767 | 1,09,084 | 667 | .. | 50 | 55 | 1,949 | 2,530 | 8,664 | 25,456 | 4,623 | 20,37,132 |

Table VIII (i-*b*)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, District Board (Expenditure)

| Year | General administration and collection charges | Pounds | Education | Medical | Public health and vaccination | Veterinary | Fairs and exhibitions | Agriculture and arboriculture | Public works | Superannuation (other than education) | Refund | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1931-32 | 18,470 | 9,368 | 2,49,805 | 41,658 | 15,945 | 5,550 | 96 | 1,544 | 79,816 | 1,548 | 667 | 4,345 | 4,28,812 |
| 1932-33 | 18,855 | 9,108 | 2,38,517 | 41,011 | 14,204 | 5,367 | 295 | 1,590 | 84,993 | 2,359 | 500 | 1,752 | 4,18,551 |
| 1933-34 | 19,608 | 8,172 | 2,40,077 | 49,074 | 19,515 | 5,847 | 96 | 1,216 | 79,398 | 1,845 | 221 | 1.644 | 4,26,713 |
| 1934-35 | 19,897 | 8,877 | 2,35,977 | 49,300 | 18,333 | 5,789 | 96 | 1,280 | 82,024 | 1,404 | 658 | 1,685 | 4,25,320 |
| 1935-36 | 20,676 | 8,818 | 2,38,469 | 47,743 | 15,634 | 5,560 | 96 | 1,103 | 73,252 | 1,502 | 554 | 7,932 | 4,21,339 |
| 1936-37 | 20,009 | 9,478 | 2,41,691 | 51,940 | 18,859 | 5,644 | 96 | 1,210 | 85,836 | 1,673 | 331 | 2,424 | 4,39,191 |
| 1937-38 | 23,700 | 8,433 | 2,51,852 | 51,045 | 14,381 | 5,502 | 767 | 1,295 | 73,298 | 1,928 | 329 | 1,076 | 4,33,606 |
| 1938-39 | 23,959 | 8,971 | 2,53,344 | 50,861 | 13,613 | 4,912 | 1,096 | 1,270 | 67,551 | 1,600 | 243 | 1,016 | 4,28,436 |
| 1939-40 | 24,598 | 8,823 | 2,58,183 | 53,272 | 13,629 | 5,492 | 1,470 | 1,222 | 81,470 | 1,822 | 1,118 | 680 | 4,51,779 |
| 1940-41 | 24,354 | 8,697 | 2,70,100 | 47,610 | 13,994 | 5,065 | 1,083 | 1,192 | 89,863 | 1,898 | 304 | 534 | 4,64,694 |
| 1941-42 | 25,573 | 9,060 | 2,54,631 | 47,656 | 14,054 | 5,907 | 96 | 1,270 | 78,990 | 1,931 | 99 | 928 | 4,40,195 |
| 1942-43 | 26,487 | 9,586 | 2,58,456 | 51,271 | 14,853 | 6,128 | 118 | 1,185 | 64,297 | 1,960 | 1,000 | 940 | 4,36,281 |
| 1943-44 | 27,771 | 11,691 | 2,68,749 | 60,040 | 15,327 | 9,162 | 164 | 1,291 | 93,952 | 1,996 | 255 | 1,078 | 4,91,476 |
| 1944-45 | 32,736 | 11,182 | 2,78.330 | 73,717 | 17,228 | 5,257 | 146 | 849 | | 2,105 | 79 | 5,911 | 5,88,288 |
| 1945-46 | 36,340 | 12,957 | 3,53,360 | 62,258 | 18,574 | 6,515 | 194 | 1,078 | 1,51,455 | 1,796 | 341 | 19,993 | 6,64,861 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 37,945 | 16,493 | 3,83,541 | 65,671 | 20.788 | 7,525 | 1,241 | 865 | 93,116 | 2,025 | .. | 19,760 | 6,48,970 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 46,509 | 23,924 | 4,66,709 | 60,929 | 24,204 | 8,855 | 4,165 | 810 | 81,353 | 2,862 | 15 | 44,749 | 7,65,084 |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | 65,826 | 26,836 | 4,77,765 | 63,081 | 27,339 | 9,156 | 3,795 | 680 | 1,34,552 | 3,147 | 304 | 38,370 | 8,50,851 |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | 58,982 | 38,641 | 6,17,757 | 73,183 | 25,617 | 11,085 | 4,992 | 3,735 | 1,39,780 | 3,003 | 35 | 15,326 | 9,92,136 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 61,634 | 32,828 | 6,85,668 | 71,211 | 32,102 | 12,014 | 4,564 | 3,384 | 1,17,032 | 3,200 | .. | 16,192 | 10,40,829 |
| 1951-52 | .. | | 61,522 | 33,089 | 10,13,965 | 72,633 | 34,683 | 11,750 | 972 | 2,383 | 1,34,776 | 2,878 | 236 | 16,842 | 13,85,729 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | 64.204 | 33,849 | 9,85,215 | 76,555 | 29,816 | 13,386 | 4,286 | 3,209 | 1,36,903 | 3,005 | 949 | 19,911 | 13,71,288 |
| 1953-54 | .. | . | 65,761 | 33.137 | 10.04,401 | 78,273 | 28,996 | 11,956 | 5,775 | 2,547 | 1,57,539 | 70 | 3,512 | 29,678 | 14,21,645 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 67,949 | 35,764 | 10,56,118 | 74,539 | 35,278 | 12,220 | 5,100 | 2,571 | 2,19,836 | .. | 4,593 | 19,238 | 15,33,206 |
| 1955-56 | .. | .. | 74,117 | 39,452 | 11,21,621 | 86,711 | 34,302 | 13,732 | 5,873 | 3,008 | 2,01,959 | 120 | 48 | 6,592 | 15,87,535 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 70,392 | 45,666 | 11,26,503 | 81,853 | 40,348 | 13,247 | 4,443 | 3,530 | 1,88,959 | .. | 1,000 | 6,169 | 15,82,110 |
| 1957-58 | .. | .. | 96,695 | 40,481 | 12,61,997 | 86,040 | 37,945 | 13,433 | 5,991 | 2,980 | 1,80,401 | .. | 1,656 | 10,660 | 17,38,278 |
| 1958-59 | .. | .. | 72,995 | 43,569 | 13,27,942 | 81,548 | 42,663 | 13,573 | 5,420 | 2,448 | 1,47,176 | .. | 23 | 13,605 | 17,50,962 |
| 1959-60 | .. | .. | 69,144 | 41,133 | 14,59,044 | 78,698 | 37,492 | 14,677 | 5,639 | 3,141 | 2,07,478 | .. | 140 | 20,637 | 19,37,222 |

**Table VIII (ii)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Municipal Board, Biswan**

| Year | Receipts | | | | | | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Octroi | Tax on houses and lands | Other taxes | Rents | Loans | Other sources | Total | Administration and collection of taxes | Public safety | Water-supply and drainage: Capital | Water-supply and drainage: Maintenance | Conservancy | Hospitals and dispensaries | Public works | Education | Other heads | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 31,563 | .. | .. | 5,044 | 36,607 | 7,150 | 2,064 | .. | .. | 5,824 | 249 | 6,998 | 449 | 3,003 | 25,737 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | 45,979 | .. | .. | 19,045 | 65,024 | 15,684 | 2,469 | .. | .. | 6,032 | 249 | 17,128 | 10,724 | 12,783 | 65,069 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | 56,771 | .. | .. | 42,735 | 99,506 | 14,019 | 3,621 | .. | .. | 6,402 | 250 | 8,937 | 19,451 | 10,766 | 63,446 |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | 57,519 | .. | .. | 12,169 | 69,688 | 14,815 | 12,228 | .. | .. | 7,028 | 250 | 7,915 | 7,939 | 9,724 | 59,899 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 50,092 | .. | .. | 23,676 | 73,768 | 17,811 | 12,413 | .. | . | 8,924 | 250 | 43,842 | 5,261 | 8,435 | 96,936 |
| 1955-56 | .. | .. | 58,996 | .. | .. | 62,492 | 1,21,488 | 27,920 | 10,455 | .. | .. | 9,139 | 665 | 61,943 | 11,940 | 7,080 | 1,29,142 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 72,215 | .. | .. | 48,335 | 1,20,550 | 39,530 | 10,325 | .. | .. | 9,443 | 758 | 15,715 | 23,132 | 5,642 | 1,04,545 |
| 1957-58 | .. | .. | 90,737 | .. | .. | 46,555 | 1,37,292 | 47,538 | 12,461 | 268 | .. | 10,447 | .. | 44,266 | 27,009 | 13,688 | 1,55,677 |
| 1958-59 | . | 7,841 | 96,775 | .. | .. | 64,974 | 1,69,589 | 59,733 | 13,094 | 5,417 | .. | 11,275 | 250 | 21,630 | 25,475 | 20,326 | 1,57,200 |
| 1959-60 | .. | 6,983 | 92,484 | .. | .. | 50,780 | 1,50,247 | 59,821 | 12,723 | 1,012 | .. | 13,336 | 300 | 35,574 | 28,841 | 19,915 | 1,71,522 |

**Table VIII (iii) Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Municipal Board, Khairabad**

| Year | Receipts: Octroi | Tax on houses and lands | Other taxes | Rents | Loans | Other sources | Total | Expenditure: Administration and collection of taxes | Public safety | Water-supply and drainage: Capital | Water-supply and drainage: Maintenance | Conservancy | Hospitals and dispensaries | Public works | Education | Other heads | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1931-32 | .. | . | 8,532 | 3,585 | .. | 4,763 | 16,880 | 4,379 | 1,263 | .. | 49 | 3,685 | 465 | 1,373 | 1,782 | 3,016 | 16,012 |
| 1932-33 | | . | 6,852 | 3,134 | .. | 4,682 | 14,668 | 3,712 | 1 205 | .. | 74 | 3,024 | 435 | 1,193 | 1,680 | 2,408 | 13,731 |
| 1933-34 | .. | .. | 7,159 | 3,121 | .. | 4,297 | 14,577 | 3,955 | 977 | .. | 382 | 3,040 | 614 | 1,488 | 1,816 | 3,147 | 15,419 |
| 1934-35 | | .. | 10,260 | 3,380 | | 1,773 | 15,413 | 4,057 | 1,066 | .. | 52 | 2,920 | 525 | 1,343 | 1,694 | 2,728 | 14,385 |
| 1935 36 | . | .. | 9 534 | 962 | .. | 5,623 | 16,119 | 4,273 | 1,038 | .. | 66 | 3,077 | 525 | 1,573 | 1,727 | 2,772 | 15,101 |
| 1936-37 | .. | . | 9,959 | 2,993 | .. | 4,840 | 17,802 | 5,013 | 1,265 | .. | 76 | 2,957 | 758 | 2,429 | 1,864 | 3,511 | 17,873 |
| 1937-38 | .. | .. | 10,117 | 2,956 | . | 4,421 | 17.494 | 5,204 | 1,183 | .. | 846 | 3,172 | 992 | 2,870 | 1,875 | 2,628 | 18,770 |
| 1938-39 | .. | .. | 8.537 | 2 882 | . | 6,627 | 18,046 | 5,328 | 1,400 | .. | 407 | 3,044 | 784 | 2,002 | 1,859 | 2,431 | 17,255 |
| 1939-40 | . | .. | 8,804 | 3,055 | . | 6,136 | 18,055 | 4,607 | 1,154 | .. | 100 | 3,221 | 825 | 3,267 | 1,848 | 2,932 | 17,954 |
| 1940-41 | .. | .. | 8,774 | 3,066 | .. | 4,934 | 16,774 | 4,826 | 1,448 | . | 100 | 3,188 | 851 | 1,833 | 2,032 | 2,500 | 16,778 |
| 1941-42 | .. | .. | 9,253 | 2,991 | | 5,863 | 18,107 | 4,800 | 1,362 | . | 125 | 3,465 | 803 | 1,582 | 1,954 | 2,732 | 16,823 |
| 1942 43 | . | . | 9,767 | 3,078 | . | 6,289 | 19,134 | 4,906 | 1.119 | .. | 174 | 3,847 | 790 | 1,845 | 2,123 | 2,631 | 17,435 |
| 1943-44 | .. | .. | 8,806 | 3,338 | .. | 6,871 | 19,015 | 5,137 | 1,077 | .. | 150 | 4,837 | 770 | 2,452 | 2,231 | 3,125 | 19,779 |
| 1944-45 | .. | .. | 11,882 | 3,282 | . | 10,498 | 25,662 | 6,581 | 912 | .. | 150 | 6,860 | 770 | 4,190 | 2,264 | 4,062 | 25,789 |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 15,548 | 3,276 | .. | 15,151 | 33,975 | 8,296 | 477 | .. | 145 | 9,074 | 970 | 4,889 | 3,163 | 3,552 | 30,566 |

Table VIII (iii)—(*concld.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 16,449 | 3,240 | .. | 15,252 | 34,941 | 8,712 | 677 | .. | 298 | 9,909 | 770 | 3,618 | 3,539 | 3,517 | 31,040 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 20,351 | 2,965 | .. | 22,516 | 45,832 | 9,128 | 2,275 | .. | 421 | 10,533 | 1,232 | 5,168 | 5,518 | 5,866 | 40,141 |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | 35,965 | 3,310 | .. | 57,131 | 96,406 | 11,981 | 2,626 | 1,106 | 408 | 13,124 | 1,660 | 37,627 | 19,904 | 5,256 | 93,692 |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | 34,666 | 4,230 | .. | 38,088 | 76,984 | 19,272 | 3,237 | .. | 247 | 12,904 | 1,582 | 13,196 | 36,468 | 7,636 | 94,542 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 33,953 | 3,846 | .. | 34,842 | 72,641 | 17,896 | 3,260 | .. | 5 | 11,213 | 980 | 3,904 | 27,757 | 7,345 | 72,360 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | 36,854 | 5,069 | .. | 37,618 | 79,541 | 18,994 | 3,328 | .. | 4 | 10,318 | 1,228 | 4,976 | 23,925 | 10,780 | 73,553 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | 39,006 | 4,350 | .. | 61,342 | 1,04,698 | 18,795 | 3,384 | .. | 255 | 10,804 | 972 | 6,659 | 29,769 | 9,992 | 80,630 |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | 38,398 | 4,237 | .. | 29,302 | 71,937 | 19,561 | 3,297 | . | 157 | 9,760 | 972 | 6,107 | 25,744 | 8,766 | 74,364 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 32,436 | 4,187 | .. | 43,578 | 80,201 | 17,166 | 2,273 | .. | 208 | 8,734 | 1,193 | 31,870 | 25,105 | 6,811 | 93,360 |
| 1955-56 | .. | .. | 32,521 | 3,925 | .. | 74,404 | 1,10,850 | 16,248 | 2,301 | .. | 127 | 9,109 | 1,089 | 19,664 | 25,023 | 6,773 | 80,334 |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | 33,539 | 3,397 | .. | 49,496 | 86,432 | 16,542 | 2,870 | .. | 201 | 10,225 | 1,120 | 31,143 | 25,220 | 6,774 | 94,095 |
| 1957-58 | .. | .. | 46,185 | 4,145 | .. | 52,803 | 1,031,33 | 16,378 | 3,776 | .. | 163 | 11,240 | 1,618 | 33,197 | 29,086 | 13,784 | 1,09,242 |
| 1958-59 | .. | .. | 42,221 | 3,838 | .. | 62,602 | 1,08,661 | 17,049 | 3,946 | .. | 178 | 12,422 | 1,048 | 15,277 | 42,668 | 16,384 | 1,08,972 |
| 1959-60 | .. | .. | 43,255 | 5,056 | .. | 1,02,796 | 1,51,107 | 19,301 | 4,022 | .. | 158 | 13,683 | 1,716 | 29,353 | 29,004 | 63,538 | 1,60,775 |

**Table VIII (iv)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Municipal Board, Misrikh**

| Year | Receipts | | | | | | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Octroi | Tax on houses and lands | Other taxes | Rents | Loans | Other sources | Total | Administration and collection of taxes | Public safety | Water-supply and drainage: Capital | Water-supply and drainage: Maintenance | Conservancy | Hospitals and dispensaries | Public works | Education | Other heads | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1951-52 | . | 33,729 | 2,938 | 21,106 | .. | 9,418 | 67,191 | 14,583 | 150 | .. | 100 | 9,943 | 8,450 | 500 | 1,242 | 14,802 | 49,770 |
| 1952-53 | .. | 29,376 | 7,571 | 21,548 | .. | 10,872 | 69,367 | 13,200 | 300 | .. | 220 | 10,454 | 5,507 | 11,852 | 1,316 | 11,314 | 54,163 |
| 1953-54 | .. | 25,847 | 5,751 | 19,933 | . | 12,445 | 63,976 | 14,800 | 375 | .. | 400 | 11,454 | 4,000 | 11,979 | 1,385 | 13,222 | 57,615 |
| 1954-55 | .. | 24,831 | 4,985 | 17,350 | . | 12,178 | 59,344 | 14,192 | 325 | .. | 225 | 12,027 | 4,740 | 16,781 | 1,642 | 21,175 | 71,107 |
| 1955-56 | . | 22,994 | 4,029 | 14,733 | . | 8,542 | 50,298 | 13,688 | 200 | .. | 200 | 11,934 | 5,541 | 14,659 | 1,471 | 8,389 | 56,082 |
| 1956-57 | .. | 21,392 | 2,941 | 16,550 | .. | 14,002 | 54,885 | 12,058 | 350 | .. | 325 | 14,440 | 4,526 | 5,047 | 1,714 | 18,466 | 56,926 |
| 1957-58 | .. | 20,257 | 3,631 | 17,000 | . | 22,951 | 63,839 | 15,049 | .. | .. | .. | 16,827 | .. | 3,410 | 1,708 | 17,865 | 54,859 |
| 1958-59 | .. | 30,518 | 6,774 | 18,900 | .. | 25,184 | 81,376 | 15,705 | 5,116 | 2,000 | 223 | 12,260 | .. | 3,375 | 1,848 | 14,616 | 55,143 |
| 1959-60 | . | 35,935 | 2,690 | 14,025 | .. | 23,768 | 76,418 | 15,667 | 5,886 | 754 | 238 | 12,931 | .. | 3,546 | 4,787 | 54,815 | 98,624 |

**Table VIII (v)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Municipal Board, Sitapur**

| | Receipts | | | | | | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Octroi | Tax on houses and lands | Other taxes | Rents | Loans | Other sources | Total | Administration and collection of taxes | Public safety | Water-supply and drainage: Capital | Water-supply and drainage: Maintenance | Conservancy | Hospitals and dispensaries | Public works | Education | Other heads | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1931-32 | .. | 15,123 | 46,013 | 19,901 | .. | 29,493 | 1,10,530 | 15,909 | 5,543 | 1,824 | 684 | 20,151 | 5,281 | 16,705 | 14,602 | 10,995 | 91,694 |
| 1932-33 | . | 15,421 | 41,622 | 24,719 | .. | 40,341 | 1,22,103 | 14,403 | 5,218 | 1,894 | 741 | 22,220 | 5,344 | 18,767 | 14,131 | 13,372 | 96,090 |
| 1933-34 | . | 15,582 | 48,763 | 23,660 | .. | 44,534 | 1,32,539 | 18,501 | 5,661 | 132 | 532 | 21,323 | 8,193 | 17,221 | 14,413 | 20,005 | 1,05,981 |
| 1934-35 | . | 15,121 | 33,395 | 23,014 | .. | 44,507 | 1,16,037 | 14,940 | 7,480 | 733 | 1,019 | 21,795 | 8,921 | 14,167 | 15,231 | 16,683 | 1,00,969 |
| 1935-36 | . | 15,194 | 38,517 | 23,015 | . | 33,318 | 1,10,044 | 15,482 | 9,159 | 706 | 602 | 22,930 | 7,781 | 14,020 | 14,454 | 16,432 | 1,01,566 |
| 1936-37 | .. | 16,159 | 37,332 | 22,831 | .. | 37,405 | 1,03,827 | 15,505 | 9,047 | 293 | 465 | 23,028 | 8,170 | 10,107 | 16,503 | 14,164 | 97,282 |
| 1937-38 | .. | 15,056 | 40,064 | 23,234 | .. | 22,390 | 1,00,744 | 15,720 | 9,855 | 449 | 492 | 22,651 | 7,976 | 8,297 | 16,487 | 13,003 | 94,930 |
| 1938-39 | .. | 15,698 | 32,686 | 24,087 | .. | 32,925 | 1,05,396 | 15,643 | 10,115 | 217 | 801 | 22,378 | 9,299 | 10,210 | 15,867 | 12,074 | 96,604 |
| 1939-40 | .. | 16,400 | 40,843 | 23,333 | .. | 26,618 | 1,07,194 | 13,878 | 10,243 | 895 | 688 | 23,082 | 8,665 | 10,335 | 16,657 | 12,026 | 96,469 |
| 1940-41 | .. | 16,586 | 52,055 | 25,065 | .. | 29,607 | 1,23,313 | 14,608 | 10,248 | 330 | 826 | 21,879 | 9,463 | 13,309 | 17,002 | 12,363 | 1,00,028 |
| 1941-42 | .. | 16,759 | 43,445 | 24,959 | . | 52,374 | 1,37,537 | 15,244 | 10,702 | 422 | 954 | 23,912 | 9,407 | 26,199 | 17,484 | 21,695 | 1,26,019 |
| 1942-43 | .. | 17,529 | 44,164 | 27,545 | 20,000 | 42,789 | 1,52,027 | 17,755 | 29,676 | 217 | 542 | 28,114 | 8,329 | 18,702 | 17,458 | 14,750 | 1,35,543 |
| 1943-44 | . | 18,866 | 49,817 | 30,031 | .. | 37,884 | 1,36,598 | 20,720 | 13,511 | 3 | 711 | 34,591 | 8,695 | 12,044 | 20,942 | 15,795 | 1,27,012 |
| 1944-45 | .. | 18,778 | 59,199 | 32,174 | .. | 77,310 | 1,87,461 | 23,069 | 11,698 | 203 | 623 | 41,939 | 9,629 | 21,306 | 23,980 | 20,529 | 1,52,976 |
| 1945-46 | .. | 17,584 | 88,087 | 31,890 | .. | 1,08,735 | 2,46,296 | 31,215 | 11,601 | 1,088 | 996 | 57,025 | 10,057 | 62,053 | 30,628 | 25,604 | 2,30,267 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 .. | 19,265 | 91,269 | 35,596 | .. | 71,193 | 2,17,323 | 31,496 | 11,608 | 724 | 703 | 62,726 | 9,649 | 31,847 | 34,389 | 25,987 | 2,09,129 |
| 1947-48 .. | 19,659 | 1,06,663 | 36,568 | 15,000 | 65,565 | 2,43,455 | 38,279 | 14,100 | 433 | 734 | 73,542 | 7,288 | 29,310 | 40,963 | 23,877 | 2,28,526 |
| 1948-49 .. | 19,653 | 2,09,682 | 39,825 | 7,000 | 1,57,953 | 4,34,113 | 46,448 | 20,093 | 2,543 | 2,020 | 1,03,520 | 7,641 | 71,599 | 76,220 | 45,849 | 3,75,933 |
| 1949-50 .. | 23,645 | 1,87,564 | 51,502 | 10,000 | 1,84,494 | 4,57,205 | 63,680 | 20,713 | 916 | 2,024 | 1,18,977 | 9,[illegible]64 | 93,727 | 86,004 | 54,513 | 4,49,718 |
| 1950-51 .. | 29,894 | 2,24,222 | 48,656 | | 1,03,753 | 4,06,525 | 63,735 | 18,974 | . | 717 | 1,25,234 | 10,442 | 32,508 | 90,552 | 56,874 | 3,99,036 |
| 1951-52 .. | 28,643 | 2,56,467 | 48,816 | .. | 1,43,755 | 4,77,681 | 59,397 | 19,878 | 2,259 | 2,099 | 1,30,443 | 9,810 | 53,355 | 98,049 | 61,220 | 4,46,510 |
| 1952-53 .. | 33,470 | 2,37,532 | 47,739 | .. | 1,48,785 | 4,67,526 | 70,642 | 21,786 | 947 | 2,18[illegible] | 1,16,914 | 12,362 | 39,272 | 1,20,219 | 47,321 | 4,31,644 |
| 1953-54 .. | 37,355 | 2,40,486 | 46,475 | .. | 2,11,716 | 5,36,032 | 67,265 | 27,041 | 220 | 1,089 | 1,09,977 | 12,574 | 73,917 | 1,15,178 | 43,622 | 4,50,883 |
| 1954-55 .. | 41,667 | 2,80,930 | 44,105 | 16,000 | 2,67,423 | 6,50,125 | 69,929 | 28,713 | 22,078 | 2,650 | 1,21,968 | 18,450 | 1,05,520 | 1,13,446 | 54,964 | 5,37,718 |
| 1955-56 .. | 38,152 | 2,70,160 | 42,774 | 10,00,000 | 3,26,173 | 16,77,259 | 1,04,499 | 30,027 | 10,07,799 | 1,477 | 1,10,727 | 13,067 | 1,33,156 | 1,23,665 | 51,990 | 15,76,407 |
| 1956-57 .. | 38,735 | 3,15,940 | 47,811 | .. | 3,14,161 | 7,16,647 | 1,70,509 | 28,482 | 337 | 592 | 1,06,423 | 6,873 | 1,37,163 | 1,21,056 | 52,875 | 6,24,310 |
| 1957-58 . | 40,925 | 3,39,169 | 55,090 | .. | 1,81,484 | 6,16,668 | 1,89,646 | 19,142 | 9,905 | 14,125 | 1,02,998 | 18,182 | 1,22,946 | 1,33,418 | 43,861 | 6,54,223 |
| 1958-59 .. | 41,716 | 4,93,820 | 49,458 | .. | 1,69,988 | 8,04,982 | 2,71,960 | 41,337 | 59,883 | 27,176 | 1,17,116 | 16,104 | 88,058 | 1,42,826 | 61,108 | 8,25,768 |
| 1959-60 .. | 43,105 | 5,06,129 | 50,534 | .. | 2,64,896 | 8,81,664 | 2,67,013 | 51,761 | 46,194 | 23,995 | 1,18,870 | 22,876 | 1,20,270 | 1,48,518 | 44,799 | 8,44,296 |

## Table VIII (vi)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Town Area, Laharpur

| Year | Receipts | | | | | | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Octroi | Tax on houses and lands | Other taxes | Rents | Loans | Other sources | Total | Administration and collection of taxes | Public safety | Water-supply and drainage | | Conservancy | Hospitals and dispensaries | Public works | Education | Other heads | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | Capital | Maintenance | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1931-32 | .. | .. | 3,451 | .. | .. | 617 | 4,068 | 748 | .. | .. | .. | 1,797 | .. | 767 | .. | 182 | 3,494 |
| 1932-33 | .. | .. | 3,022 | . | .. | 785 | 3,807 | 672 | .. | .. | .. | 1,849 | .. | 827 | .. | 240 | 3,588 |
| 1933-34 | .. | .. | 2,897 | .. | .. | 542 | 3,439 | 695 | .. | .. | .. | 2,206 | .. | 775 | .. | 218 | 3,894 |
| 1934-35 | .. | .. | 3,897 | .. | .. | 616 | 4,513 | 754 | .. | .. | .. | 1,884 | .. | 3 | .. | 1,112 | 3,753 |
| 1935-36 | .. | .. | 4,182 | .. | .. | 1,069 | 5,251 | 668 | .. | .. | .. | 1,796 | .. | 986 | .. | 1,077 | 4,527 |
| 1936-37 | .. | .. | 3,152 | .. | .. | 886 | 4,038 | 841 | .. | .. | .. | 1,875 | .. | 1,680 | .. | 390 | 4,786 |
| 1937-38 | .. | .. | 3,577 | .. | .. | 677 | 4,254 | 715 | .. | .. | .. | 2,103 | .. | 1,029 | .. | 1,604 | 5,451 |
| 1938-39 | .. | .. | 3,588 | .. | .. | 485 | 4,073 | 818 | .. | . | .. | 1,759 | .. | 236 | .. | 1,043 | 3,856 |
| 1939-40 | .. | .. | 3,255 | .. | .. | 420 | 3,675 | 556 | .. | .. | .. | 1,662 | .. | 492 | .. | 66 | 2,776 |
| 1940-41 | .. | .. | 3,728 | .. | .. | 543 | 4,271 | 1,216 | .. | .. | .. | 1,998 | .. | 485 | .. | 1,061 | 4,760 |
| 1941-42 | .. | .. | 3,740 | .. | .. | 782 | 4,522 | 685 | .. | .. | .. | 2,086 | .. | 483 | .. | 1,388 | 4,642 |
| 1942-43 | .. | .. | 3,817 | .. | .. | 655 | 4,472 | 578 | .. | .. | .. | 1,734 | .. | 832 | .. | 862 | 4,009 |
| 1943-44 | .. | .. | 3,705 | .. | .. | 620 | 4,325 | 757 | — | .. | .. | 1,570 | .. | 826 | .. | 887 | 4,040 |
| 1944-45 | .. | .. | 4,447 | .. | .. | 744 | 5,191 | 796 | — | .. | .. | 1,914 | .. | 295 | .. | 1,036 | 4,041 |
| 1945-46 | .. | .. | 8,303 | .. | .. | 2,621 | 10,924 | 1,211 | .. | . | .. | 3,842 | .. | 1,678 | .. | 1,119 | 7,850 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1946-47 | .. | .. | 9,237 | .. | .. | 2,402 | 11,639 | 1,244 | .. | .. | .. | 4,211 | .. | 9,698 | .. | 625 | 15,778 |
| 1947-48 | .. | .. | 10,858 | .. | .. | 1,770 | 12,628 | 2,265 | .. | .. | .. | 4,575 | .. | 813 | .. | 2,324 | 9,977 |
| 1948-49 | .. | .. | 14,680 | .. | .. | 2,408 | 17,088 | 2,645 | .. | .. | .. | 5,674 | .. | 352 | .. | 1,917 | 10,588 |
| 1949-50 | .. | .. | 14,757 | .. | .. | 3,495 | 18,252 | 3,152 | .. | .. | .. | 6,920 | .. | 11,025 | . | 1,029 | 22,126 |
| 1950-51 | .. | .. | 13,704 | .. | .. | 4,023 | 17,727 | 3,515 | .. | .. | .. | 6,480 | .. | 8,758 | .. | 2,361 | 21,114 |
| 1951-52 | .. | .. | 17,316 | .. | .. | 4,671 | 21,987 | 3,605 | .. | .. | .. | 6,595 | .. | 3,453 | .. | 3,547 | 17,200 |
| 1952-53 | .. | .. | 14,461 | .. | . | 6,042 | 20,503 | 3,678 | .. | .. | .. | 7,276 | .. | 10,080 | .. | 3,459 | 24,493 |
| 1953-54 | .. | .. | 13,188 | .. | .. | 5,032 | 18,220 | 3,786 | .. | .. | .. | 7,153 | .. | 3,177 | .. | 3,553 | 17,669 |
| 1954-55 | .. | .. | 12,730 | .. | .. | 14,641 | 27,371 | 5,970 | .. | .. | .. | 7.167 | .. | 940 | .. | 4,817 | 18,894 |
| 1955-56 | 19,898 | .. | 10,174 | .. | .. | 7,815 | 37,887 | 10,992 | .. | .. | .. | 7,615 | .. | 2,364 | .. | 8,181 | 29,152 |
| 1956-57 | 18,242 | .. | 7,286 | .. | .. | 14,056 | 39,584 | 10,063 | .. | .. | .. | 9,050 | .. | 21,520 | .. | 9,229 | 49,862 |
| 1957-58 | 18,005 | .. | 5,713 | .. | .. | 15.827 | 39,545 | 11,682 | .. | .. | .. | 11,435 | . | 13,602 | .. | 5,481 | 42,200 |
| 1958-59 | 21,741 | .. | 6,448 | . | .. | 11,042 | 39,231 | 11,360 | .. | .. | .. | 14,561 | .. | 5,555 | .. | 645 | 32,121 |
| 1959-60 | 18,040 | .. | 4,990 | .. | .. | 11,370 | 34,400 | 11,667 | .. | .. | .. | 13,653 | .. | 9,635 | .. | 585 | 35,540 |

Table VIII (vii)—Public Receipts and Expenditure in Rupees, Town Area, Mahmudabad

| Year | Receipts | | | Expenditure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taxes | Other sources | Total | Administration and collection of taxes | Conservancy | Public works | Miscellaneous | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1957-58 .. | 531 | 2,515 | 3,046 | .. | 280 | .. | 443 | 723 |
| 1958-59 .. | 4,943 | 2,000 | 6.943 | 1,174 | 2,249 | 2,000 | 2,414 | 7,837 |
| 1959-60 .. | 2,694 | 1,205 | 3.899 | 1,090 | 989 | .. | 937 | 3,016 |
| 1960-61 .. | 2,465 | 968 | 3,433 | 1,028 | 1,916 | .. | 655 | 3,599 |

| Year | Total | | | Junior basic education | | | Secondary education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools and colleges | Students | | Schools | Students | | Schools and colleges | Students | |
| | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls | | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1931-32 .. .. | 531 | 29,027 | 2,021 | 513 | 25,819 | 1,760 | 18 | 3,208 | 261 |
| 1932-33 .. .. | 535 | 29,067 | 1,888 | 517 | 25,833 | 1,634 | 18 | 3,234 | 254 |
| 1933-34 .. .. | 534 | 29,387 | 2,006 | 516 | 26,311 | 1,736 | 18 | 3,076 | 270 |
| 1934-35 .. .. | 555 | 30,630 | 1,999 | 537 | 27,447 | 1,689 | 18 | 3,183 | 310 |
| 1935-36 .. .. | 566 | 33,847 | 2,079 | 548 | 30,713 | 1,787 | 18 | 3,134 | 292 |
| 1936-37 .. .. | 567 | 33,361 | 2,107 | 549 | 30,244 | 1,816 | 18 | 3,117 | 291 |
| 1937-38 .. .. | 589 | 35,987 | 2,279 | 571 | 32,634 | 1,997 | 18 | 3,353 | 282 |
| 1938-39 .. .. | 575 | 39,716 | 2,404 | 556 | 36,321 | 2,118 | 19 | 3,395 | 286 |
| 1939-40 .. .. | 580 | 39,810 | 3,627 | 561 | 36,444 | 3,366 | 19 | 3,366 | 261 |
| 1940-41 .. .. | 580 | 40,962 | 2,579 | 561 | 37,514 | 2,337 | 19 | 3,448 | 242 |
| 1941-42 .. .. | 582 | 39,844 | 2,955 | 561 | 36,388 | 2,402 | 21 | 3,456 | 553 |
| 1942-43 .. | 582 | 40,061 | 3,190 | 561 | 36,514 | 2,473 | 21 | 3,547 | 726 |
| 1943-44 .. .. | 584 | 40,256 | 3,430 | 562 | 36,602 | 2,626 | 22 | 3,654 | 804 |
| 1944-45 .. .. | 585 | 40,619 | 3,688 | 563 | 36,808 | 2,937 | 22 | 3,811 | 751 |
| 1945-46 .. .. | 586 | 41,106 | 3,887 | 564 | 36,946 | 3,123 | 22 | 4,160 | 764 |
| 1946-47 .. .. | 593 | 41,967 | 4,114 | 570 | 37,094 | 3,359 | 23 | 4,873 | 755 |

## Table IX—(*Concld.*)

| Year | Total: Schools and colleges | Total: Students Boys | Total: Students Girls | Junior basic education: Schools | Junior basic education: Students Boys | Junior basic education: Students Girls | Secondary education: Schools and colleges | Secondary education: Students Boys | Secondary education: Students Girls |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1947-48 | 602 | 42,803 | 4,545 | 576 | 37,581 | 3,769 | 26 | 5,222 | 776 |
| 1948-49 | 613 | 44,786 | 5,169 | 587 | 39,165 | 4,437 | 26 | 5,621 | 732 |
| 1949-50 | 628 | 46,125 | 5,310 | 589 | 39,737 | 4,547 | 39 | 6,388 | 763 |
| 1950-51* | 634 | 37,823 | 5,264 | 593 | 30,301 | 4,525 | 41 | 7,522 | 739 |
| 1951-52 | 651 | 49,869 | 5,366 | 595 | 40,905 | 4,590 | 56 | 8,964 | 776 |
| 1952-53 | 665 | 54,344 | 5,750 | 599 | 43,976 | 4,913 | 66 | 10,368 | 837 |
| 1953-54 | 668 | 56,962 | 6,260 | 592 | 44,640 | 5,238 | 76 | 12,052 | 1,022 |
| 1954-55 | 669 | 57,473 | 7,508 | 591 | 44,673 | 6,444 | 78 | 12,800 | 1,064 |
| 1955-56 | 669 | 59,199 | 8,424 | 588 | 45,690 | 6,008 | 81 | 13,509 | 2,416 |
| 1956-57 | 672 | 56,290 | 8,341 | 590 | 42,676 | 6,105 | 82 | 13,614 | 2,236 |
| 1957-58 | 704 | 61.889 | 10,286 | 632 | 48,304 | 7,662 | 93 | 14,528 | 2,624 |
| 1958-59 | 733 | 63,118 | 10,772 | 661 | 49,101 | 7,975 | 94 | 15,078 | 2,822 |
| 1959-60 | 802 | 66,675 | 12,082 | 702 | 50,370 | 9,140 | 100 | 16,305 | 2,942 |

*Literates in 1951—Total 80,279 (men 69,851 ; women 10,428)

## Table X—Livelihood Pattern, 1951

| District and tahsil | Population | Categories of livelihood | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Agricultural classes | | | | Non-agricultural classes | | | |
| | | Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants | Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants | Cultivating labourers and their dependants | Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants | Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from : Production other than cultivation | Commerce | Transport | Other services and miscellaneous sources |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| District total .. | 13,80,472 | 10,18,521 | 82,134 | 36,024 | 22,135 | 74,157 | 40,211 | 5,980 | 1,01,310 |
| Rural total .. | 12,76,210 | 10,04,959 | 79,968 | 35,596 | 19,829 | 53,055 | 18,965 | 2,946 | 60,892 |
| Urban total .. | 1,04,262 | 13,562 | 2,166 | 428 | 2,306 | 21,102 | 21,246 | 3,034 | 40,418 |
| *Biswan*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 3,23,359 | 2,57,984 | 25,161 | 6,260 | 4,422 | 10,764 | 4,670 | 819 | 13,279 |
| Rural .. .. | 3,05,599 | 2,52,586 | 24,427 | 6,094 | 3,951 | 7,506 | 2,160 | 403 | 8,472 |
| Urban .. .. | 17,760 | 5,398 | 734 | 166 | 471 | 3,258 | 2,510 | 416 | 4,807 |
| *Misrikh*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 3,26,149 | 2,60,115 | 12,149 | 8,712 | 5,212 | 11,980 | 7,221 | 550 | 20,210 |
| Rural .. . | 3,21,623 | 2,59,545 | 12,085 | 8,709 | 5,130 | 11,376 | 6,260 | 540 | 17,978 |
| Urban .. .. | 4,526 | 570 | 64 | 3 | 82 | 604 | 961 | 10 | 2,232 |

Table X—(*Concld.*)

| District and Tahsil | Population | Categories of livelihood: Agricultural classes | | | | Non-agricultural classes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants | Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants | Cultivating labourers and their dependants | Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants | Persons (including their dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: Production other than cultivation | Commerce | Transport | Other services and miscellaneous sources |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *Sidhauli*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 3,41,556 | 2,55,621 | 27,232 | 9,482 | 5,568 | 12,804 | 7,761 | 1,158 | 21,930 |
| Rural .. .. | 3,31,652 | 2,54,788 | 27,075 | 9,471 | 5,410 | 11,454 | 5,507 | 938 | 17,009 |
| Urban .. .. | 9,904 | 833 | 157 | 11 | 158 | 1,350 | 2,254 | 220 | 4,921 |
| *Sitapur*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. .. | 3,89,408 | 2,44,801 | 17,592 | 11,570 | 6,933 | 38,609 | 20,559 | 3,453 | 45,891 |
| Rural .. .. | 3,17,336 | 2,38.040 | 16,381 | 11,322 | 5,338 | 22,719 | 5,038 | 1,065 | 17,433 |
| Urban .. .. | 72,072 | 6,761 | 1,211 | 248 | 1,595 | 15,890 | 15,521 | 2,388 | 28,458 |

Table XI—List of Fairs

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL BISWAN | | |
| **Pargana Biswan** | | | |
| Biswan .. . | Mansa Ram .. | Every *purnima* .. .. | 2,000 |
| Jalalpur .. .. | Nau Chandi .. | First Thursday of every month .. | 2,000 |
| Jalalpur . .. | Ramlila .. | Asvina, *sukla* 10 to 15 .. | 2,000 |
| Kaimahra Kalan (in hamlet Davaria) .. | Maiku Das .. | Jyaistha, *amavasya* .. .. | 3,000 |
| Madnapur .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Pausa, *purnima* .. .. | 400 |
| Mahrajnagar .. | Ramlila .. | Magha, *sukla* 11 to 15 .. | 1,000 |
| Manpur .. | Jaljalyapeer .. | Jyaistha, *amavasya* .. .. | 2,000 |
| Mansaram .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Pausa, *purnima* .. .. | 500 |
| Patna .. .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Pausa, *sukla* 11 to 15 .. | 400 |
| Sarayan .. . | Devi .. | Every *amavasya* .. .. | 4,000 |
| Teola .. .. | Baley Peer .. | First Sunday of Jyaistha . | 2,500 |
| Ulera . . | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 10 .. | 1,000 |
| **Pargana Kondri North** | | | |
| Hariharpur (in hamlet Kusmauhra) . | Baba Noshiyar Shah | Magha, *sukla* 4 .. .. | 400 |
| Rajpur-Keotana .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 to 15 .. | 2,000 |
| Seota . | Devi Sonasar .. | *Purnimas* of Agrahayana, Kartika, Vaisakha and Jyaistha | 3,000 |
| Thanagaon .. | Baba Param Hans | Vaisakha, *sukla* 6 .. .. | 2,000 |
| **Pargana Tambaur** | | | |
| Basantapur . | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *krishna* 11 to *sukla* 15 .. | 800 |
| Bhora . .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 2 to 6 .. | 350 |
| Chandeswa .. | Jal Bihar | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 .. .. | 350 |
| Chilhia . . | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *krishna* 12 to 15 .. | 300 |
| Dhanpurya .. | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 2 to 6 .. | 650 |
| Dubai .. . | Shahroor .. | Last Friday in Jyaistha *sukla* .. | 500 |
| Kalli .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *krishna* 8 to 12 .. | 300 |
| Katra .. .. | Sonaran Purwa .. | Agrahayana *sukla* 3 to 7 .. | 700 |
| Khairi Patti . | Dhanush Yagya . | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 .. | 800 |
| Khajura . .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Phalguna, *purnima* to Chaitra, *krishna* 5 | 600 |
| Kolgarh . .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *krishna* 13 to *sukla* 2 .. | 400 |
| Lakhanpur . | Dhanush Yagya .. | Pausa, *sukla* 5 to 10 .. | 250 |
| Maltanpur . | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 2 to 6 .. | 650 |
| Marsanda .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Magha, *krishna* 11 to *sukla* 15 .. | 500 |
| Palauli . . | Dhanush Yagya . | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 .. | 700 |
| Qazipur .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 2 to 6 .. | 400 |
| Ramwanpur .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 10 to 15 .. | 400 |
| Rihar .. . | Dhanush Yagya . | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 .. | 200 |
| Sakaron .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 2 to 6 .. | 400 |

Table XI—(*Contd.*)

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL BISWAN—(*Concld.*) | | |
| **Pargana Tambour** | | | |
| Samolia | Dusehra | Kartika, *sukla* 10 to 15 | 500 |
| Shahpur | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 | 1,000 |
| Sirkinda | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 | 600 |
| Sundari | Ramlila | Asvina, *sukla* 10 to 15 | 700 |
| Supauli | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 10 | 200 |
| Tambaur | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *krishna* 7 to 13 | 700 |
| Tambaur | Jal Bihar | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 | 700 |
| | TAHSIL MISRIKH | | |
| **Pargana Aurangabad** | | | |
| Bakcherwa | Kailash Baba | Kartika, *sukla* 15 and Jyaistha *sukla* 10 | 5,000 |
| Naimisharanya | Amavasya | Every *amavasya* | (i) 10,000 (ii) 50,000 on *somavati amavasya* |
| **Pargana Chandra** | | | |
| Barmhaula | Bram Baba | Agrahayana, *sukla* 15 | 800 |
| Chandra | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 15 and Jyaistha, *sukla* 15 | 1,000 |
| Dhakia Kalan | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *sukla* 5 | 300 |
| Kachwa | Brahma Deo | Pausa *krishna* 8 | 500 |
| Kherwa | Janmastami | Bhadra, *krishna* 12 | 400 |
| Piswan | Bhagwatiji | Asvina, *sukla* 15 and Chaitra, *sukla* 15 | 1,200 |
| Qutubapur | Katiki Ashnan | Kartika, *sukla* 15 and Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 | 4,000 |
| Sarawa | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *krishna* 8 | 1,300 |
| **Pargana Gondla Mau** | | | |
| Chula | Kartiki | Kartika, *purnima* | 500 |
| Deori Kail | Brahmadeo | First day of Vaisakha | 500 |
| Dharauli | Dhanush Yagya | Asvina, *sukla* 9 and Chaitra, *sukla* 9 | 400 |
| Garhi Kherwa | Goura Bhoiyan | Asadha, *sukla* 15 | 400 |
| Hindoura | Sheoratri | Phalguna, *krishna* 13 | 700 |
| Khali Garhi | Gulri Bhoiyan | Agrahayana *sukla* 15 | 400 |
| Kursi | Ganga Ashnan | Kartika, *purnima* | 600 |
| Kursi | Dusehra | Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 | 700 |
| Para | Astami Poojan | Asvina, *sukla* 8 and Chaitra, *sukla* 8 | 400 |
| Patti Newada | Debiji | Chaitra, *sukla* 15 | 500 |
| **Pargana Korauna** | | | |
| Kaili | Naglila | Bhadra, *krishna* 15 to *sukla* 8 | 800 |
| Kunera | Janmastami | Bhadra, *krishna* 8 | 500 |
| Maraili | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 2 to 9 | 500 |
| Ramgarh | Ramlila | Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 11 | 700 |

Table XI—(*Contd.*)

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL MISRIKH (*Concld.*) | | |
| **Pargana Machrehta** | | | |
| Dalelnagar | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *krishna* 8 | 250 |
| Dughra | Ramlila | Kartika, *sukla* 11 to 14 | 550 |
| Fatehnagar | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *krishna* 5 | 100 |
| Gandharia | " | Pausa, *krishna* 8 to 15 | 400 |
| Jalepara | " | Agrahayana, *sukla* 8 and 9 | 500 |
| Jamlapur | Ramlila | Kartika, *sukla* 11 to 14 | 550 |
| Kunabta Lachhirampur | Devi Poojan | Chaitra, *sukla* 8 | 100 |
| Sirdharpur | Mahabir Mela | Each Tuesday | 150 |
| Uttarthak | Devi Poojan | Asvina, *sukla* 8 | 300 |
| **Pargana Maholi** | | | |
| Busara | Saloono | Sravana, *purnima* | 400 |
| Kaitha Gazipur | Janmastami | Bhadra, *krishna* 12 | 600 |
| Singhaura | Dusehra | Asvina, *krishna* 10 | 300 |
| **Pargana Misrikh** | | | |
| Arthana | Shivji | Bhadra, *krishna* 12 | 900 |
| Baherwa | Deviji | Kartika, *sukla* 8 | 600 |
| Bihat Gaur | Janmastami | Bhadra, *krishna* 8 | 1,000 |
| Dhafrapur | Kartiki | Jyaistha, *sukla* 10 and Kartika, *purnima*. | 2,000 |
| Islamnagar | Ramlila | Pausa, *krishna* 2 | 600 |
| Kaimahra Budhar Singh | Kanslila | Bhadra, *sukla* 1 to 6 | 1,200 |
| Misrikh | Paikarma | Phalguna, *sukla* 11 to 15 | 1,00,000 |
| " | Kartiki | Kartika, *purnima* | 5,000 |
| " | Ramlila | Kartika, *krishna* 1 to 4 | 3,000 |
| Nirhan | Kanslila | Asvina *purnima* | 600 |
| Qutubnagar | Bawan Deva Dasi | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 and Kartika, *sukla* 12 | 1,500 |
| Sultannagar | Deviji | Asadha, *purnima* | 500 |
| Wazirnagar | Ramlila | Agrahayana, *sukla* 6 | 2,000 |
| | TAHSIL SIDHAULI | | |
| **Pargana Bari** | | | |
| Kaima | Gangeshwar Nath | Every Monday of Sravana | 200 |
| Kandaura | Kandeshwar | Every Monday of Sravana | 100 |
| Kharandeshnagar | Bawni Devi | Kartika, *purnima* | 600 |
| Sidhauli | Dusehra | Asvina, *sukla* 1 to *purnima* | 400 per day for the first ten days; 10,000 per day for the remaining period. |
| Sidhauli | Jal Bihar | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 | 1,000 |

Table XI—(*Contd.*)

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL SIDHAULI—(*Concld.*) | | |
| **Pargana Kondri South** | | | |
| Akhri | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *sukla* 7 | 800 |
| Gadh Chapa | Dusehra Kalika Devi | Chaitra, *sukla* 9 and Asvina, *sukla* 10 | 2,000 |
| Rampur | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 2 to 9 | 4,000 |
| **Pargana Mahmudabad** | | | |
| Babupur | Nau Chandi | First Thursday of every month | 500 |
| Baghain | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 to 15 | 300 for the first four days and 1,000 on the last day |
| Khafa | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *sukla* 5 to 9 | 300 |
| Mahmudabad | Madey Shah | May 27 to 29 | 300 |
| Mahmudabad | Murdey Shahid | March 1 | 500 |
| Mustafabad | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 13 to 15 | 500 |
| **Pargana Manwan** | | | |
| Alaipur | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 13 to 15 | 600 |
| Dharanagar | Dhan Nag | Kartika, *purnima* | 15,000 |
| Kunwarpur | Agahan and Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 to 7 | 500 |
| Manwan | Kalika Devi | Kartika, *purnima* | 6,000 |
| Rampur Tandwa | Khaki Baba | Third Tuesday of Jyaistha | 5,000 |
| Saraura | Dhanush Yagya | Pausa, *krishna* 1 to 3 | 1,000 |
| **Pargana Pirnagar** | | | |
| Bhanpur | Panchpir | Second Sunday after *amavasya* of Jyaistha | 200 |
| Daryapur | Katiki | Kartika, *purnima* | 2,000 |
| Jairampur | Bansi Bat | Agrahayana, *sukla* 7 | 400 |
| Maholi | Mahothay Rani | Chaitra, *sukla* 13 to Vaisakha *krishna* 12 | 4,000 per day for first two days; 20,000 per day for 3 days; 3,000 per day for remaining days |
| Mahotepur | Hussaina Dih | Every Sunday after *amavasya* of Jyaistha | 200 |
| Pirnagar | Katiki | Kartika, *purnima* | 2,000 |
| **Pargana Sadarpur** | | | |
| Bhaloinagar | Dhanush Yagya | Asvina, *sukla* 10 | 1,000 |
| Bansura | Panch Pir | Second Sunday of Jyaistha | 3,000 |
| Dhakwa | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 to 7 | 800 |
| Itiya | Dhanush Yagya | Magha, *krishna* 5 to 9 | 1,500 |
| Saraiyan Masudpur | Set Ram | Kartika, *purnima* | 500 |

Table XI—(*contd.*)

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL SITAPUR | | |
| **Pargana Hargaon** | | | |
| Nigohan .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 .. | 550 |
| Parsehra Sharifpur .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 .. | 600 |
| Pichhaura .. .. | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 | 450 |
| Pipia Ghori .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Agrahayana, *sukla* 11 | 600 |
| Sarai Pithu .. | Kartika Isnan . | Kartika, *purnima* .. . | 5,000 |
| Sarai Pithu .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Kartika, *purnima* . . | 1,500 |
| **Pargana Khairabad** | | | |
| Arhawal .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 7 .. | 400 |
| Chavni Qadim .. | Moharram .. | Moharram 1 to 10 .. | 3,500 (total) |
| Chavni Qadim .. | Krishna Janma Ashtami .. | Bhadra, *krishna* 8 .. | 4,000 |
| Firozpur . .. | Moharram .. | Moharram 10 .. .. | 400 |
| Gujra .. .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 7 . | 500 |
| Husainpur Kaimahra | Krishna Janma Ashtami | Bhadra, *krishna* 8 . . | 300 |
| Jalalpur .. | Sati Devi . | Every Saturday . | 350 |
| Kamal Sarai .. | Bhuiyan Tali . | Every Saturday . .. | 500 |
| Khairabad .. | Exhibition .. | Every year in January and February | 4,000 |
| Khairabad .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 13 . | 3,000 |
| Khairabad .. | Dusehra .. | Asvina, *sukla* 10 . . | 4,000 |
| Khairabad .. | Moharram .. | Moharram 1 to 10 . | 3,500 (total) |
| Musepur .. .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *krishna* 2 | 400 |
| Naiparpur . | Harchat .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 6 .. .. | 400 |
| Qasimpur .. | Nazir Ali Shah .. | Magha, *sukla* 5 .. . | 700 |
| Sadhauwapur .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Kartika, *krishna* 10 . | 550 |
| Tappa Khajuriya .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Kartika, *krishna* 10 .. | 600 |
| **Pargana Laharpur** | | | |
| Akbarpur . | Surya Kund .. | Jyaistha *sukla* 10 ; Kartika, *purnima* ; every *amavasya* and Sunday | 10,000 (total) |
| Bariya Dih .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Agrahayana, *sukla* 8 . | 700 |
| Bariya Dih . | Jal Bihar .. | Asvina, *sukla* 12 . | 400 |
| Danialpur Garhmalpur | Mastana Shah .. | Every month from visibility of moon till following Thursday | 400 |
| Katesar .. | Dhanush Yagya . | Agrahayana *sukla* 1 to *Krishna* 5 | 50 |
| Mahadeo Atra .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 to 5 | 500 |
| Pahiladpur .. | Bhaja Shah | Shawal 1 and 12 to 18 .. | 400 |
| Rajepur .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 . | 500 |
| Ramnagar . | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 to 5 . | 500 |
| Shahqulipur .. | Bhaja Shah . | Shawal 1 and 12 to 18 .. | 400 |
| Tahpur .. .. | Jangli Nath .. | Sravana, *purnima* .. .. | 15,000 |
| Udnapur Koriaya .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 .. | 400 |
| Udnapur Koriaya . | Ramlila .. | Asvina *sukla* 2 to 10 .. | 600 |

Table XI—(*Concld.*)

| Town or village | Fair associated with | Date | Approximate attendance per day |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | TAHSIL SITAPUR—(*Concld.*) | | |
| **Pargana Ramkot** | | | |
| Barsohiya .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 1 to 6 .. | 100 |
| Ram Kot .. | Nag Panchami .. | Sravana, *sukla* 5 .. | 250 |
| Raseora .. | Dusehra .. | Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 9 .. | 300 |
| Sikatiya .. .. | Baram Baba .. | Asvina, *purnima* and Kartika, *krishna* 1 | 200 |
| **Pargana Sitapur** | | | |
| Ailiya .. .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 .. | 200 |
| Alipur Ali Raza .. | Deviji .. | Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 9 .. | 100 |
| Bambhaura .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 . .. | 100 |
| Basete .. .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 13 .. .. | 200 |
| Belahra .. .. | Jind Baba .. | Vaisakha, *sukla* 8 .. .. | 200 |
| Farrukhpur .. | Basanria .. | Jyaistha, *amavasya* to following Sunday .. .. | 300 |
| Gahraiya Jagdishpur .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Asvina, *sukla* 10 to 15 .. | 300 |
| Gora .. .. | Kanslila .. | Vaisakha, *purnima* .. .. | 500 |
| Jar .. .. | Basnaria .. | Every Sunday after *amavasya* of Jyaistha | 4,000 |
| Khagasiya Mau .. | Jal Bihar . | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 .. | 500 |
| Koraiya Udaipur .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 13 .. | 100 |
| Mirzapur | Muchan Devi .. | Chaitra, *sukla* 1 to 9 .. | 150 |
| Mustafabad .. | Mardan Baba .. | *Purnimas* of Agrahayana and Vaisakha | 200 |
| Perai Raipur .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Agrahayana, *sukla* 2 to 5 .. | 300 |
| Ramnagar .. | Lachi Baba .. | Chaitra, *purnima* .. | 300 |
| Rojha .. .. | Jal Bihar .. | Bhadra, *sukla* 12 .. .. | 100 |
| Saadatnagar .. | Dhanush Yagya .. | Magha, *sukla* 2 to 7 .. | 500 |
| Sarailee .. | Raksha Bhandhan | Sravana, *purnima* .. .. | 300 |
| Sitapur .. .. | Shyam Nath .. | Sravana, *purnima* and every Sunday in Sravana | 4,000 |
| Sitapur .. | Kanslila .. | Bhadra .. .. .. | 2,000 |
| Sitapur .. .. | Dhanush Yagya | Agrahayana, *sukla* 8 to 15 .. | 3,000 |
| Tarainpur .. | Ramlila .. | Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 10 .. | 2,000 |

## Table XII—Live-stock Population, 1956

| Live-stock | | District and tahsil | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | District total | Tahsil Biswan | Tahsil Misrikh | Tahsil Sidhauli | Tahsil Sitapur |
| Cattle: | Male | 3,91,437 | 74,571 | 1,19,625 | 96,499 | 1,00,742 |
| | Female | 2,57,777 | 82,847 | 55,858 | 54,504 | 64,568 |
| Buffaloes: | Male | 90,542 | 41,526 | 12,952 | 21,422 | 14,642 |
| | Female | 1,68,979 | 44,022 | 42,909 | 45,110 | 36,938 |
| Sheep | | 16,420 | 5,525 | 5,135 | 3,877 | 1,883 |
| Goats | | 2,51,503 | 60,002 | 61,863 | 51,976 | 77,662 |
| Horses and ponies | | 12,505 | 3,837 | 2,693 | 3,131 | 2,846 |
| Mules | | 74 | 5 | 7 | 32 | 30 |
| Donkeys | | 1,238 | 251 | 152 | 457 | 378 |
| Camels | | 421 | 20 | 251 | 125 | 25 |
| Pigs | | 25,345 | 4,221 | 8,620 | 7,918 | 4,586 |
| Total live-stock | | 12,16,243 | 3,16,827 | 3,10,065 | 2,85,051 | 3,04,300 |
| Fowls | | 29,396 | 5,741 | 4,056 | 7,499 | 12,100 |
| Ducks | | 1,582 | 264 | 334 | 380 | 604 |
| Other poultry | | 1,561 | 164 | 213 | 143 | 1,041 |
| Total poultry | | 32,539 | 6,169 | 4,603 | 8,022 | 13,745 |

## Table XIII—List of Inspection Houses and Dak Bungalows

| Location | | | Name (I. H. stands for inspection house) | Management |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tahsil | Pargana | Village or town | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Biswan | Biswan | Biswan | Biswan I.H. | Public Works Department |
| " | " | Gobardhanpur | Munderi I.H. | Canal Department |
| " | " | Qutubpur | Qutubpur I.H. | " |
| Misrikh | Chadra | Maholi | Maholi I.H. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| " | Korauna | Hajipur | Hajipur I.H. | Canal Department |
| " | Machrehta | Lauli | Lauli I H. | " |
| " | " | Saimpur | Umrapur I.H. | " |
| " | Maholi | Luktaha | Luktaha I.H. | " |
| " | " | Maholi | Maholi I.H. | Public Works Department |
| " | " | Urdauli | Urdauli I H. | Canal Department |
| " | Misrikh | Misrikh | Misrikh I.H. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| " | " | Naimisharanya | Naimisharanya I H. | Public Works Department |
| " | " | Sheothan | Sheothan I.H. | Canal Department |
| Sidhauli | Bari | Lalwa | Kamlapur I H | " |
| " | " | Mangraura | Kuwarpur Gaddi I.H. | " |
| " | " | Tandai Khurd | Sidhauli I.H. | " |
| " | Mahmudabad | Firozpur | Firozpur I.H. | " |
| " | " | Mahmudabad | Mahmudabad I.H. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| " | " | Sikandrabad | Sikandrabad I.H. | Canal Department |
| " | Manwan | Saraura | Saraura I.H. | " |
| " | Sidhauli | Sidhauli | Sidhauli I.H. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| Sitapur | Hargaon | Hargaon | Hargaon I H | " |
| " | " | Jahangirabad | " | Canal Department |
| " | Khairabad | Kamal Sarai | Ashodhar I.H. | " |
| " | " | Pagroi | Jharekapur I H | " |
| " | " | Sitapur | Sitapur Dak Bungalow. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| " | Laharpur | Ganeshpur | Ganeshpur I H. | Canal Department |
| " | " | Laharpur | Laharpur I.H. | Antarim Zila Parishad |
| " | Laharpur | Rajapur | Bhadewan I.H. | Canal Department |
| " | " | Tal Gaon | Tal Gaon I H. | " |
| " | Ramkot | Saraiyan | Imlia I.H. | " |
| " | Sitapur | Sitapur | Sitapur I.H. | Public Works Department |
| " | " | " | " | Canal Department |
| " | " | Suhai | Nakrahya | " |

## Table XIV—List of Post-offices

| Location | Class |
|---|---|
| **Tahsil Sitapur** | |
| Sitapur | Head post-office ; savings bank |
| Ne- Kalan | Branch post-office |
| Kusma | ,, |
| Rampur | ,, |
| Sahapur | ,, |
| Loharbagh | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Jail Road | ,, |
| Sitapur City | ,, |
| Sitapur Old Town | ,, |
| Akbarpur | Branch post-office |
| Amilia Sultanpur | ,, |
| Angrasi | ,, |
| Atari | ,, |
| Dhondhi | ,, |
| Gauria | ,, |
| Kaimahra | ,, |
| Laharpur | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Mallanpur | ,, |
| Nabinagar | ,, |
| Parsehri | ,, |
| Ramnagar | Branch post-office |
| Sherpur | ,, |
| Singhnapur | ,, |
| Talgaon | ,, |
| Kuraya Udnapur | ,, |
| Khairabad | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Gauria Kalan | Branch post-office |
| Kasraila Bazar | ,, |
| Mailispur | ,, |
| Makanpur | ,, |
| Makhwapur | Branch post-office |
| Mubarakpur | ,, |
| Qasimpur | ,, |
| Rakhauna | ,, |
| Saraiyan Sani | ,, |
| Tappa Khajuria | ,, |
| Umri | ,, |
| Hargaon Sugar Mills | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Hargaon | Branch post-office |
| Selamau | ,, |
| Humayunpur | ,, |
| Ramkot | ,, |
| Ahmedabad | ,, |

Table XIV—(Contd.)

| Location | Class |
|---|---|
| Aurangabad-Sitapur .. | Branch post-office ; savings bank |
| Behta-pakauri .. | ,, |
| Belwa-bahadurpur .. | ,, |
| Bhadphar .. .. | ,, |
| Dugana .. .. | ,, |
| Kalli .. .. | ,, |
| Kusepa .. .. | ,, |
| Marsanda .. .. | ,, |
| Raipur .. .. | ,, |
| Tambaur .. . | Extra departmental sub-post-office ; savingbank |
| Biswan .. .. | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Ambarpur .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Angrasi .. .. | ,, |
| Bambhaura .. .. | ,, |
| Deokaliya .. .. | ,, |
| Gondlamau .. .. | ,, |
| Jahangirabad .. .. | ,, |
| Kotra .. .. | ,, |
| Kuchlai .. .. | ,, |
| Madhwapur .. .. | ,, |
| **Tahsil Biswan** | |
| Murthana .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Purwadasapur .. | ,, |
| Sanda .. .. | ,, |
| Seothana .. .. | ,, |
| Tikra .. .. | ,, |
| Ulra .. .. | ,, |
| Ajaipur .. .. | ,, |
| Bhartha .. .. | ,, |
| Bhithauli .. .. | ,, |
| Seota .. .. | ,, |
| Thangaon .. .. | ,, |
| Thaura .. .. | ,, |
| **Tahsil Misrikh** | |
| Ant .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Behatgaur .. .. | ,, |
| Lilai .. .. | ,, |
| Misrikh .. .. | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Patabojh .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Phularwa .. .. | ,, |
| Baragoan .. .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Barmhoh .. . .. .. | ,, |
| Bisura .. .. .. .. | ,, |
| Kusaila .. .. .. .. | ,, |

Table XIV—(*contd.*)

| Location | Class |
|---|---|
| Maholi | Sub-post office ; savings bank |
| Machhrehta | Branch post-office |
| Bihat Biram | „ |
| Fatehnagar | „ |
| Madhwapur | „ |
| Parsada | „ |
| Gondlamau | „ |
| Asuamau | „ |
| Kursi | „ |
| Saholi | „ |
| Bargawan | „ |
| Barkherwa | „ |
| Bhakurha | „ |
| Deokali | „ |
| Mahrajnagar | „ |
| Neri | „ |
| Pisawan | „ |
| Korauna | „ |
| Amtamau | „ |
| Kalli | „ |
| Sumdhna | „ |
| Atwa | „ |
| Aurangabad | „ |
| Nimsar | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Phulpur-gurhia | Branch post-office |
| Titrai | „ |
| **Tahsil Sidhauli** | |
| Ambarpur | Branch post-office |
| Babupur | „ |
| Bhithra-madho | „ |
| Kamlapur | „ ; savings bank |
| Masmanda | „ |
| Saraiyan Raja Sahab | „ |
| Sarayan Mahi[illegible] | „ |
| Mahmudabad | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |
| Ataura | Branch post-office |
| Basantpur | „ |
| Pararamnagar | „ |
| Rampur | „ |
| Bakabuan | „ |
| Bansura | Branch post-office ; savings bank |
| Bhurkura | „ |
| Sadarpur | „ ; savings bank |
| Samardaha | „ |
| Baunabhari | „ |
| Dakhinawan | „ |

Table XIV—(concld.)

| Location | Class |
|---|---|
| Godhna .. .. .. .. | Branch post-office |
| Nilgaon .. .. .. .. | " |
| Parewajal .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bari .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bashidih .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bhandia .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bhitaura .. .. .. .. | " |
| Dahawa .. .. .. .. | " |
| Gandhauli .. .. .. .. | " |
| Jalalpur .. .. .. .. | " |
| Kabra .. .. .. .. | " |
| Neorajpur .. .. .. .. | " |
| Sujaulia .. .. .. .. | " |
| Sita Rasoin .. .. .. .. | " |
| Uncha Khera .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bambhaura .. .. .. .. | " |
| Bamehra .. .. .. .. | " |
| Sunsari .. .. .. .. | " |
| Sidhauli .. .. .. .. | Sub-post-office ; savings bank |

## GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

*Abadi*—Habitation

*Abkaridaroga*—Superintendent of excise in pre-British days

*Amil*—Official who collected revenue under nawabs of Avadh

*Amin*—Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues

*Aqta*—Assignment of land for maintaining a fixed number of troops

*Aqtadar*—Holder of *aqta*

*Arhar*—A cereal (one of the pulses)

*Ashram*—Hermitage

*Bajra*—Pearl-millet

*Balbari*—Children's park

*Ban*—Twine made of *moonj*

*Baradari*—Structure with twelve open doorways

*Barotha*—Covered passage leading into a house

*Bidi* or *biri*—Indigenous cigarette made of *tendu* leaves and tobacco

*Burkandaz*—Soldier armed with a matchlock

*Chakla*—Administrative unit comprising a number of villages for purposes of collection of revenue under the nawabs of Avadh

*Chakladar*—Officer in charge of a *chakla*, collector or farmer of revenue

*Chandu*—Preparation of opium, smoked as an introxicant

*Chulha*—Indigenous earthen stove

*Dais*—Midwives other than diploma holders

*Dargah*—Shrine of Muslim saint

*Daroga*—Superintendent

*Dhenkuli*—Contrivance for lifting water from wells or ponds

*Fasli*—Agricultural year beginning from July 1

*Faujdar*—Subordinate military officer under Mughals

*Garh*—Small fort

*Gosadan*—Place for keeping unproductive cattle, particularly cows

*Goshthi*—Symposium, such as of poets

*Gotra*—Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent

*Gur*—Jaggery

*Gurudwara*—Place of Sikh worship

*Gurukul*—Residential educational institution at guru's own place

*Idgah*—Place where Muslims say Id prayers

*Ihtisab*—Accountant or local tax collector under Mughals

*Imambara*—Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers

*Imlak*—Territories

*Jhil*—Small lake

*Juar*—Millet

*Kabaddi*—Indian game

*Kahar*—Domestic servant for cleaning utensils, drawing water, carrying palanquine, etc.

*Kalaigar*—Person engaged in tin-plating of utensils

*Kankar*—Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime

*Karinda*—Steward of estate

*Kavisammelan*—Symposium of poets

*Khalsa*—Land reserved for direct management by state

*Khandsari*—Indigenous white sugar

*Khanqah*—Muslim religious establishment

*Kharif*—Autumn crop or harvest

*Khera*—Mound

*Kirana*—Spices and condiments

*Kirtan*—Recitation of names and attributes of deities

*Kolhu*—Indigenous sugar-cane crusher

*Krita* age— First age of Puranic cycle of time

*Kurta*—Long, loose shirt without cuffs and collar

*Lonia*—Indigenous salt maker

*Loo*—Hot gusts of wind

*Madad-i-Maash*—Maintenance allowance

*Madak*—Preparation of opium, smoked as an intoxicant

*Mahal*—Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue

*Mahant*—Head of ascetic body

*Maida*—Fine wheat flour

*Maktab*—School for Muslim children

*Mandi*—Big market or bazar

*Mansab*—Military rank under Mughals

*Mansabdar*—Holder of *mansab*

*Masha*—Measure of weight, one-twelfth of tola

*Mohalla*—Residential locality

*Moonj* or *Munj*—Long reed of which ropes, mats, etc., are made

*Mundan*—(Child's) head shaving ceremony

*Naib*—Deputy ; assistant

*Nankar*—Subsistence given to collectors of revenue

*Nazim*—Head of district with revenue, executive and judicial powers under nawabs of Avadh

*Niwar*—Thick, wide, cotton tape

*Nizamat*—Jurisdiction of a *nazim*

*Parikrama*—Circumambulation of object or place of worship

*Pathshala*—School

*Patwa*—One engaged in interweaving strands of cotton, silver or gold threads
*Pesh-namaz*—Leader of Muslim congregational prayer
*Prasad*—That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity
*Rabi*—Winter crop or spring harvest
*Rakhi*—Thread worn round the wrist as symbol of protection
*Ratti*—Measure of weight, one-eigth of *masha*
*Sadr*—President
*Samadhi*—Shrine built where a person is cremated or his ashes are buried
*Samasyapurti*—Type of composition set in Hindi poetic symposium
*Shahid*—Martyr
*Shramdan*—Voluntary labour for public benefit
*Sutli*—Twine made of hemp
*Tabut*—Coffin
*Takhat*—Armless wooden couch
*Tappa*—Unit of land administration, subdivision of a *mahal*
*Taqavi*—Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivator for agricultural purposes
*Tazia*—Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
*Thakurdwara*—Temple of Krishna ; a Vaishnavite temple
*Tirtha*—Place of pilgrimage
*Tirthankara*—In Jainism, deified hero or saint and expounder of religion
*Urd*—Black gram ; a pulse
*Urs*—Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
*Usar*—Unproductive soil mixed with gravel
*Vaid*—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
*Yajna*—Vedic sacrifice
*Yakshini*—Female superhuman being, in rank lower than goddesses

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## ENGLISH WORKS


Abul Fazal : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, Eng. trans. by H. S. Jarrett, (2nd ed. revised by J. N. Sarkar, Calcutta, 1949); *The Akbarnama*, Vols. II and III, Eng. trans. by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912, 1939)

Badaoni, Abdul Qadir: *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, Vol. I, Eng. trans. by George S. A. Ranking, (Calcutta, 1898) ; Vol. II, Eng. trans. by W. H. Lowe, (Calcutta, 1924)

Chaturvedi, S.C. : *Rural Wages in the United Provinces*, (Allahabad, 1947)

Chaudhari, S.B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies* 1857—1859 (Calcutta, 1957)
*Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India*

Chopra, P.N. : *Society and Culture in Mughal Age*, (Agra, 1955)

Crooke, W.: *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vols. I—IV, (Calcutta, 1896)

Dey, N. L.: *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, (Calcutta, 1899)

Elliot and Beames: *Memoirs of the History, Folklore and Distribution of the Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*

Elliot and Dowson: *History of India as told by its own Historians*, 8 Vols., (London, 1866-77)

Foster, William: *The English Factories in India* (1634-36), (Oxford, 1911)

Grierson, G.A.: *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI, (Calcutta, 1904)

Kaye, J. W.: *A History of the Sepoy War in India*, Vol III

Law, B.C.: *Historical Geography of Ancient India*

Majumdar and Pusalker (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. I—VI, (Bombay, 1951 60)

Misra, B.R.: *Land Revenue Policy in U P. under British Rule*, (Banaras, 1942)

Mookerji, R.K.: *Ancient Indian Education* (London, 1947)

Moreland, W.H.: *From Akbar to Aurangzeb* (London, 1923)
*The Agrarian System of Moslem India* (Allahabad, 1929)

Nurul Hasan: *The Chishti and Suhrawardi Movements of Mediaeval India*, (unpublished)

Pargiter, F.E : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (London, 1922)

Raychaudhuri, H.C.: *Political History of Ancient India* (6th ed., Calcutta, 1953)

Rizvi and Bhargava (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vols. I and II, (Lucknow 1957, 1958)

Ganguly, K.M. (Tr.): *The Mahabharata* (Eng. trans.), (Calcutta, 1884)

Sachau, E.C.: *Alberuni's India*, Vol. I, (London, 1914)

Saksena, R.B.: *A History of Urdu Literature*, (Allahabad, 1940)

Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan.: *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, Eng. trans. by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1911—41); Vol. II, Eng. trans. by H. Beveridge and Baini Prasad, (Calcutta, 1952)

Sarkar, J.N.: *Mughal Administration*, (Calcutta, 1952)

Sleeman, W.H.: *A Journey through the Kingdom of Oude in 1849-50*, Vol. II, (London, 1958)

Srivastava, A.L.: *The First Two Nawabs of Oudh*, (Agra, 1954); *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945)

Sujan Rai: *Khulasat-ut-tawarikh*, Eng. trans. by J. N. Sarkar, (Calcutta, 1901)

Sykes, J.G.W.: *Compendium of Oudh Taluqdari Law*, (Lucknow, 1886)

Tripathi, R.S.: *History of Kanauj*, (Delhi, 1959)

HINDI WORKS

Chaturvedi, S.N.: *Gramya Shiksha Ka Itihas*, (1938)

Misra, Braj Kishore: *Avadh Ke Pramukh Kavi*, (Lucknow, 1960)

Misra Bandhu: *Misrabandhu Vinod*, Vol. III, (Lucknow, V. S. 1985)

Rizvi, S.A.A.: *Mughal-Kalin-Bharat (Babar)*, (Aligarh, 1960)
*Tughlaq-Kalin-Bharat*, Vols. I and II, (Aligarh, 1956, 1957)
*Uttar-Taimur-Kalin-Bharat*, (Aligarh, 1958)

Shukla, Ramchandra: *Hindi Sahitya Ka Itihas*, (Kashi, V. S. 2014)

Tripathi, Ram Naresh: *Kavita Kaumudi*, Vol. I, (8th ed., Bombay, 1954)

PERSIAN WORKS

Afif, Shams-i-Siraj: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, (Calcutta, 1898)

Ghulam Ali Khan: *Imad-us-saadat*, (Lucknow, 1864)

Sarhindi, Yahya bin Ahmad Abdulla: *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Calcutta, 1931)

Shah Mina: *Malfuzat-i-Shah Mina*, (Hardoi)

Manuscripts—

Barani, Zia-ud-din: *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, (British Museum MS.)

Mulla Ahmad Ibn Nasr-ullah Debali Tattavi: *Tarikh-i-Alfi*, (British Museum MS.)

Mushtaqi, Shaikh Rizq-ullah: *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi*, (British Museum MS.)

SANSKRIT WORKS

*Mahabharata*: (Gita Press, Gorakhpur, V.S. 2013)

*Ramayana*: (Bombay, 1930)

*Skanda Purana*: (Sri Venkateshwar Press, Bombay, V. S. 1966)

URDU WORKS

Nizami, Khaliq Ahmad: *Tarikh-i-Mashaikh-i-Chisht*, (Delhi, 1953)

## REPORTS, JOURNALS, GAZETTEERS, ETC.

**Reports :**

*All-India Rural Credit Survey Report*, 1951-52, (Bombay 1956)

*Annual Review of Activities* (1957) *of the Department of Labour, U. P.*, Pt. I and II, (Allahabad, 1958)

*Catalogue of Archaeological Exhibits in the U. P. Provincial Museum*

*Census of India, U. P.*, (Different Reports)

*Census of India*, 1951, Vol. II—Uttar Pradesh, Pt. I-B

*Census of Manufacturing Industries in Uttar Pradesh* (Economics and Statistics Department, U. P., 1953)

*District Census Handbook, Uttar Pradesh*, 1951—*Sitapur District*, (Allahabad, 1955)

*District Population Statistics, Uttar Pradesh*, 1951—*Sitapur District*, (Allahabad, 1953)

*Final Report of the Settlement and Record Operations in District Sitapur*, by S. Abdul Hasan, (Allahabad, 1939)

*Final Report on the Settlement of the Sitapur District*, (Allahabad, 1899)

*Papers Relating to the Administration of Oude*, (1861)

*Phase I and 5 Year Programmes under Post-War Road*

*Development Schemes in U. P.*, (ed. M. S. Bisht, Allahabad, 1954)

*Report of the Census of Oudh*, (1869)

*Report on the Industrial Survey of Sitapur District of the United Provinces*, by B. K. Ghoshal, (1923)

*Results of First General Elections of the House of the People from Uttar Pradesh* (1952), (Allahabad, 1952)

*Results of Second General Elections to the House of the People from Uttar Pradesh* (1957), (Allahabad, 1957)

*Results of Second General Elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly*, (1957), (Lucknow, 1957)

*Season and Crop Report of the United Provinces/Uttar Pradesh*, (for years 1939-40 to 1957-58)

*Statement of Newspapers and Periodicals published in United Provinces*, (revised up to June, 1948) (Allahabad, 1950)

*The Live-Stock Census Report for the Uttar Pradesh*, 1956, (Allahabad, 1958)

*The Regular Settlement and Revised Assessment of the District of Sitapur in the Province of Oudh*, by M. L. Ferrar, (Lucknow, 1875)

*United Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee Report* (1929-30)

*Uttar Pradesh Ke Samachar-Patron Evam Patrikaon Ka Vivran*

Journals: *Indian Archaeology, 1958-59—A Review*, (Ed. A. Ghosh)
*Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII
*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LVI, Pt. I
*Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, (September, 1871)

Gazetteers: *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Supplementary Notes and Statistics*, B, C and D Vols., Lucknow Division, (Allahabad, 1914, 1926 and 1934)
*Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, Vols. I, II and III, (1877)

# INDEX

PSUP—A. P. 5 Genl. (R)—1963. 1,000. (M)